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# FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME IN INDIA

YEAR BOOK  
1988-89

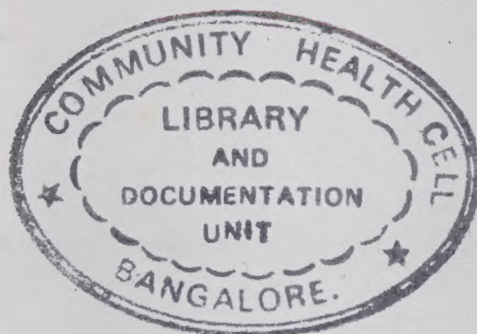


Government of India  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
Department of Family Welfare  
New Delhi

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YEAR-BOOK 1988-89  
E R R A T A

Page No.	Table/Para/Section	Col. No.	Sl. No./Item No./State/U. T./Year	For	Read/Add
1	2	3	4	5	6
(V)			Organisational Chart	(V)	Vacant
45	Para 23	-	14th line .....	20.70	22.70
47	Para 26	-	4th line	67.6	70.7
61	Para 80	-	13th line	of programme	of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the Family Welfare Programme
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91	A.11	-	Heading	1981	1981 f
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91	A.11	10	West Bengal	of igrants	migrants
91	A.12	-	Heading	-1059	-1056
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198	D.18	5	Delhi		33.94
198	D.18	10	Delhi	54.5	* Stands for workers which include BEEs, Health Assistants and Multipurpose workers in rural areas.
				11868	64.5
					111,868



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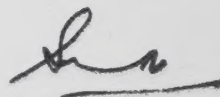
## PREFACE

The current issue of the "Year Book on Family Welfare Programme in India-1988-89", is the sixteenth in the series. This issue provides detailed family welfare performance statistics for 1988-89 in respect of the various facets of the Family Welfare Programme in India and its achievements. Besides the Family Welfare service statistics, the year Book also provides a wide range of demographic, socio-economic and related statistics. It is hoped that this publication will be found useful by all those who are engaged in the field of health and family welfare planning, administration and research. Any comments/suggestions for improvement from users are welcome and would be carefully considered.

I take this opportunity to thank all the States/UTs. and various other Organisations for their co-operation in making the latest data available for the Year Book. Thanks are also due to the various Programme Officers of the Department of Family Welfare for informed co-operation in this complex effort in particular to the officers of MEM Division for arranging the printing of this book.

I would also like to place on record my deep appreciation for the untiring efforts put in by the officers and staff of the Evaluation and Intelligence Division of the Department of Family Welfare under the able guidance of Shri R.L. Narasimhan, Director (Evaluation) in bringing out this publication.

New Delhi  
JANUARY, 1990.



(S.K. ALOK)  
JOINT SECRETARY  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE



7

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

In SENATE, January 10, 1901.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE, IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE, MAY 1, 1899, CONCERNING THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

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Published by the State of New York, under the authority of the Senate.

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# 1. SUMMARY POPULATION STATISTICS

## A. Population

		Total	Rural	Urban
1. Population (000's) (as of 1st March 1981)	Persons	685,185	525,458	159,727
	Males	354,398	269,364	85,034
	Females	330,787	256,094	74,693
2. Growth rate (Annual) 1971-81			2.28	
3. Area (million Sq. Kms.)			3.29	
4. Density of population (per Sq. Km.)			216\$\$	
5. Number of Districts (1981 Census)			412	
6. Number of towns (1981 Census)			3301\$	
7. Percentage of urban population to total population (as of 1st March, 1981)			23.3	
8. Sex ratio (1st March, 1981) (No. of females to 1000 males)			933	
9. a) Estimated number of couples with wives in the age group 15-44 years :				
i) per 1000 population (1971 Census)			170	
ii) per 1000 population (1981 Census)			169\$	
b) Estimated total number of married couples (with wives in the age-group 15-44 years) as of March, 1989				139 (in million)
10. Percentage of married females to total females in the age group 15-44 years (Census)		1951	82.94	
		1961	85.75	
		1971	83.90	
		1981	80.51\$	
		1971	1981\$	
11. Mean age at marriage @ (Census)	Males	22.36	23.29	
	Females	17.16	18.33	

## B. Vital Rates\*

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988**
1. Crude birth rate	33.9	32.9	32.6	32.2	31.3
2. Crude death rate	12.6	11.8	11.1	10.9	10.9
3. Natural Growth rate (%)	2.13	2.11	2.15	2.13	2.04
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988**
4. (a) Infant mortality rate	104	97	96	95	94
(b) Neo-natal mortality rate	66	60	60	NA	NA
(c) Post-natal mortality rate	38	37	36	NA	NA
	1971-81	1980	1981-86£	1986-91£	2001£
5. Expectation of life at birth (in years)	Persons 50.5	54.4	56.0	58.6	64.9
	Males 50.9	54.1	55.6	58.1	64.1
	Females 50.0	54.7	56.4	59.1	65.6
6. General fertility rate (1986)	Rural	145.6			
	Urban	108.1			
7. General marital fertility rate (1986)	Rural	182.8			
	Urban	150.6			
8. Total fertility rate (1986)	Rural	4.5			
	Urban	3.1			
9. Total marital fertility rate (1986)	Rural	5.7			
	Urban	4.9			
10. Gross reproduction rate (1986)	Rural	2.2			
	Urban	1.5			

## C. Socio-Economic Statistics

(quick estimates)

(quick estimates)				
1.	Per capita National Income (1987-88)	(i) at current prices (Rs.)	3284.20	
		(ii) at constant prices of 1980-81 (Rs.)	1918.10	
2.	Per capita net availability per day of foodgrains (1988) in gms.		441	
3.	Working force participation rate (percent to total population, 1981 Census)\$	Persons	33.45	
		Males	51.62	
		Females	13.99	
		Males	Females	
4.	Occupational distribution of main workers (%)	(i) Cultivators	43.70	33.20
		(ii) Agricultural Labourers	19.56	46.18
		(ii) Others	36.74	20.62
5.	Percentage of literates to total population (a) 1981 Census\$	Persons		36.23
		Males		46.89
		Females		24.82



(b) 1971 Census		Persons	29.45	
		Males	39.45	
		Females	18.70	
6.	Literacy rate (1971 Census) (per cent of population excluding age-group 0-4 years)	Persons	34.4	
		Males	46.0	
		Females	22.0	
		Rural	27.9	
		Urban	60.2	
			1971	1981\$
7.	Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (per cent of total population) (Census)	(i) Scheduled Castes	14.60	15.75
		(ii) Scheduled Tribes	6.94	7.76
			1971	1981@@
8.	Religion-wise distribution of population (Census)	(i) Hindus	82.72	82.35
		(ii) Muslims	11.21	11.74
		(iii) Christians	2.60	2.44
		(iv) Sikhs	1.89	1.91
		(v) Others	1.58	1.57

NA = Not Available      \*\*Provisional

£ Projected

\* Based on Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India or Special Surveys conducted thereunder.

\$ Excludes Assam

\$\$ The density has been worked out on comparable data.

@ Refers to singulate mean age at marriage worked out by Hajnal's method.

@@ Includes Projected figures of Assam—religion-wise break up of which was arrived at by applying religion-wise distribution available as per 1971 Census.

**2. OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE OF FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME OVER DIFFERENT  
PLAN PERIODS IN INDIA**  
(In crores of rupees)

Period	Outlay	Expenditure
<b>First Plan</b> 1951-56	65.0 (In Lakhs)	14.5 (In Lakhs)
<b>Second Plan</b> 1956-61	5.0	2.2
<b>Third Plan</b> 1961-66	27.0	24.9
<b>Annual Plan (Inter-Plan Period)</b> 1966-67	14.9	13.4
1967-68	31.0	26.5
1968-69	37.0	30.5
	82.9@	70.5
<b>Fourth Plan 1969-74 (Outlay 330.0)</b> 1969-70	42.0	36.2
1970-71	52.0	48.9
1971-72	60.6	61.8
1972-73	76.3	79.7
1973-74	54.9	57.8
	285.8@	284.4
<b>Fifth Plan 1974-79 (Plan Outlay 497.4)</b> 1974-75	54.1	62.1
1975-76	63.2	80.6
1976-77	70.1	173.0
1977-78	98.2	93.3
	285.6@	409.0
<b>Sixth Plan 1978-83 (Plan Outlay 765.0)</b> 1978-79	111.8	107.6
1979-80	116.2	118.5
	228.0@	226.1
<b>Sixth Plan 1980-85 (Plan Outlay 1010.0)**</b> 1980-81	140.0@	140.9
1981-82	156.0@	193.02
1982-83	245.0@	288.32
1983-84	330.00@	382.98
1984-85	438.00@	424.07
<b>Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Plan Outlay 3256.0)</b> 1985-86	500.00@	479.81
1986-87	530.00@	569.18
1987-88	585.00@	600.91
1988-89	600.00@	671.84*

@ Budget Provision

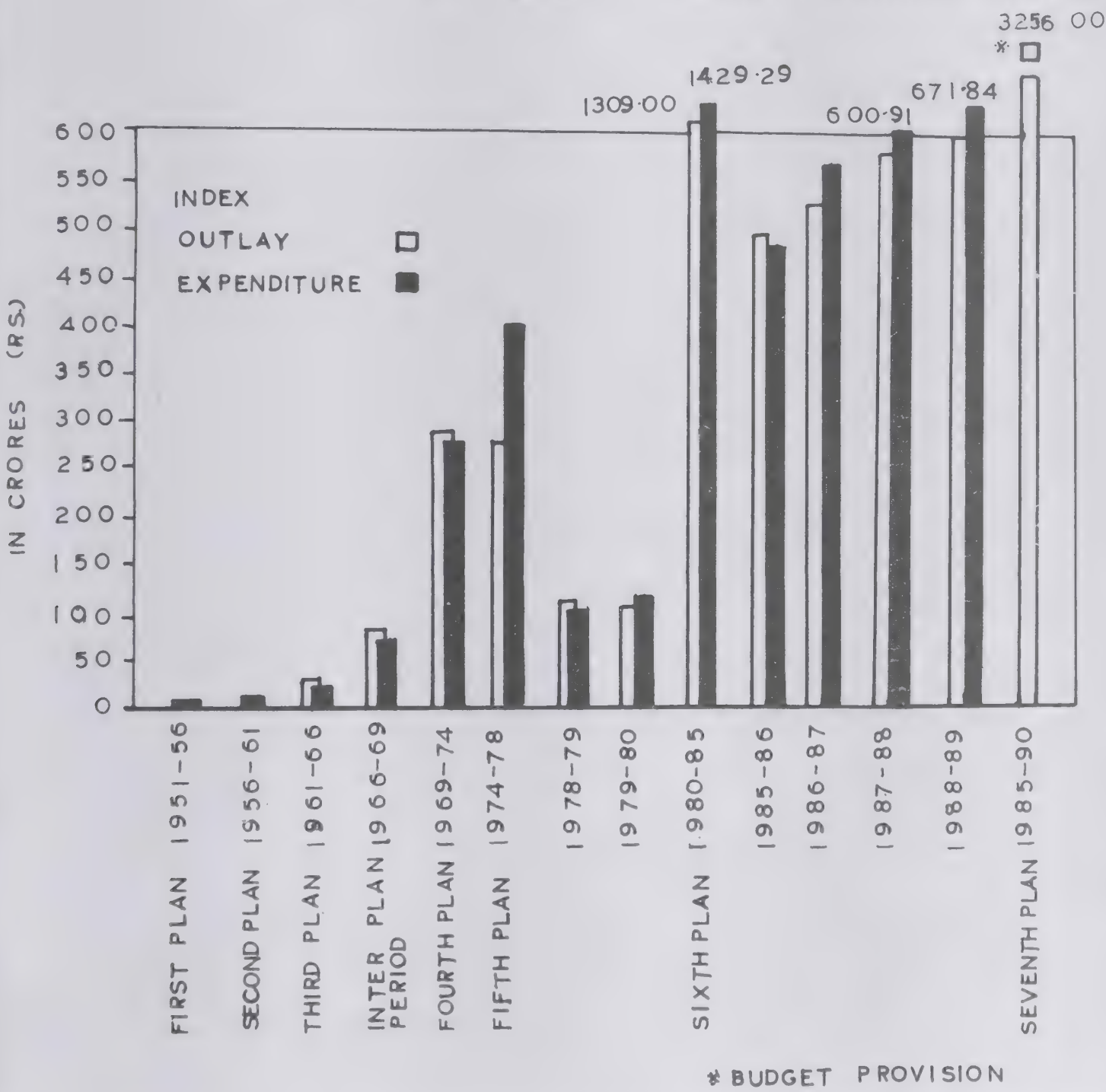
\*Provisional

\*\* In addition, Rs. 68.00 crores has been transferred for Village Health Guide scheme under Family Welfare Programme.



CHART

OUTLAY EXPENDITURE ON F.W. PROGRAMME  
OVER DIFFERENT PLAN PERIODS IN INDIA



### 3. FAMILY WELFARE PERFORMANCE IN DIFFERENT FIVE YEAR PLANS

	Sterilisation			I.U.D.	Equivalent Contraceptive Users	Percentage of couples protected (effectively) by all methods by the end of the period
	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Second Plan</b> (Jan. 1956 to Dec. 1960)	70,965	81,712	152,677	—	—	0.2
<b>Third Plan</b> (Jan. 1961 to March 1966)	1,068,638	304,528	1,373,166	812,713	582,141	2.7
<b>Inter-Plan Period</b> (1966-67 to 1968-69)	3,816,583	575,413	4,391,996	2,057,436	960,896	7.9
<b>Fourth Plan</b> (1969-74)	6,571,106	2,432,520	9,003,626	2,149,160	3,009,995	14.7
<b>Fifth Plan</b> (1974-75 to 1977-78)	8,437,064	4,795,491	13,232,555	1,945,648	3,252,570@	22.5
<b>Sixth Plan</b> (1978-83)						
1978-79	390,922	1,092,985	1,483,907	551,551	3,469,072@	22.4
1979-80	472,687	1,305,237	1,777,924	634,509	3,068,779@	22.3
<b>Sixth Plan (1980-85)</b>						
1980-81	438,909	1,613,861	2,052,770	627,650	3,808,936@	22.8
1981-82	573,469	2,218,905	2,792,374	750,539	4,559,475@	23.7
1982-83	585,489	3,397,700	3,983,189	1,096,671	5,948,102@	25.9
1983-84	661,041	3,871,181	4,532,222	2,134,102	8,389,909@	29.5
1984-85	549,703	3,534,880	4,084,583	2,562,408	9,795,505@	32.1
<b>Seventh Plan (1985-90)</b>						
1985-86	639,477	4,262,132	4,901,609	3,273,860	10,744,180@	34.9
1986-87	809,605	4,233,580	5,043,185	3,934,685	11,653,648@	37.5
1987-88	754,086	4,185,670	4,939,756	4,356,172	13,406,328@	39.9
1988-89*	617,328	4,060,827	4,678,155	4,851,469	14,852,397@	41.9*

@ Includes equivalent Oral Pill Users also.

\* Provisional



#### 4. GOALS FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	Indicator	Current level	Goals		
			1985	1990	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Infant mortality rate	Rural 102(1988)*	122		
		Urban 61(1988)*	60		
		Total 94(1988)*	106	90	below 60
	Perinatal mortality	48.1(1986)			30-35
2.	Crude death rate	10.9(1988)*	12	10.4	9.0
3.	Pre-school child (1-5 years) mortality	24(1976-77)	20-24	15-20	10
4.	Maternal mortality rate	4-5(1976)	3-4	2-3	below 2
5.	Life Expectancy at birth (years)	Male 52.6(1976-81)	55.1	57.6	64
		55.6(1981-86)			
		Female 51.6 (1976-81)	54.3	57.1	64
		56.4 (1981-86)			
6.	Babies with birth weight below 2500 gms (percentage)	30	25	18	10
7.	Crude birth rate	31.3(1988)*	31	29.1	21.0
8.	Effective couple protection rate (percentage)	23.7 (March, 82)	37.0	42.0	60.0
		41.9 (March, 89)			
9.	Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)	1.6(1981)	1.34	1.17	1.00
10.	Growth Rate (annual)	2.04 (1988)	1.90	1.87	1.20
11.	Family Size	4.4 (1975)	3.8		2.3
12.	Pregnant mothers receiving ante-natal care (%)	40-50	50-60	60-75	100
13.	Deliveries by trained birth attendants (%)	39.8(1986)	50	80	100
14.	Immunization status (% coverage)				
	TT (for pregnant women)	65.15 (1988-89)	60	100	100
	TT (for school children)				
	10 years	20	40	100	100
	16 years	20	60	100	100
	DPT (Children below 3 years)	79.61 (1988-89)	70	85	85
	Polio (infants)	74.83 (1988-89)	50	85	85
	BCG (infants)	79.29 (1988-89)	70	85	85
	DT (new School entrants 5-6 years)	20	80	85	85

15. Leprosy-percentage of disease arrested cases out of those detected	55 (1989)	40	60	100
16. TB-percentage of disease arrested cases out of those detected	65 (1989)	60	65	75
17. Blindness-incidence of (%)	1.4	1	0.7	0.3

---

Source: National Health Policy Document M/o Health & F.W., Dte. General of Health Services and Planning Commission.

\*Provisional



## 5. वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम की समीक्षा

**भूमिका:** हमारी सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासात्मक योजनाओं में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम का महत्व माना गया है और इसके बारे में अधिक कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आज राष्ट्र जिस अत्यधिक नाजुक समस्या का सामना कर रहा है वह है तेजी से बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या जो खतरनाक दर से बढ़ रही है। देश की जनसंख्या जो 1947 में 34.2 करोड़, 1961 में 43.9 करोड़, 1971 में 54.8 करोड़ और 1981 में 68.5 करोड़ हो गई और 1 मार्च, 1989 को इसके 80.7 करोड़ के आस-पास होने का अनुमान है। भारत में जनसंख्या हर वर्ष लगभग 1.5 करोड़ के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है। इस समय भारत में विश्व की कुल जनसंख्या की 15 प्रतिशत आबादी है और इसके पास 2.4 प्रतिशत भूमि क्षेत्र है।

2. देश एक जनांकिकीय चरण से गुजर रहा है जिसमें जननक्षमता दर बहुत ऊंची और मृत्यु दर सामान्य है। 1988 की नमूना पंजीयन पद्धति के अनन्तिम अनुमानों के अनुसार प्रति हजार जनसंख्या जन्मदर लगभग 31.3 और मृत्यु दर 10.9 है तथा शिशु मृत्यु दर प्रति हजार जीवित जन्म 94 है। तेजी से बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के देश के समग्र सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास पर गम्भीर प्रभाव पड़ते हैं। सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रीय विकास तथा गरीबी उन्मूलन के प्रयासों की सफलता के लिए जनसंख्या के मोर्चे पर सफलता प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है। इस प्रकार राष्ट्र को नए युग में ले जाने की प्रधान मंत्री की समग्र कार्यनीति की विषय सूची में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता प्रदान की गई है।

3. भारत में बहुभाषी लोग रहते हैं जिनकी जनांकिकीय स्थितियाँ और सामाजिक आर्थिक दशाओं में बहुत ही विभिन्नताएँ हैं। लोग अलग-अलग धर्मों को मानते हैं और उनकी बहुत सी सांस्कृतिक अस्मिताएँ हैं। विभिन्न सामाजिक रीति-रिवाज और मान्यताएँ बड़े परिवार के आकार के पक्ष में हैं और गर्भनिरोधन के आधुनिक तरीकों को अपनाने के खिलाफ हैं।

4. महिलाओं की शादी की औसत आयु 18.3 वर्ष है जो अभी भी कम है। अधिकांश गरीब लोग अभी भी बच्चों को आर्थिक और अन्य दृष्टियों से एक पूंजी समझते हैं। लगभग सभी को कम से कम एक या दो लड़कों की चाह होती है। जनांकिकीय स्थितियों, सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थितियों तथा अनेक विभिन्नताओं के कारण जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य बन गया है।

5. राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को 1951 में नैदानिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ शुरू किया गया था। विस्तार शिक्षा की पद्धति छोटे दशक के मध्य में अपनाई गई थी और सातवें दशक के अंत में परिवार नियोजन सेवा प्रदान करने की पद्धति का क्रमशः विस्तार कर उसे समुदाय प्रधान सेवा कार्यक्रम बना दिया गया जिसमें परिवार नियोजन की सेवाएँ स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं, विशेषकर मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य तथा पोषण संबंधी कार्यकलापों के समग्र पैकेज के

अनिवार्य अंग के रूप में प्रदान की जाती हैं। यद्यपि पिछले वर्षों में जन्मदर में जो कमी हुई है वह योजना निर्धारित लक्ष्यों से कम है, तथापि जननक्षमता पर इस कार्यक्रम का सार्थक प्रभाव पड़ा है। 1970 के दशक के दौरान जन्मदर 41.2 (1961-71) से घटकर 1979 में 34 हो गई और तब से स्थिर होकर 1984 तक 34 के आस-पास बनी रही। 1985 में यह घटकर 32.9 के स्तर तक आ गई और आगे यह घटकर 1986 में 32.6, 1987 में 32.2 और 1988 में 31.3 (अनन्तिम) हो गई।

6. अनुमान है कि इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक देश में 10.6 करोड़ जन्म रोके जा सके हैं। जनसंख्या की घातीय वृद्धि दर जो चालीस के दशक में 1.25 प्रतिशत थी, पचास के दशक में बढ़कर 1.96 प्रतिशत हो गई और 60 के दशक में बढ़कर 2.20 प्रतिशत हो गई और 70 के दशक में और भी बढ़कर 2.25 प्रतिशत पर लगभग स्थिर हो गई। इस कार्यक्रम के आरम्भ से प्रत्येक योजनावधि में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के कार्यनिष्पादन में विभिन्न प्रकार की कमियाँ आई हैं। विशेष रूप से इस कार्यक्रम को 1977-82 के दौरान काफी धक्का लगा और छठी योजना के बाद के वर्षों में इसमें गति आई। छठी योजना अवधि में नसबंदी, आई० यू० डी० प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधकों और खाई जाने वाली गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों के उपयोगकर्ताओं की संख्या क्रमशः 79 प्रतिशत, 82 प्रतिशत, 85 प्रतिशत और 129 प्रतिशत थी। सातवीं योजना में परिवार नियोजन के कुल स्वीकारकर्ताओं की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई जो 1985-86 में 189.20 लाख से बढ़कर 1988-89 में 243.80 लाख हो गई जो इस कार्यक्रम के आरम्भ से अब तक के किसी भी वर्ष से सर्वाधिक है। मार्च, 1989 में दम्पती सुरक्षा दर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर 41.9 प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान था।

### परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम संबंधी नीति:

7. भारत में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को देश की लोकतांत्रिक परम्पराओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए जन आन्दोलन के रूप में स्वैच्छिक आधार पर बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम में दो बच्चों अर्थात् लड़का, लड़की या दोनों के आदर्श के साथ स्वीकारकर्ता द्वारा परिवार नियोजन का पसंदीदा उपयुक्त तरीका अपनाकर जिम्मेवार जनकता को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास किया जाता है। लोगों को छोटे परिवार के आदर्श का संदेश बताने के लिए बिना किसी दबाव के प्रेरणात्मक, शैक्षिक और अनुनय विनय के प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

8. परिवार नियोजन संबंधी सेवाएँ समग्र स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या प्रदाय पद्धति के जरिये प्रदान की जाती हैं। सभी संस्थाओं, स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों, गणमान्य नेताओं, जन प्रतिनिधियों और सरकारी कार्मिकों के जरिये लोगों की सहभागिता प्राप्त की जाती है। गर्भ निरोधन के विभिन्न तरीकों के बारे में बतलाने तथा जहाँ कहीं सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक बाधाएँ हैं उन्हें दूर करने के लिए जन प्रचार की



कल्पनाशील विधियों और पारस्परिक संचार को प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। इस कार्यनीति के फलस्वरूप परिवार नियोजन के विभिन्न तरीकों के स्वीकारकर्ताओं की संख्या में वर्ष दर वर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है।

9. देश के लिए जो दीर्घकालीन लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जाना है वह है वर्ष 2000 ई० तक शुद्ध प्रजनन दर को घटाकर एक करना। राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति में सन् 2000 ई० तक के लिए निर्धारित जनांकिकीय लक्ष्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| (क) अशोधित जन्म दर प्रति हजार                 | — 21       |
| (ख) अशोधित मृत्यु दर प्रति हजार               | — 9        |
| (ग) शिशु मृत्यु दर जीवित जन्मों पर प्रति हजार | — 60 से कम |
| (घ) कारगर ढंग से सुरक्षित दम्पती दर—          | 60 प्रतिशत |
| (ङ) जन्म के समय जीवन प्रत्याशा                | 64 वर्ष    |

सातवीं योजना के अन्त तक (1990) प्राप्त किए जाने वाले लक्ष्य सदृश लक्ष्य (मध्यावधि लक्ष्य) इस प्रकार हैं : अशोधित जन्मदर 29.1, अशोधित मृत्यु दर 10.4, शिशु मृत्यु दर 90 प्रति हजार जिवित जन्म और दम्पती सुरक्षा दर 42 प्रतिशत।

**परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए किये गये उपाय**

10. परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध आधारभूत ढांचे का अधिकतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ प्रमुख कदम उठाए गये हैं जिनमें कार्य उत्तरदायित्वों की स्पष्ट रूपरेखा, रिक्त पदों को भरना, कर्मचारियों के उत्थरण और सेवा स्थितियों में सुधार करना, कर्मचारियों के कौशल और योग्यता में सुधार लाना, मॉनिटरिंग और पर्यवेक्षण की समुचित पद्धतियां तैयार कर प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की प्रबंध पद्धति में सुधार करना शामिल है। इसके अलावा इस कार्यक्रम में लोगों को सम्मिलित करने और विभिन्न कर्मिकों के कार्यों पर चौकसी रखने के लिये कुछ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने राज्य, जिला और खंड स्तर पर जन समितियां गठित की हैं।

11. सभी राज्यों से प्राप्त तरीके-वार आंकड़ों के आधार पर, कार्य निष्पादन की प्रवृत्ति तथा लक्ष्य उपलब्धि की मात्रा का नियमित विश्लेषण किया जाता है और उसके परिणाम राज्यों को भेजे जाते हैं। यदि कोई कमी होती है तो इस कार्यक्रम में तेजी लाने की आवश्यकता पर जोर डालते हुए नियमित अन्तराल पर उपयुक्त स्तरों पर अनुवर्ती पत्र भेजे जाते हैं। मंत्रालय के अधिकारी बारम्बार राज्यों का दौरा करते हैं, राज्य अधिकारियों के साथ कार्यनिष्पादन के स्तर पर चर्चा करते हैं, क्षेत्रीय दौरा करते हैं और राज्यों के सामने आने वाली समस्याओं और कठिनाइयों, यदि कोई हों, समीक्षा की जाती है तथा अपेक्षित उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाए जाते हैं।

12. जिन राज्यों, का कार्यनिष्पादन सन्तोषजनक नहीं होता है, उनकी स्थिति का पता लगाने के लिए सचिव और मंत्रालय स्तरों पर नई दिल्ली में समय-समय पर बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं ताकि

उनकी अड़चनों का पता लगाकर कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के उपाय सुझाए जा सकें।

13. कार्य निष्पादन में पिछड़ रहे राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार के चार राज्यों में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम की प्रभावशाली मॉनिटरिंग और पर्यवेक्षण के लिए संयुक्त सचिव (प्रशासन) की निगरानी में एक लघु समिति गठित की गई है।

14. पिछले वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त अनुभव का उपयोग वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान राष्ट्रव्यापी गहन परिवार नियोजन की अभियान पद्धति निर्धारित करने में भी किया गया। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया कि वे पात्र दम्पति रजिस्ट्रारों को अद्यतन बनाने तथा अप्रैल-मई 1988 के दौरान सहायक नर्स मिडवाइफों और बहुउद्देशीय कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने की बात सुनिश्चित करें। इन दो महीनों के दौरान एक राष्ट्रव्यापी परिवार नियोजन अभियान भी चलाया गया। 15 जून से 31 अगस्त, 1988 तक की अवधि को बच्चों के जन्म में अंतर रखने के अभियान के रूप में मनाया गया। एक और अभियान 1 सितम्बर, 1988 को शुरू किया गया जो 31 मार्च, 1989 के अंत तक चला। इस अभियान के चलाने की प्रविधि में ये कार्य भी शामिल हैं—सभी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और उप-केन्द्रों में साप्ताहिक शिविरों का आयोजन निर्धारित करना, सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता पर ध्यान देना, कारगर मॉनिटरिंग पर्यवेक्षण संबंधी अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही, अंतरविभागीय तालमेल रखना, गैर सरकारी संगठनों/प्राइवेट स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को शामिल करना।

15. माताओं और बच्चों को 1990 तक व्यापक रूप से रोगप्रतिरक्षित करने के लिए एक विस्तृत योजना तैयार की गई है। वर्ष 1985-86 में यह योजना 30 चुने गये जिलों और 50 मेडिकल कालेजों के आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में लागू की गई थी। वर्ष 1986-87 के दौरान 62 और जिलों को इस योजना में शामिल किया गया। कुल 182 जिलों को कवर करने के लिए 1987-88 के दौरान 90 और जिलों में यह योजना लागू की गई। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 125 जिलों को शामिल किया गया है इस तरह 307 जिलों को 1988-89 तक कवर किया गया है और शेष 138 जिलों को 1989-90 तक कवर किया जाएगा। सातवीं योजना के दौरान सारे देश को कवर किया जाना है। व्यापक रोगप्रतिरक्षण का यह कार्यक्रम स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के “जीवन्त स्मारक” के रूप में समर्पित किया गया है।

16. परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य, रोगप्रतिरक्षण, परिवार नियोजन और ग्रामीण और शहरी गंदी बस्तियों के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य स्तरों में सुधार लाने संबंधी परिवार कल्याण परियोजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए बुनियादी स्तर के स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को प्रोत्साहित करने के वास्ते स्वैच्छिक कार्य संबंधी एक स्थायी समिति गठित की गई है। मजदूर संघ, सहकारी सेक्टर और औद्योगिक सेक्टर के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठकें की गई हैं और सहभागिता के लिए अपेक्षित कार्यवाई संबंधी उनके विषय निर्धारित किए गए हैं और उन पर कार्यवाई चल रही है।



17. सर्वोत्तम कार्य करने वाले राज्यों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार देने की योजना जारी रही। पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, केरल, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम राज्यों को 1987-88 के दौरान उनके कार्य निष्पादन के लिये पुरस्कृत किया गया।

18. जनजातीय समुदायों में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। राज्यों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम यान्त्रिक रूप से क्रियान्वित न करें और रोग प्रतिरक्षण सहित सामान्य स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या और जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करने तथा पोषण स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिए ध्यान दें। जारी किए गये अनुदेशों के अनुसार अनेक राज्यों में उन क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने के लिए राज्य स्तरीय समितियां गठित की गई हैं जहां परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को लागू नहीं किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि उससे आदिम जातियों पर बुरा असर पड़ सकता है और अन्य मामलों में ऐसी जनजाति विशेष की सूची तैयार करना जिनमें यह कार्यक्रम इस मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित कुछ शर्तों को पूरा करने के बाद ही कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए।

19. केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण परिषद की दूसरी बैठक 1 से 3 फरवरी, 1989 तक नई दिल्ली में आयोजित की गई।

### क्षेत्र-विशेष पर ध्यान

20. जिन राज्यों और राज्यों के अन्दर जिलों या प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के लिए और ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है, उनके प्रति विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। चूंकि इस समय उपलब्ध लोकप्रिय परिवार नियोजन तरीकों के लिए क्लीनिकल कार्यों की आवश्यकता होती है और चूंकि स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र इस कार्यक्रम में घनिष्ठ रूप से सम्बद्ध है, इसलिए परिवार नियोजन सेवाएं स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के निरंतर बढ़ते हुए ढांचे के माध्यम से समन्वित रूप में जारी रखी जाएगी।

21. समीक्षाधीन वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में विदेशी एजेंसियों की सहायता से "क्षेत्र परियोजनाएं" कार्य करता रही ताकि परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के लिए उपलब्ध आधारभूत सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके।

### राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लक्ष्य

22. 1988-89 के लिए जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए थे वे इस प्रकार हैं—5.37 लाख नसबन्दियां, 49.7 लाख आई०यू०डी० निवेशन, 130.4 लाख प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधक उपयोगकर्ता और खाई जाने वाली गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों के 21.4 लाख उपयोगकर्ता।

राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लक्ष्य निम्नलिखित को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्धारित किए गए थे :—

- (1) वर्ष 1987-88 के लक्ष्य और सम्भावित उपलब्धियां।
- (2) वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तावित लक्ष्य।
- (3) प्रत्येक राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा 60 प्रतिशत की दम्पती सुरक्षा दर के लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए तैयार किए गए लक्ष्य।

### समग्र कार्य निष्पादन

23. वर्ष 1987-88 की तुलना में वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान विभिन्न परिवार नियोजन तरीकों तथा दो वर्षों के लिए निर्धारित किए लक्ष्यों से संबंधित कार्यनिष्पादन का संक्षिप्त विवरण पृष्ठ 12 पर दिया गया है।

— वर्ष 1988-89 में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर परिवार नियोजन के कुल स्वीकारकर्ता 243.80 लाख थे जिनमें 46.80 लाख नसबन्दी, 48.50 लाख आई०यू०डी० निवेशन, 124.30 लाख प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधकों के उपयोगकर्ता तथा 24.20 लाख खाई जाने वाली गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों के उपयोगकर्ता हैं। यह कार्यक्रम के आरम्भ से अब तक का एक रिकार्ड है। यह पिछले वर्ष के आकड़ों (227.00 लाख) की तुलना में 7.4 प्रतिशत अधिक है। समीक्षाधीन वर्ष के दौरान जन्म में अन्तर रखने के तीनों तरीकों (आई०यू०डी०, प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधकों और खाई जाने वाली गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों) की उपलब्धियां पिछले वर्ष 1987-88 के कार्यनिष्पादन स्तरों से अधिक हैं। पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में आई०यू०डी० निवेशन की संख्या 11.4 प्रतिशत, प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधकों के उपयोगकर्ता 9.6 प्रतिशत तथा खाई जाने वाली गोलियों के उपयोगकर्ता 17.2 प्रतिशत अधिक रही। तथापि, नसबन्दी कार्य में कुछ कमी आई।

1988-89 में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर वार्षिक लक्ष्यों की तुलना में उपलब्धियां नसबन्दी में 87.1 प्रतिशत, आई०यू०डी० निवेशन 97.6 प्रतिशत और प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधकों में 95.3 प्रतिशत और खाई जाने वाली गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों में 113.0 प्रतिशत रहीं। 32 राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में से 9 ने नसबन्दी के, 12 ने आई०यू०डी० निवेशन के, 10 ने प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधकों के और 20 ने खाई जाने वाली गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों के लक्ष्यों को पार कर लिया। अगले पैराग्राफों में प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत महत्वपूर्ण गतिविधियों के साथ-साथ कार्यनिष्पादन की तरीकेवार समीक्षा की गई है।

तरीके	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धियां			प्रतिशत उपलब्धि **	1987-88 तुलना 1988-89 कार्यनिष्पादन रतिशत परिवर्तन **	की में में में
	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89 ***	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. नसबंदी	5.37	6.00	4.68	4.94	87.1	82.3	(-)5.3
(क) पुरुष नसबंदी	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ख) महिला नसबंदी	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. आई०यू०डी०	4.97	4.25	4.85	4.36	97.6	102.5	(+)11.4
3. अन्य तरीके (समीकृत उपयोगकर्ता)	15.18	12.75	14.85	13.40	97.8	105.1	(+)10.8
(क) प्रचलित गर्भ-निरोधकों के उपयोगकर्ता	13.04	10.75	12.43	11.34	95.3	105.5	(+)9.6
(i) मुफ्त वितरण योजना	8.84	6.75	8.19	6.65	92.6	98.5	(+)23.2
(ii) वाणिज्यिक योजना	4.20	4.00	4.24	4.69	101.0	117.3	(-)9.6
(ख) खाई जाने वाली गर्भ-निरोधक गोलियों के उपयोगकर्ता	2.14	2.00	2.42	2.06	113.0	103.2	(+)17.2
(i) मुफ्त वितरण योजना	1.09	1.00	1.49	1.32	136.5	132.3	(+)12.5
(ii) वाणिज्यिक योजना *	1.05	1.00	0.93	0.74	88.7	74.2	(+)25.6
कुल स्वीकारकर्ता			24.38	22.70			(+)7.4

\*\* कुल आंकड़ों के आधार पर निकाले गए  
\* इसमें वे उपयोगकर्ता भी शामिल हैं जिन्होंने निर्माताओं से सीधे वाणिज्यिक बिक्री की पूरी लागत वहन की  
\*\*\* आंकड़े अनंतिम

25. पुरुष नसबंदी और महिला नसबंदी

नसबंदी

24. बिहार, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह, दादरा नगर हवेली, मिजोरम और पांडिचेरी ने 1988-89 के लक्ष्यों से अधिक कार्य किया। कर्नाटक (92.7 प्रतिशत), तमिलनाडु (90.6 प्रतिशत) और गोआ (97.1 प्रतिशत) की लक्ष्यों के 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक उपलब्धियां रही।

1988-89 में 18 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की उपलब्धियां 1987-88 की तुलना में अधिक रहीं (तालिका डी-6)

कुल नसबंदी में महिला नसबंदी का अनुपात 1988-89 में 86.8 प्रतिशत था जबकि 1987-88 में यह 84.7 प्रतिशत था। वर्ष 1988-89 में किए गए कुल 40.60 लाख महिला नसबंदी आपरेशनों में से 35.80 लाख आपरेशनों का तकनीकवार ब्यौरा उपलब्ध था। इनमें से 12.60 लाख आपरेशन (35.1 प्रतिशत) लैपरोस्कोपिक तकनीक द्वारा किए गए। वर्ष 1987-88 में 12.20 लाख आपरेशन लैपरोस्कोपिक तकनीक द्वारा किए गए थे जो उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार किए गए कुल महिला नसबंदी आपरेशनों का 32.8 प्रतिशत है (तालिका डी-9)



## 26. ग्रामीण / शहरी ब्यौरा:

अब तक उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1988-89 में नसबन्दी कराने वाले ग्रामीण लोगों का अनुपात 62.7 प्रतिशत था (अनन्तिम) जबकि 1987-88 में यह अनुपात 67.6 प्रतिशत था (कृपया देखें तालिका एफ-1.1)। जिन बड़े-बड़े राज्यों का ग्रामीण / शहरी ब्यौरा उपलब्ध था उनमें नसबन्दी कराने वाले ग्रामीण स्वीकारकर्ताओं का अधिकतम अनुपात उड़ीसा (87.3 प्रतिशत) था, इसके बाद मध्य प्रदेश (82.2 प्रतिशत) गुजरात और कर्नाटक (प्रत्येक 73 प्रतिशत) और सबसे कम उत्तर प्रदेश 48.5 प्रतिशत तथा केरल 49.4 प्रतिशत का था।

## 27. समग्र कार्यनिष्पादन

नसबन्दी कार्यक्रम के आरंभ (1956) से लेकर मार्च, 1989 तक 684.20 लाख नसबन्दियां (264.60 लाख पुरुष नसबन्दियां और 419.60 लाख महिला नसबन्दियां) की गई, अर्थात् प्रति हजार आबादी पर 84.3 की दर से नसबन्दी आपरेशन किए गए। 1988-89 में भी आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा पांडिचेरी में प्रति हजार समग्र कार्यनिष्पादन की दर अखिल भारतीय 84.3 दर के मुकाबले अधिक रही (कृपया देखें तालिका डी-11)

## 28. आई.यू.डी. निवेशन

समीक्षाधीन वर्ष के दौरान 4851,469 (आंकड़े अनन्तिम) आई.यू.डी. लगाए गए जबकि 1987-88 में 4356,172 आई.यू.डी. लगाए गए थे अर्थात् 11.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, गोआ, मिजोरम, चण्डीगढ़ और लक्षद्वीप को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने 1987-88 के मुकाबले 1988-89 में अच्छा कार्य किया। गुजरात, हरियाणा, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, मणिपुर, गोवा और अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह, दादरा नगर हवेली और पांडिचेरी ने अधिक कार्य किया। बिहार (95.2 प्रतिशत) कर्नाटक (97.5 प्रतिशत) और उड़ीसा (98.8 प्रतिशत) ने लक्ष्यों के 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक कार्य किया (कृपया देखें तालिका डी-7)

## 29. लिप्पीज लूप तथा कॉपर-टी

आई.यू.डी. निवेशनों में जिसमें लूप या कॉपर-टी का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध था, 1988-89 में 47.78 लाख कॉपर-टी लगाए गए जबकि 1987-88 में 42.64 लाख कॉपर-टी लगाए गए थे अर्थात् 12.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई (कृपया देखें तालिका डी-14)। 1988-89 में कुल आई.यू.डी. निवेशनों के मुकाबले कॉपर-टी निवेशन का अनुपात 98.5 प्रतिशत था जबकि 1987-88 में यह 97.9 प्रतिशत था। बिहार, केरल और मध्य प्रदेश ने कॉपर-टी निवेशनों के क्षेत्र में काफी वृद्धि दिखाई।

## 30. ग्रामीण / शहरी आंकड़े

आई.यू.डी. के स्वीकारकर्ताओं, जिनके मामले में 1988-89 के ग्रामीण / शहरी आंकड़े उपलब्ध थे, में से 76.8 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के थे जबकि 1987-88 में इनकी प्रतिशतता 77.6 थी (कृपया देखें तालिका एफ-1.5)। बड़े राज्यों में ग्रामीण स्वीकारकर्ताओं में सबसे अधिक अनुपात मध्य प्रदेश का (90.9 प्रतिशत) था और सबसे कम अनुपात असम (61.3 प्रतिशत) का था।

## 31. समग्र कार्यनिष्पादन

आई.यू.डी. कार्यक्रम के प्रारम्भ (1965) से लेकर मार्च, 1989 तक कुल 317.40 लाख निवेशन किए गए जिसकी दर प्रति हजार आबादी पर 39.1 बैठती है। 1988-89 के दौरान गुजरात हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली और पांडिचेरी ने अखिल भारत दर (39.1 प्रतिशत) के मुकाबले प्रति हजार आबादी समग्र कार्यनिष्पादन की दर अधिक दर्शाना जारी रखा।

## 32. प्रचलित गर्भ-निरोधक

निरोध, जो पुरुषों द्वारा सबसे अधिक उपयोग किया जाने वाला गर्भ-निरोधक है, परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है इसके अतिरिक्त, यह खुले बाजार में बिक्री (निर्माता कम्पनियों द्वारा विभिन्न नामों के अंतर्गत कम कीमत पर) तथा बहुत ही कम कीमत पर सामाजिक विपणन के माध्यम से भी उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है।

(1) निःशुल्क वितरण : इस योजना के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तथा उपकेन्द्रों और शहरी क्षेत्रों में अस्पतालों, औषधालयों, जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों के माध्यम से निरोध पात्र दम्पतियों को निःशुल्क उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है। निरोध के अतिरिक्त, जैली क्रीम, फोम टेबलेट और डायफ्राम जैसे दूसरे गर्भ निरोधक भी उपलब्ध हैं और कोई भी तरीका अपनाने की बात पूरी तरह पात्र दम्पती पर छोड़ दी गई है।

33. वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान कुल 8938.50 लाख नग निरोध (नसबन्दी किए गए व्यक्तियों तथा मेलों आदि में दिए गए मुफ्त नमूनों को निकालने के बाद) जिनमें वाणिज्यिक योजना तथा निर्माताओं द्वारा लोगों को सीधे बेचे गए निरोध भी शामिल हैं, 403 डायफ्राम, 54,296 जैली / क्रीम ट्यूब तथा 10,779 फोम टेबलेट वितरित की गई (तालिका डी-15)। इन सबको मिलाकर 124.30 लाख प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधक स्वीकारकर्ता दर्ज किए गए जबकि 1987-88 में यह संख्या 113.40 लाख थी। इस प्रकार इनमें 9.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधकों की उपलब्धि वार्षिक लक्ष्यों से अधिक (101.0 प्रतिशत) रही। निःशुल्क वितरण योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह तथा पांडिचेरी अपने लक्ष्यों से आगे निकल गए (तालिका डी-8)।

134. निरोध की खरीद तीन स्वदेशी निर्माता कम्पनियों अर्थात् मै० हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड, त्रिवेन्द्रम, मै० लन्दन रबड़ कं०, मद्रास और मै० लोरकम (प्रा०), बम्बई से पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय के माध्यम से की जाती है। गर्भनिरोधक क्रीम और एप्लीकेटर्स की खरीद इथनोर लिमिटेड, बम्बई से की जाती है।

### 35. गर्भ निरोधकों का वाणिज्यिक विपणन

**निरोध:** बच्चों के जन्म में अंतर रखने के लिए, गर्भ-निरोधकों के इस्तेमाल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निरोध का सामाजिक विपणन 1968 में शुरू किया गया था जिसमें 12 विशाल उपभोक्ता वस्तु, फार्मस्यूटिकल एवं तेल कम्पनियों को शामिल किया गया। जो कम्पनियां शामिल की गईं वे थीं: ब्रुक ब्रांड, हिन्दुस्तान लीवर, आई०टी०सी० टाटा ऑयल मिल्स, यूनियन कार्बाइड, लिप्टन, आई०डी०पी०एल०, स्मिथ स्टेनस्ट्रीट, इंडियन ऑयल, भारत पेट्रोलियम, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम और अर्सन मैच कम्पनी। इन कम्पनियों के ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में तीन लाख से अधिक बिक्रय केन्द्रों के माध्यम से यह उत्पाद बहुत ही कम कीमत पर उपलब्ध किया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत तीन किस्म का निरोध—“शुष्क निरोध” तीन नगों वाला पैकेट 30 पैसे पैकेट की तथा “डीलक्स” ब्रांड नाम के अंतर्गत स्नेहित निरोध एक पैकेट रुपये के पांच नग की दर से बेचा जा रहा है और एक बहुत पतला, स्नेहित तथा रंगीन निरोध हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा अपने नये संयंत्र में “सुपर डीलक्स” ब्रांड नाम के अंतर्गत निर्मित किया गया है तथा 4 नगों का एक पैक 2 रु० की दर से बेचा जा रहा है। सामाजिक विपणन के अतिरिक्त निर्माताओं द्वारा अपने-अपने ब्रांड नामों के अंतर्गत भी निरोध उचित बाजार मूल्य पर बेचा जाता है।

36. सामाजिक विपणन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कम्पनियों के लिए क्षेत्र विभाजित किए गए हैं तथा ये कम्पनियां निरोध को अपने एक उत्पादन के रूप में बेच रही हैं। विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा निरोध प्रचार अभियान टेलीविजन, आकाशवाणी तथा सिनेमा के माध्यम से चलाया जा रहा है तथा दूसरे प्रचार अभियानों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ होर्डिंग, वॉल पेंटिंग, प्रदर्शन प्रतियोगिता बिक्री के स्थानों पर प्रचार-सामग्री, स्थानीय समाचार-पत्रों के माध्यम से विज्ञापन द्वारा, मेलों में भाग लेने आदि के माध्यम से भी विपणन कम्पनियों द्वारा अपने-अपने कार्य क्षेत्रों में इसका प्रचार किया जा रहा है। इन क्रियाकलापों के लिए सरकार पहली अगस्त, 1985 से बेचे गए प्रत्येक नगर पर 3 पैसे की दर से सहायता दे रही है तथा विपणन कम्पनियां अपने अंशदान के रूप में प्रति नग एक पैसे की दर से अंशदान दे रही है।

37. 1987 तक सामाजिक विपणन कार्यक्रम उन विपणन कम्पनियों के माध्यम से चलाया जा रहा था जो दैनिक उपयोग के उपभोक्ता, उत्पादों को बेचते थे। तथापि, 1987 में एक कम्पनी जो सारे देश के लगभग 40 प्रतिशत भाग को कवर कर रही थी और जिसको कुल बिक्री 47 प्रतिशत थी, को इस कार्य से मुक्त कर दिया गया था और अन्य कम्पनियों/स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को शामिल करने पर

विचार किया गया। परिवार कल्याण के क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहे एक स्वैच्छिक संगठन परिवार सेवा संस्थान (मेरी स्टोप्स) ने सरकार के प्रयासों में सहयोग दिया और फोर्ड फाउंडेशन की सहायता से हरियाणा में “सेवन” और “ब्लिस” ब्रांड नाम से निरोधों की बिक्री की एक परियोजना हाथ में ली। इसी प्रकार पापुलेशन सर्विस इंटरनेशनल (इंडिया) ने, जो कि एक लाभ अर्जित न करने वाली सोसाइटी है और सोसाइटी अधिनियम के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत है और जिसे इसकी सहयोगी पी एस आई (वाशिंगटन) से वित्तीय सहायता मिलती है, पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्यों तथा चण्डीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के 25 जिलों में “मस्ती” ब्रांड नाम से निरोध की बिक्री का काम हाथ में लिया है। अपने-अपने ब्रांड नाम से विशेषकर निरोधों की बिक्री से स्वैच्छिक संगठनों/सोसाइटियों का लाभ हुआ है और इन दोनों संगठनों को ब्रांड नाम वाले निरोधों की बिक्री का विस्तार करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है। परिवार सेवा संस्थान को पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश में तथा पापुलेशन सर्विस इंटरनेशनल द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के शेष जिलों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में इस कार्य के लिए अनुमति प्रदान की गई है।

38. सामाजिक विपणन कार्यक्रम में 1987-88 और 1988-89 में काफी प्रगति हुई। 1987-88 में 2660.6 लाख नगों की तुलना में वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 2366.5 लाख नग की बिक्री हुई। 1989-90 के लिए 3500 लाख नग का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

39. पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान बिक्री इस प्रकार रही :

वर्ष	सामाजिक विपणन के अन्तर्गत बिक्री (लाख नग)
1983-84	1983.00
1984-85	2025.50
1985-86	2474.70
1986-87	2277.60
1987-88	2660.60
1988-89	2366.50*
*अनन्तिम	

40. सामाजिक विपणन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत बेचे गए 2366.50 लाख निरोधों के अलावा 687.50 लाख निरोध दो निर्माता कम्पनियों लंडन रबर कम्पनी और हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स द्वारा अपने-अपने ब्रांड नामों के अंतर्गत बेचे गए।

### 41. खाई जाने वाली गर्भ निरोधक गोली

निरोध के सामाजिक विपणन की तरह खाई जाने वाली गोलीयों के सामाजिक विपणन का कार्यक्रम नवम्बर, 1987 में आरंभ किया गया था। भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् ने राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के लिए दो प्रकार की गर्भ निरोधक गोलियां अनुमोदित की थीं। ये हैं:—



(क) नोरोधिस्टेरोन एसिटेट	1.00 मि०ग्रा०
एथिनाइल एस्ट्राडियोल	0.03 मि०ग्रा०
(ख) डी०एल० नॉर्जेस्ट्राल	0.50 मि०ग्रा०
एथिनाइल एस्ट्राडियोल	0.03 मि०ग्रा०

खाई जाने वाली गोलियों के दोनों मिश्रण ब्रांड नाम “माला” के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं। विभिन्न घटकों का पता लगाने के लिए एन०ई०ए० मिश्रण के लिए बाद में “एन” और डी एल नॉर्जेस्ट्राल के बाद में “डी” रखने का निर्णय लिया गया है। निःशुल्क वितरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत माला-एन और सामाजिक विपणन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत माला-डी उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। इस उत्पाद के पैकेट में 28 गोलियां (21 खाई जाने वाली तथा 7 प्लेसिनो) होती हैं। इस उत्पाद को नीति विषयक समझा गया है और यह केवल रजिस्टर्ड चिकित्सक के नुस्खे पर ही बेचा जा रहा है। इच्छुक उपयोगकर्ताओं में जागरूकता पैदा करने और इस प्रकार बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए दूरदर्शन, रेडियो, समाचार पत्रों और बिक्री के स्थानों के माध्यम से एक सुचारू प्रचार अभियान चलाया गया है। चिकित्सा व्यवसायियों, स्त्री रोग विज्ञानियों, दवा विक्रेता संघों का समर्थन प्राप्त करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय, क्षेत्रीय और राज्य स्तरीय संगोष्ठियां आयोजित की जा रही हैं। वर्ष 1987-88 और 1988-89 के दौरान एक राष्ट्रीय, पांच क्षेत्रीय और तीन राज्य स्तरीय संगोष्ठियां आयोजित की गईं।

42. माला “डी” चक्रों की गोलियां यू एन एफ पी ए से सामग्री सहायता के रूप में कच्ची सामग्री डी एल-नॉर्जेस्ट्रोल और एथिनाइल एस्ट्राडियोल से आई डी पी एल द्वारा तैयार की जाती हैं। चार भेषजीय कम्पनियां अर्थात् डेज मेडिकल, हेक्सट इंडिया लिमिटेड, रैलीज इंडिया लिमिटेड और वार्नर हिन्दुस्तान क्षेत्रीय आधार पर माला-डी का सामाजिक विपणन कार्य कर रही है और विभाग द्वारा उन्हें माला-डी प्रति चक्र 1/- रुपये पर प्रदान की जा रही है और वे इसे स्वीकारकर्ता को प्रति चक्र 2/- रुपये में दे रहे हैं।

43. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण के क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहे स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को भी इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है और परिवार सेवा संस्थान, नई दिल्ली ने “इक्रूज” ब्रांड नाम के अंतर्गत खाई जाने वाली गर्भनिरोधक गोली की बिक्री हरियाणा में आरंभ कर दी है। पापुलेशन सर्विस इंटरनेशनल (इंडिया) का भी 1989-90 के दौरान अपने ब्रांड नाम के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली में गर्भ निरोधक गोली की बिक्री आरंभ करने का प्रस्ताव है।

44. यद्यपि खाई जाने वाली गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों का सामाजिक विपणन नवम्बर, 1987 में आरंभ हो गया था लेकिन आरंभ में इनकी बिक्री साधारण थी। लेकिन अब 20 माह तक यह कार्य के जारी रहने के बाद दक्षिण भारत को छोड़ कर अन्यत्र इसमें वृद्धि होने का रुझान दिखाई दे रहा है। वर्ष 1987-88 (नवम्बर-मार्च) और 1988-89 के दौरान विभिन्न अंचलों में हुई बिक्री इस प्रकार

क्र०सं०	अंचल	बिक्री (लाख चक्रों में)	
		1987-88 (नवम्बर 87-मार्च 88)	1988-89
1.	पूर्वी (डेज मेडिकल)	2.48	11.66
2.	उत्तरी (हेक्सट)	2.44	10.60
3.	पश्चिमी (रेलीज)	1.73	5.39
4.	दक्षिण (वार्नर हिन्दुस्तान)	0.58	1.04
		7.23	28.69

45. खाई जाने वाली गर्भ निरोधक गोली विभिन्न ब्रांड नामों से भेषजीय कम्पनियों द्वारा भी बेची जा रही हैं और प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार 1988-89 में 92.40 लाख चक्र बांटे गए थे जबकि 1987-88 के दौरान 89.20 लाख चक्र बांटे गए।

#### कार्यक्रम का प्रभाव

#### 46. सुरक्षित किए गए दम्पती

आयु के हिसाब से प्रजनन आयु-वर्ग पार करने, मृत्यु होने तथा आई०यू०डी० के मामले में निष्कासन किए जाने और निकलवाने की बात को देखते हुए मार्च, 1989 की स्थिति के अनुसार गर्भ के प्रति सुरक्षित किए गए दम्पतियों की अनुमानित संख्या 647.90 लाख थी जो देश में कुल 1389 लाख पात्र दम्पतियों की 46.7 प्रतिशत बैठती है। विभिन्न तरीकों के उपयोगी की प्रभावकारिता को देखते हुए जो नसबंदी और खाई जाने वाली गोलियों के मामले में शतप्रतिशत, आई०यू०डी० के मामले में 95 प्रतिशत तथा प्रचलित गर्भ-निरोधकों के मामले में 50 प्रतिशत मानी गई है। मार्च, 1989 तक कारगर ढंग से सुरक्षित किए गए दम्पतियों की संख्या 581.40 लाख थी जो कुल दम्पतियों की 41.9 प्रतिशत बैठती है। इनमें से 29.8 प्रतिशत नसबंदी से 5.2 प्रतिशत आई०यू०डी० से 4.5 प्रतिशत प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधकों से और 1.7 प्रतिशत खाई जाने वाली गोलियों से सुरक्षित किए गए थे। गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली, दिल्ली और पांडिचेरी में कारगर ढंग से सुरक्षित किए गए दम्पतियों की प्रतिशतता अखिल भारत औसत (41.9 प्रतिशत) से अधिक है। (तालिका ई-2)।

#### 47. रोके गए जन्म

1988-89 के अंत तक कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप इस वर्ष 108.70 लाख जन्म तथा कार्यक्रम के शुरू होने से अब तक 1061.90 लाख जन्म रोके जाने का अनुमान है।

48. जननक्षमता-स्तर

जन्म दर जो 1961-71 में 41.2 थी, घटकर 1987- में 32.2 और 1988 में 31.3 (अनन्तिम) हो गई। नमूना पंजीयन पद्धति के तीन वर्ष के जन्म दर संबंधी गतिमान औसत 1970-72 में 37.2 और 1985-87 में 33.6 थी (तालिका बी-5)। जनन क्षमता के विभिन्न संकेतकों के अनुमानों से भी (तालिका बी-2) ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए 1972 की तुलना में 1985 में गिरावट आने का पता चला। यद्यपि विवाह की आयु में वृद्धि और कार्यक्रम आंकड़ों में न दिखाए गए गर्भ निरोधक का उपयोग जैसे कार्यक्रम निष्पादन के अलावा अन्य घटकों ने जननक्षमता को कम करने में भूमिका अदा की होगी, तथापि इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि इस कमी को लाने में मुख्य योगदान कार्यक्रम का था।

49. जनगणना से प्राप्त वृद्धि दर

जन्म दर में 1941-51 में 27.4 से 1981 में 12.5 की भारी गिरावट आने के बावजूद दशक की वृद्धि दर 1941-51 में 13.31

प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 1961-71 में 24.80 प्रतिशत हो गई, तथापि, वह 1971-81 में 25 प्रतिशत के लगभग स्थिर बनी रही। 31 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में से 13 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या वाले 8 राज्यों ने पिछले दशक के मुकाबले 1961-71 में वृद्धि दर में 13 प्रतिशत की कमी दिखाई, 47 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या वाले 15 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने 1971-81 में गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति दिखाई। इस प्रकार 1971-81 के दौरान देश की लगभग आधी जनसंख्या की वृद्धि दर में गिरावट आई थी।

50. 1987-88 में नसबन्दी और आई.यू.डी. के स्वीकारकर्ताओं की विशेषताएं

पत्नी की उम्र के अनुसार स्वीकारकर्ताओं का अलग-अलग प्रतिशत : नीचे दी गई तालिका-1 1987-88 में नसबन्दी कराने वालों (पत्नियों) और आई.यू.डी. के स्वीकारकर्ताओं के उम्र के वर्गीकरण को दर्शाती है :

तालिका नं० 1

पत्नियों की आयु	अलग-अलग प्रतिशत			आम जनसंख्या में विवाहित महिलाओं का प्रतिशत वर्गीकरण (1981 जनगणना)	विवाह की विशिष्ट प्रजननता दर 1985*
	नसबन्दी कराने वाले पुरुष**	नसबन्दी कराने वाली महिलाएं	आई.यू.डी. स्वीकारकर्ता		
1	2	3	4	5	6
15-19	0.3	0.6	5.5	11.7	249.6
20-24	8.0	15.9	32.3	21.3	321.8
25-29	23.6	35.3	33.0	21.0	237.2
30-34	35.4	29.3	18.1	17.6	159.0
35-39	27.4	15.4	9.2	15.7	87.7
40-44	4.8	3.3	1.7	12.7	45.2
45-49	0.6	0.1	0.2	—	—
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
औसत आयु (वर्ष में)	32.4	30.2	27.4	29.6	

\*भारत के नमूना पंजीयन पद्धति के महापंजीयक के अनुमान  
\*\*पुरुष नसबन्दी के लिये पत्नी की उम्र को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

51. 1987-88 में नसबन्दी कराने वाले व्यक्तियों की पत्नियों की औसत आयु 32.4 वर्ष, नसबन्दी कराने वाली महिलाओं की औसत आयु 30.2 वर्ष और आई.यू.डी. स्वीकारकर्ताओं की 27.4 वर्ष थी जबकि 1981 में देश में प्रजनन आयु वर्ग की सभी विवाहित महिलाओं की औसत आयु 29.6 वर्ष थी। नसबन्दी कराने वाले पुरुषों (पत्नी की आयु) का वर्ग 30-34 वर्ष का

था तथा नसबन्दी कराने वाली महिलाओं और आई.यू.डी. स्वीकारकर्ताओं का सबसे अधिक अनुपात 25-29 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग का था। 20-29 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग जिसमें सबसे अधिक प्रजनन क्षमता होती है, में से 31.8 प्रतिशत पुरुष नसबन्दी के स्वीकारकर्ता, 51.2 प्रतिशत महिला नसबन्दी के स्वीकारकर्ता और 65.3 प्रतिशत आई.यू.डी. के स्वीकारकर्ता थे।



52. वर्ष 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 और 1987-88 के दौरान विभिन्न आयु वर्गों के प्रति 1000 विवाहित महिलाओं में स्वीकारकर्ताओं की संख्या।

तालिका 2 से यह पता चलता है कि महिला नसबन्दी के संबंध में प्रति 1000 विवाहित महिलाओं की स्वीकृति दर 30-34 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में और उसके बाद 25-29 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग की महिलाओं में सबसे अधिक थी। आई०यू०डी० के संबंध में स्वीकृति

दर 25-29 वर्ष की आयु की महिलाओं में सबसे अधिक थी। सर्वाधिक प्रजननता वाले 20-24 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग की विवाहित महिलाओं का अनुपात नसबन्दी के संबंध में 1984-85 में 1.9 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 1987-88 में 2.6 प्रतिशत हो गया तथा आई०यू०डी० निवेशन के संबंध में 1984-85 में 3.0 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 1987-88 में 4.9 हो गया। इससे यह पता चलता है कि यह कार्यक्रम इसके संभावित जनांकिकीय प्रभाव के संबंध में निश्चित प्रगति कर रहा है।

तालिका नं० 2

पत्नी की आयु (वर्ष)	प्रति हजार विवाहित महिलाओं पर स्वीकारकर्ताओं की संख्या							
	नसबन्दी स्वीकारकर्ता				आई०यू०डी० स्वीकारकर्ता			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15-19	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.9	9.6	12.1	10.9	15.3
20-24	19.4	24.8	23.6	25.6	29.7	36.7	35.6	49.3
25-29	52.7	62.2	63.1	59.1	33.2	41.6	52.9	51.0
30-34	61.3	67.5	68.6	63.2	22.8	28.8	37.1	33.4
35-39	32.6	39.7	38.5	40.1	10.5	13.6	16.5	19.0
40-44	9.2	12.0	11.7	10.7	2.7	3.2	4.7	4.9
योग (15-44)	32.6	38.3	38.0	36.8	20.4	25.8	29.7	32.5

53. विभिन्न परिवार नियोजन तरीकों (1973-74 से 1987-88) के स्वीकारकर्ताओं की औसत आयु की प्रवृत्ति तालिका 3 में दी गई है :

तालिका नं० 3

क्रम सं०	मद	वर्ष	पुरुष नसबन्दी स्वीकारकर्ता	महिला नसबन्दी स्वीकारकर्ता	आई०यू०डी० निवेशनकर्ता
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	पत्नी की औसत आयु (वर्षों में)	1973-74 से 1977-78	33.1	31.3	29.2
		1978-79	32.4	30.4	28.3
		1979-80	31.9	30.4	28.2
		1980-81	31.6	30.5	28.0
		1981-82	32.0	30.5	27.9
		1982-83	32.1	30.8	27.7
		1983-84	31.8	30.7	27.1
		1984-85	31.8	30.3	27.4
		1985-86	32.2	30.3	27.5
		1986-87	31.9	30.3	28.1
		1987-88	32.4	30.2	27.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
1		1973-74 से 1977-78	31.5	42.8	57.2
2.	30 वर्ष से कम आयु की पत्नियों की प्रतिशतता	1978-79	36.7	49.4	64.2
		1979-80	38.3	50.1	65.1
		1980-81	40.2	49.3	66.7
		1981-82	37.2	49.1	67.8
		1982-83	36.3	46.5	68.9
		1983-84	39.6	47.5	72.6
		1984-85	38.4	49.1	70.6
		1985-86	36.6	50.5	70.3
		1986-87	39.7	50.0	67.3
		1987-88	31.8	51.9	70.8

उपर्युक्त तालिका से पता चलता है कि महिला नसबंदी और आई०यू०डी० निवेशन के मामले में युवा स्वीकारकर्ताओं का अनुपात 1986-87 के स्तर से 1987-88 में अधिक हो गया। महिला नसबंदी और आई०यू०डी० निवेशन के मामले में औसत आयु 1986-87 के स्तर से 1987-88 में 30.2 से घट कर 27.4 हो गई। तथापि, नसबंदी कराने वाले व्यक्तियों की पत्नियों की औसत आयु जो 1986-87 में 31.9 थी, वह 1987-88 में बढ़कर 32.4 हो गई।

#### 54. जीवित बच्चों की संख्या के आधार पर स्वीकारकर्ताओं की प्रतिशतता

तालिका 4 में वर्ष 1987-88 के उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के आधार पर जीवित बच्चों की संख्या के अनुसार पुरुष नसबंदी, महिला नसबंदी और आई०यू०डी० निवेशन की प्रतिशतता दी गई है।

जीवित बच्चों की औसत संख्या

3.6

3.3

2.3

2 या इससे कम बच्चों वाले

स्वीकारकर्ताओं का प्रतिशत

21.0

25.8

63.3

3 या इससे कम बच्चों वाले

स्वीकारकर्ताओं का प्रतिशत

55.7

64.2

85.1

तालिका-4

जीवित बच्चों की संख्या	अलग-अलग प्रतिशत		
	पुरुष नसबंदी	महिला नसबंदी	आई०यू०डी० निवेशन
1	2	3	4
0	0.0	0.0	2.1
1	0.7	1.2	26.7
2	20.3	24.6	34.5
3	34.8	38.4	21.8
4	27.5	24.0	10.6
5+	16.8	11.7	4.3
कुल	100.0	100.0	100.0

जीवित बच्चों की औसत संख्या पुरुष नसबंदी स्वीकारकर्ताओं के मामले में 3.6, महिला नसबंदी अपनाने के मामले में 3.3 और आई०यू०डी० स्वीकारकर्ताओं के मामले में 2.3 थी। 3 या इससे कम जीवित बच्चों वाले पुरुष नसबंदी स्वीकारकर्ताओं का अनुपात 55.7 प्रतिशत था जबकि महिला नसबंदी अपनाने वालों के ऐसे आंकड़े 64.2 प्रतिशत रहे। वर्ष 1987-88 में दर्ज किये गये आई०यू०डी० के कुल स्वीकारकर्ताओं में एक बच्चे वाले आई०यू०डी० स्वीकारकर्ताओं का अनुपात 26.7 प्रतिशत था और 2 बच्चों वाले आई०यू०डी० स्वीकारकर्ताओं का अनुपात 34.5 प्रतिशत था। 36.7 प्रतिशत स्वीकारकर्ताओं के 3 या अधिक बच्चे थे और उन्हें नसबंदी के लिए प्रेरित किया जाना चाहिए था।

#### 55. 1987-88 में पति-पत्नी के शिक्षा स्तर के अनुसार स्वीकारकर्ताओं की प्रतिशतता

तालिका 5 में दर्शाये गए दम्पतियों के शैक्षणिक स्तर से ज्ञात होता है कि महिलाओं और पुरुषों में सबसे अधिक अनुपात अनपढ़ों का था। इससे पता चलता है कि अनपढ़ समुदाय भी छोटे परिवार के आदर्श के प्रति काफी प्रेरित होता है।



शैक्षिक स्थिति	स्वीकारकर्ताओं का अलग-अलग प्रतिशत					
	पुरुष नसंबंदी		महिला नसंबंदी		आई०यू०डी०	
	पत्नी	पति	पत्नी	पति	पत्नी	पति
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
अनपढ़	46.2	39.1	45.0	35.1	37.3	29.0
प्राइमरी से कम	17.9	19.9	19.2	19.0	19.7	19.2
प्राइमरी	14.2	15.4	15.5	16.8	16.6	18.2
मिडिल	10.2	12.1	11.0	13.2	13.5	15.5
मैट्रिक/उच्चतर माध्यमिक	8.0	10.0	7.7	11.9	9.3	12.5
स्नातक और ऊपर	3.5	3.6	1.7	4.0	3.6	5.6
योग	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

ध्यान दें : पूर्णांकन के कारण कालमों में दिये गये आंकड़ों का योग शायद 100 न भी हो।

### 56. परिवार नियोजन स्वीकारकर्ताओं की फील्ड नमूना जांच

इस समय तीन मुख्य एजेंसियां अर्थात राज्य जनसांख्यिकी और मूल्यांकन सेल, क्षेत्रीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यालय और केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रीय मूल्यांकन दल हैं जो परिवार कल्याण स्वीकारकर्ताओं के नमूनों के सत्यापन का कार्य कर रहे हैं। वे नमूनों का सत्यापन करते हैं ताकि देश में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के गुणात्मक पहलुओं का आकलन किया जा सके तथा परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के सूचित किए गये आंकड़ों की विश्वसनीयता की सतत जांच की जा सके। इन तीन एजेंसियों द्वारा की गई नमूना जांच के परिणाम मुख्यालय में संकलित किए जाते हैं और कार्यक्रम में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से राज्यों को आवश्यक कार्यवाई के लिए भेज दिए जाते हैं। परिवार नियोजन के स्वीकारकर्ताओं की नमूना जांच के अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रीय मूल्यांकन दल जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य के लाभार्थियों और पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण कैम्पों के प्रतिभागियों का भी नमूना सत्यापन करते हैं।

### 57. जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य योजना

माताओं और बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ावा देना परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं में से एक है। इससे माता-पिता के मन में सुरक्षा की यह भावना उत्पन्न होती है कि पैदा हुए बच्चे एक स्वस्थ जीवन जीएंगे। यह बात छोटे परिवार के आदर्श की जीवन पद्धति के रूप में अपनाने में बहुत ही सहायक सिद्ध होगी। इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने विशेष योजनाएं चालू की हैं। बुनियादी जच्चा-बच्चा सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत माताओं और बच्चों की परिचर्या राज्य के गैर-योजना कार्यक्रम के रूप में चलाई गई थी। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को माताओं तथा शिशुओं की

प्रसवपूर्व, प्रसव और प्रसवोत्तर तथा स्कूल जाने से पूर्व आयु के बच्चों को प्रदान की जाने जैसी सेवाओं के बारे में अर्ध-वार्षिक रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए कहा गया था। समीक्षाधीन वर्ष के दौरान जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न योजनाओं के संबंध में लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे और उन पर जोरदार ढंग से कार्रवाई की गई थी।

रोगरोधी योजनाएं

(आंकड़े लाखों में)

योजना	1988-89		1987-88	
	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
1. कुपोषण से होने वाली रक्ताल्पता से बचाव				
i) माताएं	220.0	210.9	220.0	186.5
ii) बच्चे (1 से 5 वर्ष)	300.0	216.1	220.0	185.0
2. विटामिन "ए" की कमी के कारण होने वाली दृष्टिहीनता से बचाव				
i) बच्चे (1 से 5 वर्ष)	300.0	414.7	300.0	466.2
			(खुराकें)	(खुराकें)

### 58. विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रमलाप

58. अखिल भारतीय स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान और जन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, कलकत्ता में 18 से 20 जुलाई, 1988 में राज्य मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों की एक 3 दिन की कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई। इस कार्यशाला का उद्देश्य संबंधित राज्यों में मातृ एवं शिशु

स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम के दक्षतापूर्ण प्रबन्ध में उनके ज्ञान और कौशल में सुधार करना था।

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन मातृ-शिशु परियोजना के अन्तर्गत आई०ए०पी० द्वारा निम्नलिखित कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गईं:—

1. रोग प्रतिरक्षण पर राष्ट्रीय नीति सेमिनार 23 से 25 जुलाई, 1988 तक बंगलौर में आयोजित किया गया।

2. प्रसवपूर्व और शिशु मौतों को कम करने पर आई०ए०पी० द्वारा 24 से 26 सितम्बर, 1988 तक नई दिल्ली में और 23 से 24 अक्टूबर, 1988 तक जोधपुर में कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई। राज्यों में मातृ-शिशु स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा करने के लिए 9 से 11 दिसम्बर, 1988 को नई दिल्ली में 10 राज्यों की एक क्षेत्रीय कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई।

अक्टूबर और दिसम्बर, 1988 के महीनों में बम्बई, दिल्ली और कलकत्ता प्रत्येक में जिला जन स्वास्थ्य नर्सों के लिए 5 दिन के तीन पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए।

#### 59. मेडिकल और नर्सिंग महिला छात्रों के लिए भारत सरकार की छात्रवृत्ति तथा राष्ट्रपति रजत और स्वर्ण पदक

मेडिकल और नर्सिंग महिला छात्रों के लिये भारत सरकार की छात्रवृत्ति की इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इस कार्यक्रम में 83 एम०बी० बी०एस०, 30 बी०एस-सी० नर्सिंग, 8 एम०एस-सी० नर्सिंग, 2 मातृ-शिशु कल्याण डिप्लोमा और 4 जन स्वास्थ्य नर्सिंग छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की जा रही है। विश्वविद्यालयों में सर्वोत्तम बी०एस-सी० (नर्सिंग), महिला एम०बी०बी०एस० डाक्टरों को राष्ट्रपति रजत पदक और सर्वोत्तम महिला डाक्टरों को स्वर्ण पदक दिए जा रहे हैं। 1988-89 के दौरान, 68 राष्ट्रपति रजत पदक और एक स्वर्ण पदक दिए गए।

#### 60. ओरल रिहाइड्रेशन थिरेपी कार्यक्रम:

60.1 5 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों में अतिसार रोगों के कारण होने वाली रूग्णता और मृत्यु दर को कम करके बच्चों के जीवित रहने की संभावना को बढ़ाने के एक उपाय के रूप में सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में ओरल रिहाइड्रेशन थिरेपी को बढ़ावा देकर निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों और लक्ष्यों के साथ एक राष्ट्रीय अतिसार रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया:—

(क) अतिसार रोग के दौरान और उसके बाद बच्चों को उपयुक्त आहार की पद्धतियों के बारे में माताओं को शिक्षा देना।

(ख) गृहिणियां विशेषकर माताओं को अतिसार के रोगी का निदान करने के लिए आवश्यक युक्तियों, घर में उपलब्ध चीनी और नमक के साधारण घोल के इस्तेमाल और इसे बच्चों को पिलाने के बारे में जानकारी देना।

(ग) लोगों में इस बात की जागरूकता पैदा करना कि अतिसार से पीड़ित अधिकांश रोगियों का इलाज घर में बने घोल का इस्तेमाल करके घर पर ही किया जा सकता है।

(घ) तीव्र अतिसार से पीड़ित रोगियों के उपचार के लिए पहले से तैयार जीवन रक्षक घोल (ओ०आर०एस०) के पैकेट वि०स्वा०सं० (फार्मूला) पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध करना।

(ङ) पांच वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों में तीव्र अतिसार रोग की स्थिति में रिहाइड्रेशन से होने वाली मौतों को कम करना।

#### 60.2 इस कार्यक्रम के मुख्य घटक हैं:—

(1) सभी स्तरों पर चिकित्सा और अर्ध-चिकित्सा कार्मिकों का प्रशिक्षण।

(2) लोगों को स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा

(3) जीवन रक्षक घोल ओरल रिहाइड्रेशन साल्ट (ओ०आर०एस०) की सप्लाई में वृद्धि करना।

(4) स्टाफ और गतिशीलता में वृद्धि करना।

(5) मानीटरिंग और मूल्यांकन।

#### 60.3 इस कार्यक्रम की विशेषताएं हैं:—

— यह कार्यक्रम उन जिलों में शुरू किया जा रहा है जहां व्यापक रोगप्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम चल रहा है।

— स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए दिशा निर्देशों के विस्तृत कार्य ढांचे के अन्तर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया गया है।

— इस कार्यक्रम के मार्ग दर्शन के लिए राज्य स्तर के विस्तारित रोगप्रतिरक्षण मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी सर्वकार्यभारी अधिकारी है।

— स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र सरकार के ढांचे में कार्य कर रहे चिकित्सा और अर्ध-चिकित्सा कार्मिकों के लिए जिला स्तर से लेकर बुनियादी स्तर तक प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रमुख केन्द्र।

— केन्द्र द्वारा खर्च वहन किया जाता है।

#### 60.4 1988-89 के दौरान किए गए कार्यकलाप

— वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान कवर किए गए 180 जिलों के अलावा, वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 120 जिलों में ओरल रिहाइड्रेशन थिरेपी (ओ०आर०टी०) कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिये राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 500 लाख में से 463.53 लाख रू० आबंटित किए गए। इस तरह इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुल 300 जिलों को लाया गया।

— 1988-89 के दौरान, राष्ट्रीय हैजा और आन्त्र रोग संस्थान, कलकत्ता में 1987-88 में प्रशिक्षित किए गए 93 के अलावा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों से 28 संकाय सदस्यों/राज्य स्तर कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षित किया



गया। इन संकाय सदस्यों ने आगे अपने-अपने कार्य-प्रचलन क्षेत्रों में 7304 चिकित्सा अधिकारियों, 16433 पर्यवेक्षकों/खंड विस्तार शिक्षकों/एस०आई०, 52710 स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं और स्वास्थ्य सहायकों (एम० एंड एफ०) 37735 आंगनवाडी कार्यकर्ताओं और 43608 अन्यो (जिनमें शिक्षक, टी०बी०ए०, ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य गाइड इत्यादि शामिल हैं) को प्रशिक्षित किया।

- भारतीय चिकित्सा संघ भी इस कार्यक्रम में सक्रिय रूप से लगा हुआ है और इन्होंने 1988-89 के दौरान लगभग 15908 चिकित्सकों को प्रशिक्षित किया।
- 1988-89 के दौरान 300 जिलों को ओ०आर०एस० पैकेटों की खरीद के लिए राज्यों को प्रति प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र 3500/- रु० दिए।
- देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ओ०आर०एस० उपलब्ध करने के लिए, ओ०आर०एस० को किसी भी दुकान से उपलब्ध उत्पाद (ओ०टी०सी०) घोषित किया गया है और इसे उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट दे दी गई है।
- 1987-88 के दौरान लिए गए 80 जिलों और 3341 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के अलावा 1988-89 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम को 120 जिलों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में विस्तार किया गया।
- प्रशिक्षकों की गतिशीलता और इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के पर्यवेक्षण को सुधारने के लिए 47 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों और 31 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 88-89 में (87-88 के दौरान पहले से दिए गए 73 वाहनों के अलावा) पांच वाहन भी दिए गए।
- केन्द्र और राज्य दोनों ही स्तर पर ओ०आर०टी० कार्यक्रम के लिये कर्मचारियों की वृद्धि करने के लिए भी कदम उठाए गए।
- विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन/यूनीसेफ की सहायता से फिल्में, माडल और प्रशिक्षण सामग्री तैयार की गई।
- चिकित्सा और अर्ध-चिकित्सा कर्मिकों के विस्तृत समूह के जरिए पारस्परिक कर्मिक जनसंचार के अलावा, हल्के अतिसार के रोगियों को घर पर उपलब्ध तरल के प्रयोग, अतिसार रोगियों में निर्जलीकरण का पता लगाने और ओ०आर०एस० घोल का प्रयोग आहार के बारे में सलाह देने इत्यादि के संबंध में ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य गाइडों, ए डब्ल्यू डब्ल्यू, टी०बी०ए०, स्कूल शिक्षक इत्यादि को भी विषयानुसृत जानकारी दी जाती है। रेडियो, टेलीविजन, पत्रिकाएं, पोस्टर, इत्यादि जैसे जनसंचार को अतिमात्र व्यवस्था के संदेश को फैलाने में भी प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

## 61. विस्तारित रोग प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम

विस्तारित रोग प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम भारत सरकार द्वारा 1978 में इस

उद्देश्य से शुरू किया गया था कि डिफ्थीरिया, काली खांसी, टेटनस, पोलियो, क्षयरोग और टायफाइड ज्वर के कारण होने वाली रूग्णता, मृत्यु और अपंगता को सभी पात्र बच्चों और गर्भवती महिलाओं को टीके की निःशुल्क सेवाएं, आसानी से उपलब्ध कराके कम किया जाए। गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए टेटनस टाक्साइड 1975-76 में शुरू किया गया था और इसे 1978 में विस्तारित रोगप्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम के साथ एकीकृत किया गया था। इस कार्यक्रम में पोलियो और टाइफाइड से प्रतिरक्षण 1979-80 में और स्कूल के बच्चों के लिये टेटनस टाक्साइड 1980-81 में शामिल किया गया। रोगप्रतिरक्षण के अंतर्गत बी.सी.जी. रोगप्रतिरक्षण 1981-82 में लाया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में खसरे का टीका हाल ही में शामिल किया गया है। (1985-86 में शुरू किया गया)

## 62. व्यापक रोगप्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम

रोग प्रतिरक्षण योजना के कार्यान्वयन की गति को तेज करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने 1985-86 में "व्यापक रोग प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम" नामक एक विशेष कार्यक्रम शुरू किया जिसका उद्देश्य छह रोग निवारक वैक्सीनों से 85 प्रतिशत पात्र शिशुओं को रोग प्रतिरक्षित करना और टेटनस से शत प्रतिशत गर्भवती महिलाओं को सुरक्षित करना है इस कार्यक्रम को चुनिन्दा जिलों और मेडिकल कालेजों के आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में चणबद्ध ढंग शुरू किया गया था। 1988-89 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 307 जिलों को कवर किया गया। शेष अन्य जिलों को 1989-90 के दौरान कवर किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

63. विस्तारित रोगप्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम/व्यापक रोगप्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल मदों के संबंध में वर्ष 1988-89 के लक्ष्य और उपलब्धि (अनन्तिम आंकड़े) नीचे दिये गए हैं।

(लाखों में)

	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि	लक्ष्य की प्रतिशत उपलब्धि
टेटनस टाक्साइड (पी डब्ल्यू)	226.64	161.76	71.4
डी.पी.टी.	180.44	167.94	93.1
पोलियो	180.44	158.64	87.9
बी.सी.जी.	180.44	173.80	96.3
खसरा	157.60	124.16	78.8
डी.टी./	189.41	129.80	68.5
टेटनस टाक्साइड (10 वर्ष)	97.52	82.89	85.0
टेटनस टाक्साइड (16 वर्ष)	60.12	56.64	94.2

## 64. राष्ट्रीय रोगप्रतिरक्षण अनुसूची

निम्नलिखित राष्ट्रीय रोगप्रतिरक्षण अनुसूची का पालन किया जा रहा है :

लाभार्थी	वैक्सीन	आयु	खुराक	देने का ढंग
नवजात शिशु	बी०सी०जी० पोलियो	जन्म के समय	एक टीका	अन्तस्त्वक्
		जन्म के समय	पहली खुराक	पिलाई जाने वाली
		1 और 1/2 महीने	दूसरी खुराक	-तदैव-
		2 और 1/2 महीने	तीसरी खुराक	-तदैव-
	डी०पी०टी०	3 और 1/2 महीने	चौथी खुराक	-तदैव-
		1 और 1/2 महीने	पहली खुराक	-तदैव-
		2 और 1/2 महीने	दूसरी खुराक	-तदैव-
		3 और 1/2 महीने	तीसरी खुराक	-तदैव-
	खसरा	9 महीने	एक टीका	अन्तस्त्वक्
	पोलियो	1 और 1/2 महीने	एक x	पिलाई जाने वाली
बच्चे	डी०पी०टी०	1 और 1/2 महीने	एक x	अन्तः पेशी
गर्भवती	टेटनस	7 माह से पहले	प्रथम खुराक	अन्तः पेशी
महिला	टाक्साइड	किसी भी समय		
		प्रथम खुराक के एक माह के बाद	दूसरी खुराक	अन्तः पेशी

x बूस्टर खुराकें

#### 65. वैक्सीन सप्लाई

विस्तारित रोगप्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम/व्यापक रोगप्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1988-89 के दौरान वैक्सीन की सप्लाई उपयुक्त रूप से सन्तोषजनक रही जिसे नीचे दी गई तालिका से देखा जा सकता है :—

(खुराके लाखों में)

वैक्सीन	आवश्यकता	1988-89 के दौरान सप्लाई की गई (अप्रैल, 1988 से मार्च, 1989 तक)
डी०पी०टी०	654.8800	607.1621
पोलियो	740.1100	771.3832
बी०सी०जी	361.1400	306.1680
खसरे का टीका	182.5900	138.5087
टेटनस टाक्साइड	808.8400	799.5494
डी०टी०	414.7600	416.7307

#### 66. प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

चिकित्सा अधिकारियों और गैर-चिकित्सा पर्यवेक्षकों के लिए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्तर और

राज्य स्तर पर भी विस्तारित रोगप्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम पर प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

रोगप्रतिरक्षण के विस्तारित कार्यक्रम की आयोजना और प्रबंध पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर के पाठ्यक्रम दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान और राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान द्वारा आयोजित किया जाता है और इसमें भाग लेने वालों में मेडिकल कालेजों के पी०एस०एम० विभाग के प्रोफेसर और बाल रोग चिकित्सक तथा राज्य स्तर पर रोगप्रतिरक्षण के विस्तारित कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के प्रभारी वरिष्ठ चिकित्सा अधिकारी भी होते हैं।

सीरम और वैक्सीनों के उत्पादन तथा सीरम और वैक्सीनों के जैविक मानकीकरण और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण संबंधी प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान कसौली और भारतीय पास्च्यूर संस्थान, कुन्नूर में आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

रोगप्रतिरक्षण के विस्तारित कार्यक्रम प्रशिक्षण में प्रयोग में लाए जाने वाले माइयूलों को समय-समय पर अद्यतन बनाया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर अब तक 4746 चिकित्सा अधिकारियों ने मध्यस्तर के प्रबंधक पाठ्यक्रम में भाग लिया है। इसके अलावा मार्च '89 तक, राज्य स्तर पर 51,318 अर्ध चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

#### 67. संभार तंत्र

स्वीकृत किए गए अतिरिक्त पदों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-



(क) प्रत्येक जिले के लिए एक जिला रोग-प्रतिरक्षण अधिकारी जिसके साथ एक सांख्यिकी अन्वेषक, एक रेफ्रीजरेटर मेकेनिक और एक टाइपिस्ट होगा।

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य और दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए एक कोल्ड चैन अधिकारी, और

(ग) प्रत्येक जिले के लिए 3 चालक जो सप्लाई किए गए वाहनों पर निर्भर होगा।

## 68. नए कार्यकलाप

(1) कोल्ड चैन उपकरणों के देशीकरण की दिशा में प्रयास करने की दृष्टि से यह निर्णय किया गया था कि वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान 40 जिलों को देशी सामग्री दी जाएगी। देश में विकसित उपकरणों की क्षेत्रीय जांच उत्तरप्रदेश और राजस्थान में की गई थी और सी एम ए आर आई, दुर्गापुर में प्रयोगशालीय जांचे की गई थी।

(2) अब तक इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत चुनिंदा जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को कवर करने के लिए आऊटरीच सेवाओं का विस्तार करने हेतु बल दिया जाता रहा है। चूंकि इस कार्यक्रम का विस्तार 1989-90 में सभी जिलों में किया जाएगा, इसलिए शहरी क्षेत्रों में इस कार्यक्रम को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया गया। शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए कार्य योजना तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया शुरू करने की दृष्टि से विभिन्न आकार के कस्बों के लिए अपनाई जाने वाली विधि तैयार करने हेतु जुलाई, 1988 में एक सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया और उसके बाद जनवरी, 1989 में एक बैठक आयोजित की गई।

(3) कम्प्यूटरीकृत प्रबंध सूचना पद्धति पर और बल दिया गया। कोल्ड चैन स्थापित करने की मॉनीटरिंग को एन आई डी सी की मदद से कम्प्यूटरीकृत किया गया जबकि कार्य निष्पादन और वैक्सीन सप्लाई की मानीटरिंग के कम्प्यूटरीकरण में राष्ट्रीय सूचना केन्द्र की मदद से और विस्तार किया गया।

(4) कार्यक्रम के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए इस कार्यक्रम की राष्ट्रीय पुनरीक्षा का कार्य राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान, नई दिल्ली को सौंपा गया।

### चिकित्सा द्वारा गर्भ-समापन

69. चिकित्सा द्वारा गर्भ-समापन एक स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या उपाय है जो अवैध गर्भपातों के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली मातृ-रूग्णता और मौतों को कम करने में सहायता करता है। यद्यपि यह मुख्यतः एक स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या उपाय है तथापि यह परिवार कल्याण योजना का पूरक हो सकता है क्योंकि चिकित्सा द्वारा गर्भ समापन करवाने वाली महिलाओं का एक बड़ा प्रतिशत छोटा परिवार के आदर्श को स्वीकार करने की समर्थक हैं और इसलिए वे परिवार कल्याण प्रक्रिया को स्वीकार करेंगी। चालु नीति का उद्देश्य जनता, अर्ध चिकित्सा और चिकित्सा व्यवसायियों के मध्य इस अधिनियम के प्रावधानों संबंधी सूचना का व्यापक रूप से प्रचार करना है। चिकित्सा द्वारा गर्भ समापन में चिकित्सा कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षित और

सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए और अधिक केन्द्र खोलने का कार्य राज्यों द्वारा किया जा रहा है जो इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए जिम्मेदार है। इस क्षेत्र में और अधिक प्रशिक्षित लोग प्राप्त करने के लिए रोजगार के विभिन्न स्रोतों जैसे चिकित्सा कालेजों, जिला अस्पतालों, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, स्वयंसेवी संगठनों और निजी चिकित्सकों को 161 "ए" टाइप प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्रों में (जहां प्रति वर्ष 3000 या इससे अधिक प्रसूति और गर्भपात किए जाते हैं) प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है। आई०यू०डी० निवेशन / खाई जाने वाली गोलियां प्रदान करने के बारे में महिला स्वास्थ्य बिजिटर्स / सहायक नर्स मिडवाइफों के लिए त्वरित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी आयोजित किए गए।

70. चिकित्सा द्वारा गर्भ समापन कार्यक्रम का विस्तार: चिकित्सा द्वारा गर्भ समापन कार्यक्रम राज्य सेक्टर में भारत सरकार, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से सहायता अनुदान देकर कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम के निम्नलिखित घटक हैं:—

(1) राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर एक लघु एम टी पी कक्ष स्थापित करना जो एम टी पी आपरेशनों के पर्याप्त कार्यभार पर निर्भर करेगा।

(2) एम टी पी तकनीकों और अन्य शल्य चिकित्सीय क्रियाविधियों तथा जन्म में अंतराल रखने के तरीकों के बारे में डाक्टरों को प्रशिक्षित करना।

(3) एम टी पी सक्शन एस्पिरैटर की खरीद करना और ब्लाक स्तर के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को, जहां डाक्टरों को एम टी पी तकनीकों तथा शल्य चिकित्सीय क्रियाविधियों आदि में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और जहां एम टी पी आपरेशन करने के लिए भौतिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, उनकी सप्लाई करना।

(4) एम टी पी स्वीकारकर्ताओं के लिए केवल 15 रुपये प्रति एम टी पी आपरेशन की दर से औषध और पट्टी की व्यवस्था करना।

मार्च, 1988 के अंत में 6126 संस्थाओं की तुलना में मार्च, 89 के अंत में 6291 संस्थाएं एम टी पी सेवाएं प्रदान कर रही थीं। समीक्षाधीन वर्ष के दौरान 1987-88 में चिकित्सा द्वारा किए गए 584870 गर्भ समापनों की तुलना में चिकित्सा द्वारा 582156 (अनंतिम) गर्भ समापन किए गए। अप्रैल, 1972 से जब से यह कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया था, मार्च, 89 तक चिकित्सा द्वारा गर्भ समापन अधिनियम के अधीन 63.8 लाख से अधिक गर्भ समापन किए गए। विभिन्न राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से 1.4.1989 तक प्राप्त हुई सूचना के अनुसार चिकित्सा द्वारा गर्भ समापन अधिनियम के अधीन एम टी पी तकनीकों में प्रशिक्षित किए गए डाक्टरों की संख्या 14,292 थी।

71. ब्लाक स्तर के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में कार्य कर रहे डाक्टरों के लिए एम टी पी तकनीकों, शल्य चिकित्सीय क्रियाविधियों आदि में त्वरीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम: बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के चार राज्यों में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में तेजी लाने हेतु विशेष रूप से ब्लाक स्तर के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में कार्यरत



डाक्टरों / चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के लिए भारत सरकार, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से प्राप्त सहायता अनुदान से एम टी पी तकनीकों और अन्य शल्य चिकित्सीय क्रियाविधियों आदि में त्वरीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने ही अब तक वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान कार्यान्वित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दी है जबकि इस कार्यक्रम पर मंजूरी देने हेतु बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा कार्यवाई की जा रही है।

### विशेष परियोजनाएं

72. निम्नलिखित योजनाएं परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत विशेष योजनाओं के रूप में कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं।

(1) जिला और उप-जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों में अखिल भारतीय प्रसवोत्तर अस्पताल कार्यक्रम और चुनिन्दा चिकित्सा कालेजों में पी ए पी स्मीयर जांच सुविधाएं।

(2) नसबंदी पलंग योजना।

(3) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों से संबद्ध ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों में आई यू डी कक्षों का नवीकरण।

(4) मौजूदा शहरी केन्द्रों सहित शहरी क्षेत्रों में सेवाएं पहुंचाने संबंधी तंत्र का पुनर्गठन।

प्रत्येक योजना के लिए स्वीकृत परिच्यय का योजनावार ब्यौरा तालिका जे-1.1 में दिया है।

### 73. जिला स्तर पर अखिल भारतीय अस्पतालों में प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम

प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम की नीति पर अस्पताल आधारित कार्यक्रम है जो देश भर में राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तरों पर 554 चिकित्सा संस्थानों में चलाया जा रहा है जिनमें 104 मेडिकल कालेज और 2 स्नातकोत्तर संस्थान शामिल हैं। जिला स्तर पर स्थापित किए गए राज्य वार और स्वरूप वार प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्रों का ब्यौरा सारणी जे०-1.2 और जे-1.3 में दिया गया है।

1988-89 के दौरान प्राप्त आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि प्रसूति और गर्भपात के 12.70 लाख मामले निपटाये गए जब कि 1987-88 की अवधि में 12.78 लाख मामले निपटाये गए थे।

कुल मिलाकर 1988-89 के दौरान परिवार नियोजन के विभिन्न तरीके अपनाने वाले लोगों की संख्या 8.20 लाख दर्ज की गई जब कि 1987-88 में यह संख्या 8.52 और 1986-87 में 7.49 लाख थी। जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों में प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम के अधिन विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा किए गए कार्य की प्रगति सारणी जे० 1.4 से जे० 1.7 में दी गई है।

### 74. जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों में प्रसूति और शिशु स्वास्थ्य पूरक कार्यक्रम

प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य प्रसूति और शिशु स्वास्थ्य और

परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के जरिए मां और बच्चे के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार करना है। जिनमें मां और बच्चे को रोग प्रतिरक्षण की सुविधाएं प्रदान कर और टीके लगाकर तथा रक्ताल्पता और रतौंधी से बचाने की सुविधाएं प्रदान करके नवजात शिशु, प्रसवपूर्ण तथा प्रसवोत्तर सेवाएं प्रदान करना शामिल हैं। प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्र निम्नलिखित सेवाएं प्रसूति और शिशु स्वास्थ्य पूरक कार्यक्रम के अधीन प्रदान कर रहे हैं :

(1) प्रसवपूर्ण और प्रसवोत्तर परिचर्या, बहु-विटामिन उपचार द्वारा रक्ताल्पता से बचाव तथा नियमित रोग प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम के जरिए टेटनस से बचाव सहित।

(2) बच्चों को नियमित प्रतिरक्षण द्वारा डिफ्थीरिया, टेटनस और काली खांसी से बचाव तथा रक्ताल्पता और रतौंधी से बचाव का लक्ष्य नियमित लौह तथा फौलिक एसिड और विटामिन "ए" घोल देकर प्राप्त किया जाता है। 1987-88 और 1988-89 का तुलनीय ब्यौरा सारणी जे०-18 में दिया गया है।

### 75. उपजिला/तालुक स्तर के अस्पतालों में अखिल भारतीय अस्पताल प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम:

ग्रामीण और अर्ध नगरीय इलाकों में प्रसूति और बाल स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से तथा मां और शिशु के स्वास्थ्य में आम सुधार करने की दृष्टि से प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम का विस्तार छठी योजना में 400 उप प्रभागीय अस्पतालों में किया गया था। 1988-89 में इसका विस्तार और 675 उप जिला अस्पतालों में किया गया। इस प्रकार इनकी संख्या बढ़कर 1075 हो गई। विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 31.3.89 तक इस कार्यक्रम को 947 उप जिला अस्पतालों में स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है।

वर्ष 1988-89 तक इस कार्यक्रम के विस्तार के लिए जितने उप प्रभागीय अस्पतालों को मंजूरी दी गई उनकी राज्य वार और चरण वार संख्या का विवरण सारणी जे०-2.1 में दिया गया है।

461 अस्पतालों से प्राप्त हुई सूचना के अनुसार परिवार कल्याण के विभिन्न तरीकों को स्वीकार करने वालों की संख्या 1988-89 में 430888 दर्ज की गई जबकि 1987-88 में यह 19036 दर्ज की गई थी। इस प्रकार प्रत्येक प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्र की उपलब्धि से 45% की वृद्धि का पता चलता है। ब्यौरा सारणी संख्या जे० 2.2 में दिया गया है। जिन 461 उप प्रभागीय अस्पतालों की सूचना प्राप्त की जा सकी है उनमें उपलब्ध श्रेणी वार कर्मचारियों की संख्या सारणी जे-2.3 में दी गई है। प्रतिवर्ष प्रति पलंग महिला नसबंदियों की राज्य वार संख्या सारणी जे-2.4 में दी गई है। उप प्रभागीय स्तर के अस्पतालों में मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य गतिविधियों का कार्यनिष्पादन सारणी जे-2.5 में दिया गया है।

### 76. प्रसवोत्तर पैप स्मीयर परीक्षण सुविधा कार्यक्रम:

76. परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न तरीकों को अपनाने वाली और न अपनाने वाली महिलाओं में गर्भाशय के कैंसर का शुरू में और कैंसर पूर्व क्षतियों का पता लगाने के लिए एक पैप स्मीयर परीक्षण सुविधा योजना भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रसवोत्तर



कार्यक्रम चलाने वाले 25 मेडिकल कालेजों में चरणवार ढंग से चलाई गई थी। अब यह कार्यक्रम विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सभी मेडिकल कालेजों में स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है। 7 वीं योजना के दौरान कार्यक्रम को चरण वार ढंग से सभी 106 मेडिकल कालेजों में शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है जिनमें से 31.3.1989 तक 90 मेडिकल कालेजों को कवर किया जा चुका है। कार्यनिष्पादन तथा अनुमोदित संस्थाओं की सूची सारणी जे०-3.1 और जे०-3.2 में दी गई है।

## 77. नसबंदी पलंग योजना

77. इस योजना में ऐसे अस्पतालों में महिला नसबंदी आपरेशन करने की सुविधाएं तत्काल उपलब्ध करने की व्यवस्था है जिनमें सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण ये आपरेशन नहीं हो पाते हैं। इस योजना के अधीन सैचिक्क संगठनों द्वारा संचालित मेडिकल संस्थाओं / अस्पतालों को उनके द्वारा पिछले वर्ष के दौरान किए गए कार्यों के आधार पर पलंग स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं। सैचिक्क संगठनों को ये पलंग राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण निदेशकों की सिफारिशों पर मंजूर किए जाते हैं।

प्रत्येक संस्था को प्रति वर्ष प्रति पलंग के हिसाब से 2400 रुपये रख रखाव अनुदान के रूप में दिए जाते हैं। बशर्ते कि प्रति पलंग प्रति वर्ष कम से कम 45 आपरेशन किए जाएं। प्रति वर्ष प्रति पलंग 2400 रुपये के इस रख रखाव अनुदान को कपड़ों और दवाओं की कीमत बढ़ जाने और कर्मचारियों को वेतन बढ़ जाने के कारण 1.4.86 से बढ़ाकर प्रति पलंग प्रति वर्ष 3000 / - रुपये कर दिया गया है। नसबंदी पलंगों के रख रखाव खर्च में संशोधन निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर किया गया है:

(क) सरकारी अस्पतालों को प्रति वर्ष प्रति पलंग 3000 / - रुपये का रखरखाव अनुदान कम से कम 75 महिला नसबंदी आपरेशनों का लक्ष्य पूरा करने पर दिया जाएगा। स्थानीय निकायों और सैचिक्क संगठनों को 3000 / - रुपये प्रति पलंग प्रति वर्ष का रख रखाव अनुदान कम से कम 60 महिला नसबंदी आपरेशनों का लक्ष्य पूरा करने पर देय होगा।

(ख) यदि सरकारी / स्थानीय निकाय और सैचिक्क संगठन प्रति वर्ष प्रति पलंग क्रमशः 75 और 60 महिला नसबंदियों का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं करते तो रख रखाव अनुदान 2400 / - रुपये के हिसाब से देय होगा बशर्ते कि प्रति पलंग प्रति वर्ष 45 नसबंदी आपरेशन किए गए हों।

(ग) यदि निष्पादन स्तर आबंधित किए गए पलंगों की संख्या के लिए प्रति पलंग 45 महिला नसबंदियों के लक्ष्य स्तर से कम है तो उतने पलंगों के लिए, जो प्रति वर्ष प्रति पलंग 45 महिला नसबंदियों के मानदंड को पूरा करते हैं 2400 / - रुपये प्रति पलंग की दर से रख रखाव अनुदान देय होगा।

(घ) यदि किसी स्वयं सेवी संगठन / स्थानीय निकाय संस्थान ने नसबंदी पलंगों के लिए निर्माण अनुदान

प्राप्त किया हो और उस संस्थान का कार्यनिष्पादन स्तर प्रति वर्ष प्रति पलंग 45 महिला नसबंदियों के न्यूनतम लक्ष्य से कम है तो उसे किसी प्रकार का रख-रखाव खर्च देय नहीं होगा।

31 मार्च, 1989 को विभिन्न सरकारी संस्थानों / स्थानीय निकायों और स्वयंसेवी संगठनों में कुल 3611 नसबंदी पलंग थे, जिनमें से वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 185 पलंग स्वीकृत किए गये थे। विभिन्न राज्यों में मालिकों द्वारा निर्मित पलंगों का ब्यौरा सारणी जे०-4.1 में दिया गया है।

78. प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों से संबद्ध ग्रामीण परिवार केन्द्रों में उपलब्ध आई० यू० डी० कक्ष के नवीकरण और पुनर्निर्माण द्वारा नसबंदी और चिकित्सीय गर्भ समापन की अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने संबंधी योजना

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नसबंदी और चिकित्सीय गर्भ समापन की उन्नत सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 1982-83 में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों से संबद्ध ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों में उपलब्ध आई०यू०डी० कक्ष नवीकरण के लिए एक योजना शुरू की गई थी।

आई०यू०डी० कक्ष के नवीकरण के लिए प्रत्येक केन्द्र को 24,000/- रुपये 31.5.88 से यह दर परिशोधित करके 35,000 रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है, जिसमें अपेक्षित शल्य चिकित्सा उपकरणों के प्रतिस्थापन की लागत शामिल है। अभी तक भारत सरकार ने 1617 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है और राज्यों ने 1356 केन्द्रों को चुना है। विवरण सारणी जे०-5.1 में दिया गया है।

## 79. शहरी गंदी बस्ती क्षेत्रों में व्यापक स्वास्थ्य पद्धति का पुनर्गठन-शहरी योजना को सुदृढ़ बनाना

भारत सरकार ने गंदी बस्तियों में व्यापक स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान करने संबंधी पद्धति में सुधार लाने के लिए अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं संबंधी सिफारिशों को सूत्रबद्ध करने के लिए परिवार कल्याण और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य उपचार सेवाओं का पुनर्गठन करके एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया। शहरी गंदी बस्तियों में परिवार कल्याण और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य उपचार सेवाओं का पुनः संगठन करने के लिए स्टाफ आदि के रूप में अतिरिक्त निवेश की व्यवस्था करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को कार्यकारी दल को सिफारिशें भेज दी गई थीं जिससे कि वे इस विभाग का आगे विचार करने और स्वीकृति देने के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे।

कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सभी शहरी क्षेत्रों को जनसंख्या के अनुसार संस्थापित करने के लिए 4 प्रकार के स्वास्थ्य संबंधी पदों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। इसी तरह नगर परिवार कल्याण कार्यालयों को भी नगरों की जनसंख्या के अनुसार 4 प्रकार से वर्गीकृत किया गया है। पांचवीं योजना के दौरान इस स्कीम में, शहरों में जिनकी जनसंख्या एक लाख से अधिक है और जहां कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत गंदी बस्ती जनसंख्या गंदी बस्ती क्षेत्रों में रहती है, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी पदों के विभिन्न वर्गों के प्रतिस्थापन / पुनः संगठन करने की परिकल्पना की गई।



योजना के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी प्रगति

शहरी सुधार योजना वर्ष 1983-84 के अंत में शुरू की गई थी और महाराष्ट्र राज्य तथा दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में केवल 32 स्वास्थ्य पदों को मंजूरी दी जा सकी थी। कुल मिलाकर 936 स्वास्थ्य पद और 14 नगर परिवार कल्याण ब्यूरो स्थापित करने के लिए अब तक भारत सरकार की प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति की सूचना हरियाणा, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश चंडीगढ़ और दिल्ली राज्यों को दी जा चुकी थी। राज्य सरकारों ने कुल 879 स्वास्थ्य चौकियां और 10 नगर परिवार कल्याण ब्यूरो की स्थापना करने की मंजूरी दे दी है। भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मंजूर की गई स्वास्थ्य चौकियों का ब्यौरा सारणी जे०-6.1 में और वर्ग-वार मंजूर किए गए स्टाफ का ब्यौरा जे०-6.2 में दिया गया है।

80. संगठित क्षेत्र

संगठित क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम रेल मंत्रालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय, डाक व तार विभाग आदि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कुछ चुनिंदा उपक्रमों और प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में चुनिंदा स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा श्रम मंत्रालय के क्षेत्राधिकार के अधीन संगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए परिवार कल्याण शिक्षा और प्रेरक कार्यक्रम देश के चुनिंदा परियोजना क्षेत्र में अन्तरराष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन / यू एन एफ पी ए सहायता से चलाया जाता है। इन मंत्रालयों / संगठनों में 1988-89 और 1989-90 के लिए परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम हेतु स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के बजट में किए गए बजट प्रावधान इस प्रकार हैं :—

मंत्रालय / विभाग	बजट अनुमान	
	1988-89	1989-90
रेल मंत्रालय	284.00	294.00
रक्षा मंत्रालय	170.00	190.30
श्रम मंत्रालय (अंतरराष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन / यू एन एफ पी ए परियोजनाएं)	70.00	75.00
एन सी यू आई (कृषि मंत्रालय)	8.20	3.70
डाक व तार विभाग	5.80	6.00
सीमा सड़क विकास संगठन	0.05	0.10
सार्वजनिक उपक्रम	3.00	3.14
संगठित क्षेत्र के स्वैच्छिक संगठन	20.00	20.00

81. रेल मंत्रालय

भारतीय रेल देश में सबसे बड़ा सरकारी संगठन है जो 62 परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों, 38 उपकेन्द्रों, 645 स्वास्थ्य एककों, 2663 निरोध डिपुओं और 22 ओरल पिल्स वितरण केन्द्रों के माध्यम से रेलवे का लगभग 80 लाख लोगों को जिनमें दिहाड़ी मजदूर पोर्टर्स, केटरिंग स्टाफ आदि शामिल हैं, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं प्रदान करता है। 1987-88 और 1988-89 के दौरान विभिन्न परिवार नियोजन तरीकों में रेल मंत्रालय का कार्यानिष्पादन इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ग	1987-88			1988-89		
	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि	लक्ष्यों की % उपलब्धि	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि	लक्ष्यों की % उपलब्धि
नसबंदी	40,000	22,659	56.6	38,400	26,519	69.1
आई०यू०डी०	23,000	10,804	47.0	26,100	13,070	50.1
प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधक उपयोगकर्ता	316,000	2,82,518	89.4	4,02,000	3,15,895	78.6
खाई जाने वाली गोलियों के उपयोगकर्ता	3,600	3,467	96.3	3,700	4,012	108.4

82. रक्षा मंत्रालय

82. रक्षा मंत्रालय में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम तीनों सेवाओं के मुख्यालयों के प्रशासकीय नियंत्रण के अधीन स्थापित 139 परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों के जरिए कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इन

केन्द्रों में मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या सहित व्यापक परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। सभी सेवा अस्पतालों में चिकित्सीय गर्भ समापन की सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। 1987-88 और 1988-89 के दौरान परिवार नियोजन के विभिन्न तरीकों में रक्षा मंत्रालय का कार्यानिष्पादन इस प्रकार है:-



तरीका	1987-88			1988-89		
	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि	लक्ष्यों की % उपलब्धि	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि	लक्ष्यों की % उपलब्धि
नसबंदी	30,000	22,192	74.0	28,800	19,746	68.6
आई०यू०डी०	16,000	12,156	76.0	18,200	12,645	69.5
प्रचलित						
गर्भ निरोधक उपयोगकर्ता	65,000	49,963	76.9	82,700	50,013	60.5
खाई जाने वाली गोलियों के उपयोगकर्ता	3,700	2,869	77.5	3,800	3,213	84.6

### 83. श्रम मंत्रालय

श्रम मंत्रालय के कार्यक्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाले संगठित क्षेत्र में नियोजित कामगारों के मध्य राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्यों को और प्रोत्साहन देने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन/यू०एन० एफ०पी०ए० द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त परिवार कल्याण शिक्षा और अभिप्रेरण परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गई :-

- राज्य श्रम विभाग, आंध्र प्रदेश (अवधि अगस्त, 1985 से 31 मार्च, 1990 तक) संगठित क्षेत्र के लिए व्यापक परिवार कल्याण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम।
- महाराष्ट्र श्रम कल्याण बोर्ड (अवधि-नवम्बर, 1984 से 30.6.1989 तक) द्वारा संगठित क्षेत्र के लिए परिवार कल्याण शिक्षा।
- भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता संघ (फेज-II द्वारा को-आपरेटिव शूगर फैक्ट्रीज में परिवार कल्याण शिक्षा अवधि अप्रैल, 1986 से 31.12.1989 तक)
- कर्मचारी राजकीय बीमा निगम (जनवरी, 1986 से 30.6.90)
- केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी शिक्षा बोर्ड (अवधि जुलाई 1986 से 31.12. 89 तक)
- भारतीय कर्मचारी परिसंघ (जनवरी 1986 से 30.6.89 तक)

### 84. डाक और तार विभाग

डाक और दूर संचार विभाग ने भी वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान पात्र दम्पतियों को प्रेरित तथा शिक्षित करने और देश भर में कार्यरत 54 डाक और तार विभाग के औषधालयों के माध्यम से निरोध की मुफ्त सप्लाई करने के लिए अपने प्रयासों को जारी रखा। चुनिन्दा औषधालयों द्वारा वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 30,496 पात्र दम्पतियों में से 10,699 दम्पतियों ने परिवार नियोजन की विभिन्न विधियों को अपनाया। वर्ष के दौरान वितरित किए गए गर्भनिरोधों और मुख सेवी गोलियों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 81,378 और 65,678 थी।

### 85. सीमा सड़क विकास संगठन

सीमा सड़क विकास संगठन ने वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान शिविरों (कैंपों) में रहने वाले अपने श्रमिकों और कामगारों के लिए परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमलाप शुरू किये।

### 86. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के तीन उपक्रमों अर्थात् एच०ई०सी०-रांची, बी०एच०ई०एल०-भोपाल और बी०एच०ई०एल०-रानीपुर को वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान अपने उनके परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों के रखरखाव के लिए परिवार कल्याण विभाग से अनुदान मिलना जारी रहा।

### 87. गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा रिलीज किए गए अनुदानों में से वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में पी०एच०डी० चेम्बर ऑफ कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री द्वारा फरीदाबाद में कल्याण शिक्षा और अभिप्रेरणा परियोजना तथा फेडरेशन ऑफ कर्नाटक चेम्बर्स ऑफ कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री द्वारा बंगलौर शहर तथा उसके समीपवर्ती ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए एक समीपवर्ती ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए तथा एक अन्य शिक्षा और अभिप्रेरणा परियोजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

### 88. संगठित क्षेत्र में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के लिए व्यापक कार्य योजना

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के अनुरोध पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन ने संगठित क्षेत्र में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन का एक अध्ययन किया है और उन्होंने "संगठित क्षेत्र के भीतर और बाहर परिवार कल्याण-एक व्यापक कार्ययोजना" नामक एक रिपोर्ट निकाली है। संक्षेप में यह रिपोर्ट बताती है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न खंडों में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इस रिपोर्ट में ये सिफारिशें दी गई हैं कि इन क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को पूर्ण रूप से राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के क्षेत्राधिकार में कैसे लाया जा सकता है।

89. कुल मिलाकर, किए गए अध्ययन में सरकारी, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र, गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र, बागान, सहकारिता, अर्ध संगठित क्षेत्रों



आदि से संबंधित 41 विशिष्ट सिफारिशें हैं। इनमें से 22 सिफारिशों की इन क्षेत्रों में परिवार कल्याण से संबंधित खंडवार समीक्षा करने की आवश्यकता है तथा इनका कोई विशिष्ट वित्तीय प्रभाव नहीं है। शेष 19 सिफारिशों में, अध्ययन परामर्श सेमिनारों और उप-अनुबंधों आदि के रूप में वित्तीय प्रभाव शामिल हैं। इसके लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन ने यू०एन०एफ०पी०ए० द्वारा वित्त पोषण (फंडिंग) के लिए परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है जो कि स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन था।

#### 90. परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की भागीदारी

राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम परिवार नियोजन को एक जन आन्दोलन से रूप में बढ़ावा देना चाहता है। इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य लक्ष्य लोगों में छोटे परिवार के विचार को जीवन की एक पद्धति के रूप में प्रचारित करना है। परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देने में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की सक्रिय भूमिका को मान्यता दी गई है और उनकी भूमिका को इस कार्यक्रम के प्रारंभ से ही काफी महत्व दिया गया है। सामाजिक तथा वैयक्तिक विचारों, धारणाओं तथा व्यवहार में परिवर्तन का आह्वान करने वाले कार्यक्रम में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की विश्वसनीयता सामान्यतः सरकारी तन्त्र के स्टाफ की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक होती है।

91. स्वयंसेवी कार्यकर्ताओं में समाज की निःस्वार्थ सेवा करने की भावना होती है और पहले के स्वयंसेवी कार्यकर्ताओं ने किसी आवश्यकता के लिए मुख्यतः समर्पित भावना तथा अन्तर्दृष्टि और मानवीय प्रेरणा से कार्यकलाप शुरू किए। यद्यपि ये दोनों ही समर्पित स्वयंसेवी कार्यकर्ताओं की विशिष्टताएं हैं, अब प्रबंधकीय और प्रशासनिक क्षमता युक्त व्यापारिक क्षेत्र जैसी कार्यकुशलता और ध्यानपूर्वक बनाई गई कार्य योजना के अनुसार कार्य नियमितता और समुचित कार्य मानदंडों को बनाए रखने भी आवश्यक हो गया है। इन शर्तों का अनुपालन करने पर स्वयंसेवी संगठन सरकारी अथवा गैर सरकारी स्रोतों से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए आवेदन करने के पात्र हो जाते हैं। हमारे जैसे विशाल देश में जहां संचार सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त हैं, स्वयंसेवी कार्य की अपनी ही सीमाएं हैं, जो अन्य बातों के अलावा मानव व सामग्री जैसे दोनों ही साधनों के और इसके कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा असंयत रूप से कवरेज करने के कारण है। स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में भाग ले रहे स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की संख्या में उल्लेखनीय बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

#### 92. विद्यमान योजनाएं

केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित तथा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत स्वयंसेवी संगठन, परिवार कल्याण नेटवर्क, जिसमें मातृ-शिशु स्वास्थ्य एवं रोगप्रतिरक्षण और जनसंख्या, शिक्षा और अभिप्रेरणा सहित परिवार नियोजन सेवाएं शामिल हैं, में कार्यरत हैं।

##### (1) केन्द्र प्रायोजित क्षेत्र स्कीमें

स्वयंसेवी संगठन मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अन्तर्गत परिवार कल्याण के लिए स्वीकृत पैटर्न स्कीमों अर्थात् (1) प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्रों (2) रोगाणुहीन पलंग योजना (3) शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों/स्वास्थ्य स्थलों (पोस्टों) (4) सहायक नर्स धात्री

प्रशिक्षण और (5) मत नेता शिविरों जैसी स्कीमों, के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कार्य करते हैं। इन स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारों को प्रतिवर्ष, प्रति यूनिट 10 लाख रुपये तक के अनुदान की स्वीकृति के लिए अब बढ़ा दिया गया है। इन स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इस समय लगभग 470 परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं।

##### (2) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम

स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता अनुदान देने की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र स्कीम का कार्य, मातृ-शिशु स्वास्थ्य, रोगप्रतिरक्षण, परिवार नियोजन और सम्प्रेषण संबंधी नई और प्रायोगिक धारणाओं को बढ़ाना है। यह स्कीम सीधे स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई जा रही है। इस स्कीम के विस्तृत उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं:—

नई/प्रायोगिक योजनाओं की नियंत्रण क्षेत्र स्कीम के अन्तर्गत उन परियोजनाओं को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा सकती है, जो किसी विशेष पैटर्न के अनुरूप कार्य चाहे न करती हों, लेकिन जो अभिप्रेरणा, सम्प्रेषण, शैक्षिक गतिविधियों और सेवाओं को उपलब्ध करने के उद्देश्य से सामने आएँ अथवा जो अन्यथा स्वरूप में नई हों तथा नई संकल्पनाओं को प्रोत्साहित करती हों। एन०जी०ओ० द्वारा अपने लक्ष्यों, क्षमताओं और स्थानीय स्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्वयं प्रस्ताव तैयार किए जाते हैं। इस योजना के आवश्यक घटकों में योजना के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक वेसलाइन सर्वेक्षण और परियोजना सर्वेक्षण और परियोजना सर्वेक्षण शामिल है। वित्तीय सहायता, इस प्रकार के सर्वेक्षण और इस प्रकार के संघटकों जैसे प्रशिक्षण जहां आवश्यक हो जैसे प्रमिप्रेरण गतिविधियों, परिवार नियोजन हेतु सेवाओं, मातृ शिशु स्वास्थ्य, रोगप्रतिरक्षण आदि के लिए भी दी जाती है। लेपरोस्कोप, आई०यू०डी०, मुख सेवी गोलियां, कंडोम आदि जैसी परिवार नियोजन उपकरणों की सप्लाई भी नकद सामग्री रूप में करने के लिए सहायता दी जा सकती है। राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ मिलकर भी मुख सेवी गोलियां, कंडोम, आई०यू०डी० जैसी परिवार नियोजन सेवाओं की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है।

एन०जी०ओ०/राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के क्षेत्र में पहले से उपलब्ध सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस परियोजना द्वारा अधिमानतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्र गंदी बस्तियों के सेवाएं प्रदान करनी चाहिए। पहले से ही विद्यमान सेवा प्रदान करने की सुविधाओं का उपयोग करने पर किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है चाहे वे सरकारी या गैर सरकारी एजेंसियों से संबंधित हों।

##### 93. नई पहल

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के अधिकाधिक योगदान को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अनेक नई पहल की गई हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) छोटे सैच्छिक संगठनों को कार्यसंचालन में सम्मिलित करने के लिए फैमिली प्लानिंग एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया द्वारा नियंत्रित रोलिंग निधि की स्थापना कर सहायता अनुदान प्रक्रिया का विकेन्द्रीकरण।



एक लाख प्रति वर्ष तक की लागत वाली योजना के लिए छोटे स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देने हेतु फैमिली प्लानिंग एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया बम्बई का, जो कि प्रारंभ से ही परिवार कल्याण के कार्यक्रमों में शामिल है 5 लाख रुपये की रोलिंग निधि सौंप दी गई है। इस तरह की परियोजनाओं के लिए परामर्श सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए इसके बम्बई स्थित मुख्य कार्यालय में एक परामर्श एकक स्थापित करने के लिए फैमिली प्लानिंग एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया को बढ़ाई गई वित्तीय सहायता भी दी गई है। इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत फैमिली प्लानिंग एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया को 30.86 लाख रुपए का सहायता अनुदान दिया गया है, जिसने इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 23 संगठनों को स्वीकृति दी है।

## (2) स्वैच्छिक कार्यवाही संबंधी स्थायी समिति (स्कोवा) के विचारार्थ विषय के आधार को व्यापक बनाना

प्रारंभिक स्तर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक भागीदारी को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्यों से जून, 1986 में स्वैच्छिक कार्यवाही संबंधी स्थायी समिति की स्थापना की गई। इस समिति में प्रतिष्ठित सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता सदस्यों के रूप में हैं। स्वास्थ्य मानदंडों में सुधार लाने के लिए मातृ-शिशु स्वास्थ्य, रोगप्रतिरक्षण और परिवार नियोजन सेवाओं से संबंधित सुसंगठित परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास किया जाता है। मूलतः ये परियोजनाएं छोटी होनी चाहिए और इनकी लागत एक से तीन वर्ष की अवधि में 1 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। स्कोवा (एस०सी०ओ०वी०ए०) परियोजनाओं की वित्तीय सीमाओं को बढ़ा दिया गया है। स्कोवा अब उन परियोजनाओं की सिफारिश कर सकता है, जिनकी वार्षिक लागत 1 लाख रुपये तक और योजना अवधि 3 वर्ष से कम होती है। उपयुक्त मामलों में यह राशि 3 वर्ष या उससे अधिक अवधि वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए 5 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है। एस०सी०ओ०वी०ए० ने वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 16 स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता अनुदान मंजूर किया और इस प्रकार इसके द्वारा स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या 37 हो गई। उस योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान रिलीज की गई राशि 5.09 लाख रुपये थी।

(3) स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के प्रकाशनों का प्रदर्शन बिक्री स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के प्रकाशनों का प्रदर्शन और बिक्री करने के लिए भारतीय स्वयंसेवी स्वास्थ्य संगठन को स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली के परिसर में डिसप्ले विंडो और बिक्री काउन्टर स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता अनुदान दिया गया है। इससे इस क्षेत्र में प्रकाशनों का प्रचार होगा और स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के योगदान का पता चलेगा।

## (4) स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की डायरेक्टरी

भारतीय स्वयंसेवी स्वास्थ्य संगठन को स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में लगे स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की डायरेक्टरी तैयार करने के लिए भी सहायता अनुदान दिया गया है। इसके पहले खंड में बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्य शामिल होंगे।

## (5) रोगप्रतिरक्षण सबंधी गाइड पुस्तक

भारतीय स्वयंसेवी स्वास्थ्य संगठन को रोगप्रतिरक्षण से संबंधित चिकित्सा, अर्ध चिकित्सा तथा स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं और कोल्ड चैन के रखरखाव के संबंध में गाइड पुस्तिकाएं तैयार करने के लिए सहायता अनुदान दिया गया है। इन पुस्तिकाओं में जिला, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और ग्रामीण स्तर स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए स्पष्टीकरण और संगत निदेश होंगे, जो उनके कार्य, कोल्ड चैन के रखरखाव और उपकरणों, सिरिजों आदि को विसंक्रमित करने में उनकी मदद करेंगे।

## (6) स्वास्थ्येतर क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की कार्यशालाएं:

जन कार्यवाही और और ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी प्रगति परिषद के सहयोग से, स्वास्थ्येतर स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के बारे में और स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण क्षेत्र में उनका सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय स्तर की 5 कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और उड़ीसा राज्य में 3 कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गईं और वर्ष 1989-90 में 2 और कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन किया जाएगा।

## (7) विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा विकसित स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए नई माडल परियोजनाएं :—

(I) स्वयंसेवी एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता देने हेतु मातृ-शिशु स्वास्थ्य, रोगप्रतिरक्षण और परिवार कल्याण गतिविधियों से संबंधित कार्यानिष्पादन संबंधी माडल परियोजना को राज्य सरकारों से काफी प्रोत्साहन मिला। यह माडल परियोजना शहरी गंदी बस्तियों पर लागू होने वाली स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के लिए एक नई संकल्पना है जो सहायता अनुदान का पर्याप्त लचीले कार्यानिष्पादन से संबंध स्थापित करती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 4 यूनिट पहले ही मंजूर कर दी गई हैं।

(II) कार्यान्वयन हेतु “मिनी फेमिली वेल्फेयर सेन्टर केन्द्र” माडल को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है और राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों और स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जाने की सिफारिश की गई। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और शहरी गंदी बस्तियों में रहने वाली महिलाओं में साक्षरता की निम्न दर को देखते हुए यह माडल बनाया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य मातृत्व, स्वास्थ्य शिशु तथा बाद में छोटे परिवार के आदर्श को बढ़ावा देना है। इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 9 यूनिट पहले ही मंजूर कर दी गई हैं।

## 93.1 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वयंसेवी संगठन

केन्द्रीय सरकार सहायता अनुदान नेटवर्क के अन्तर्गत अधिकांश स्वयंसेवी संगठन शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रहे हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने की प्रवृत्ति शुरू हो गई है। फिलहाल, अनेक स्वयंसेवी संगठन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परियोजनाएं चला रहे हैं और इसके लिए उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है। एस०सी०ओ०वी०ए० और रोलिंग फंड स्कीम के अंतर्गत भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चल रही परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता अनुदान मंजूर किया गया है। एफ०पी०ए०आई० जैसे कुछ स्वैच्छिक संगठन अपने निजी स्रोतों से दान प्राप्त करके ग्रामीण परियोजनाएं चला रहे



#### 94. हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड, त्रिवेन्द्रम

हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लि० त्रिवेन्द्रम सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का एक प्रतिष्ठान है, जो रबर निरोध बनाने में लगा हुआ है। इसे 1 मार्च, 1966 को स्थापित किया गया था। निरोध (रबर कंडोम) के निर्माण के लिए प्रथम संयंत्र वर्ष 1967 में त्रिवेन्द्रम में जापान के सहयोग से स्थापित किया गया था। इस संयंत्र ने जुलाई, 1969 में वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया था, जिसकी उस समय वार्षिक स्थापित क्षमता 144 लाख नग थी। दूसरा संयंत्र जिसकी वार्षिक स्थापित क्षमता 144 लाख नग है, 1977 में स्थापित किया गया।

अपने विस्तार की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत इस कम्पनी ने अब तक दो अतिरिक्त संयंत्र एक त्रिवेन्द्रम में और दूसरा कनागला जिला बेलगम कर्नाटक में स्थापित किए हैं। ये दोनों नए यूनिट बहुत ही पतले प्रकार के 0.03 मि०मि० से 0.04 मि०मि० तक की मोटाई के रंगीन निरोध बनाने के लिए बनाये गए हैं। इन दो नए संयंत्रों से अब कम्पनी की स्थापित वार्षिक क्षमता 608 लाख नग है। इस प्रकार यह भारत में निरोध बनाने का सबसे बड़ा कारखाना बन गया है। त्रिवेन्द्रम स्थित नए संयंत्र ने पहले ही अगस्त, 1986 में वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है जबकि बेलगम स्थित संयंत्र ने मार्च, 1987 में वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू किया था।

#### 95. पूंजीगत ढांचा

कम्पनी की प्राधिकृत पूंजी 1350 लाख रुपए है। 31.3.1989 को जारी अभिदत्त तथा चुकता पूंजी, 1257.50 लाख रुपये है। वर्ष के दौरान प्रदत्त पूंजी में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि नहीं हुई। कम्पनी ने वर्ष के दौरान ऋण की किस्तों के रूप में सरकार को 117.75 लाख रुपये का भुगतान किया है। 31.3.89 को 1027.84 लाख रुपये का ऋण बकाया है।

#### 96. संयंत्र का कार्यनिष्पादन

वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान तैयार किए गए कुल 549.51 लाख निरोधों में से 522.83 लाख निरोधों को बिक्री योग्य समझा गया। इस संयंत्र की समुपयोजन क्षमता इस प्रकार है :—

1. नया संयंत्र (त्रिवेन्द्रम) 91.12%
2. पुराना संयंत्र त्रिवेन्द्रम) 90.07%
3. नया संयंत्र (बेलगांव) 104.94%

भारत सरकार के परिवार कल्याण विभाग की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत वर्ष के दौरान निरोध की कुल बिक्री 536.07 लाख नग (जिनकी कीमत 2104.41 लाख रुपये है (बैठती है)।

#### 97. वित्तीय परिणाम

वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान कंपनी ने 271.80 लाख रुपए (कर के पूर्व मूल्याहान और ब्याज के पश्चात) का रिकार्ड शुद्ध लाभ कमाया।

#### 98. विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने यू० एन० एफ० पी० ए० से पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करके 493.40 लाख रुपये की पूंजीगत परिव्यय वाली सी० यू० टी० परियोजना को स्वीकृति दे दी

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है। यह परियोजना आकुलम, त्रिवेन्द्रम जहां केरल सरकार ने निःशुल्क भूमि आबंटित की है, शुरू किए जाने की आशा है। आशा है कि इस परियोजना से राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को बल मिलेगा।

एक अन्य विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम 438 लाख रुपये की पूंजीगत लागत से शल्य चिकित्सा और जांच के लिए प्रयोग में लाए जाने वाले, दस्ताने बनाने से संबंधित है। इस परियोजना के 1990 तक तैयार हो जाने की आशा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त एक अन्य नई परियोजना एक बार प्रयोग के बाद दूसरी बार प्रयोग में न आने वाले सिरिजों से संबंधित है। एक तकनीकी समिति जो इस संबंध में प्रचलित आधुनिकतम प्रौद्योगिकी का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से विदेश गई थी, ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। इस परियोजना के वित्तपोषण के स्रोतों के संबंध में अन्तिम निर्णय अभी लिया जाना है।

#### 99. आधुनिकीकरण

कम्पनी ने लगभग 276 लाख रुपये की कुल लागत पर प्रथम चरण में त्रिवेन्द्रम में पुराने संयंत्रों के आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य शुरू किया है। आधुनिकीकरण के प्रथम चरण का कार्य संतोषजनक ढंग से समाप्त हो गया है। पुराने संयंत्रों का पूरी तरह से आधुनिकीकरण हो जाने पर इनकी गुणवत्ता में काफी सुधार होगा और अपव्यय तथा माल के अस्वीकृत होने में कमी हो सकेगी।

#### 100. श्रम संबंध एवं कल्याण कार्यक्रम

प्रबंध मंडल ने सौहार्दपूर्ण औद्योगिक संबंध बनाए रखे हैं और उसने श्रमिक संगठनों के साथ हुए मौजूदा समझौते का अनुपालन किया है। कम्पनी में उत्पादन क्षमता से जुड़ी एक प्रोत्साहन स्कीम शुरू की गई है। यह कम्पनी अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य वर्गों से संबंधित भारत सरकार की आरक्षण नीति का सख्ती से अनुपालन कर रही है।

#### 101. क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाएं

क्षेत्रीय परियोजना स्कीम वर्ष 1973 में शुरू की गई, जिसके अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश और कर्नाटक के कुछ चुने हुए जिलों में स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण सेवा संबंधी प्रसव के आधारभूत ढांचे के पूर्ण विकास हेतु विश्व बैंक और स्वीडिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण की सहायता से कार्य शुरू किया गया। इस परियोजना का लक्ष्य लोगों को स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण हेतु एकीकृत सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराना और मातृ-शिशु मर्त्यता और रूग्णता को कम करना था। इस परियोजना का यह भी लक्ष्य था कि इस क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षित जनशक्ति में वृद्धि की जाए और स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और आवासीय भवनों के लिए भी संस्थागत भवन उपलब्ध कराए जाएं।

जहां एक ओर शेष राष्ट्र में आधारभूत ढांच में सुदृढ़ता इस शताब्दी के अंत तक आ पाएगी, वहीं दूसरी ओर परियोजना क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत ढांचा व जनशक्ति पांच वर्षों के भीतर उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी। पांचवीं, छठी और सातवीं योजना अवधियों के दौरान क्षेत्रीय परियोजना स्कीमें जारी रखी गई और साथ ही दूसरे राज्यों के और अधिक जिलों को कवर करने के लिए भी बढ़ाई गई।



102. परियोजनाओं का विस्तृत विवरण, उनकी अवधि, प्रचालन क्षेत्र और प्रदाता अधिकरण का नाम इस प्रकार है :—

प्रदाता एजेंसी का नाम	कवर किए गए राज्यों का नाम	जिलों की संख्या	प्रचालन अवधि
I. विश्व बैंक			
आई० पी० पी०— I	कर्नाटक उत्तर प्रदेश	5 6	1973-80
आई० पी० पी०— II	आंध्र प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश	3 6	1980-88
आई० पी० पी०— III	कर्नाटक केरल	6 4	1984-90
आई० पी० पी०— IV	पश्चिम बंगाल	4	1985-91
II. यू० एस० ए० आई० डी०			
	गुजरात हरियाणा हिमाचल प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र पंजाब उड़ीसा	2 3 3 3 3 5	1980-86
III. ओ० डी० ए० (यू० के०)	उड़ीसा	5	1980-87
IV. डी० ए० एन० आई० डी० ए०	मध्य प्रदेश		
	फेस—I फेस—II	8	1981-88 1989-92
	तमिलनाडु		
	फेस—I फेस—II	2	1981-88 1989-92
V. यू० एन० एफ० पी० ए०			
	बिहार राजस्थान फेस—I फेस—II	11 4 13	1981-87 1980-86 1989-94
		91	

इस प्रकार यह देखा गया है कि विश्व बैंक की सहायता से कर्नाटक, केरल और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में परियोजनाएं, डी० ए० एन० आई० डी० ए० की सहायता से मध्य प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु में फेज—II क्षेत्रीय परियोजना और यू० ए० एन० एफ० पी० ए० के सहयोग से राजस्थान में फेज—II क्षेत्रीय परियोजना हाल में चल रही परियोजनाएं हैं। मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और राजस्थान राज्यों में परियोजनाएं 1988-89 की अंतिम तिमाही में शुरू हुई है।

### 103. उपलब्धियां

आरम्भ से ही क्षेत्रीय विकास परियोजना के लिए चुनी गई विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत (मार्च, 1989 तक) कुल 16,817 भवनों का निर्माण किया गया। इनमें से 9,371 उपकेन्द्र और 5,350 भवन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त चिकित्सा और अर्ध चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों को रिहाइश के प्रयोजनों के लिए हैं। राज्यवार विवरण नीचे दी गई तालिका में दिया गया है:—

क्रम सं०	राज्य	निर्मित उपकेन्द्र	बनाये गए आवासीय क्वार्टर	अन्य निर्मित भवन	योग
1.	2.	3	4	5	6
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	653	954	210	1819
2.	बिहार	166	49	97	312
3.	गुजरात	480	147	57	684
4.	हरियाणा	298	98	26	422
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	137	103	54	294
6.	कर्नाटक				
	आई० पी० पी० I	694	97	65	856
	आई० पी० पी० II	535	1240	146	1921
7.	केरल	545	409	105	1059
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	396	272	164	832
9.	महाराष्ट्र	421	199	36	656
10.	उड़ीसा	1256	485	91	1832
11.	पंजाब	440	140	56	636
12.	राजस्थान	278	202	553	1033
13.	तमिलनाडु	524	318	24	866
14.	उत्तर प्रदेश				
	आई० पी० पी०—I	638		142	780
	आई० पी० पी०—II	1550	635	146	2331
15.	पश्चिम बंगाल	360		124	484
		9,371	5,350	2,096	16,817

104. प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्र में मार्च, 1989 तक क्षेत्रीय विकास परियोजनाओं के अधीन 105,800 अर्ध चिकित्सक स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया था। इनमें से प्रशिक्षित की गई दाइयों की संख्या 43,129, प्रशिक्षित किए गये ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाइडों की संख्या 38,980 और प्रशिक्षित की गई सहायक नर्स मिडवाइफों और महिला स्वास्थ्य सेविकाओं की संख्या 19,026 थी। जहां तक अतिरिक्त-कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति का संबंध है, मार्च, 1989 तक

कुल 12,654 अर्ध-चिकित्सीय कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया गया था। इनमें नियुक्त की गई सहायक नर्स मिडवाइफों की संख्या 9,626 और महिला स्वास्थ्य सेविकाओं की संख्या 2,191 थी।

#### 105. अन्तिम स्तर पर मूल्यांकन अध्ययन

कुछेक सम्पन्न हुई क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाओं का मूल्यांकन स्वतंत्र यवसायिक संस्थाओं/संगठनों द्वारा किया गया था। ये इस प्रकार हैं:-

क्रम सं०	परियोजना	संगठन	31.8.1989 की स्थिति
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय परियोजनाएं	ऑरेशन रिसर्च ग्रुप, बड़ौदा	रिपोर्ट का प्रथम भाग प्राप्त हो गया है। दूसरे भाग की प्रतीक्षा है।
2.	गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब में यू० एस० एड० सहायता प्राप्त क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाएं	भारतीय स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधी अनुसंधान संस्थान, जयपुर	मूल्यांकन पूरा हो गया और रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है।
3.	राजस्थान में यू० एन० एफ० तथा पी० ए० सहायता प्राप्त क्षेत्रीय परियोजना।	इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ डेवलपमेंट स्टडीज, जयपुर	अन्तिम रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।
4.	बिहार में यू० एन० एफ० पी० ए० सहायता प्राप्त क्षेत्रीय परियोजना	सेन्टर फार डेवलपमेंट रिसर्च एण्ड ट्रेनिंग, मद्रास	मसौदा रिपोर्ट तैयार हो गई है।
5.	उड़ीसा में ओ० डी० ए० (यू० के०) सहायता प्राप्त क्षेत्रीय परियोजना	मोड सर्विसेज प्रा० लि० नई दिल्ली।	रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।



आंध्र प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनिंदा प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की अध्ययन रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है। इस अध्ययन रिपोर्ट के प्रमुख निष्कर्ष में सुझाव है कि आधारभूत उपकरण और लाजिस्टिक सहयोग के रूप में इस परियोजना के अधीन उपलब्ध किये गये साजसामान के परिणामस्वरूप स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता में कुल मिलाकर सुधार ही हुआ है।

106. गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब की उपलब्धता यू० एस० डी० से सहायता प्राप्त क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाओं की मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टों की कुछ मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (I) राज्यों में वांछित मानदण्डों की उपलब्धि हेतु संबंधित परियोजना जिलों में अपोक्षित स्वास्थ्य जनशक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए काफी उपाय किए हैं।
- (II) प्रमुखबल 500 जनसंख्या के लिए एक उप-केन्द्र के मानदण्ड तक पहुंचाने के लिए परियोजना जिलों को सक्षम बनाने के लिए नए उपकेन्द्रों के निर्माण के बारे में था। सभी परियोजना जिलों में प्रस्तावित लक्ष्यों के साथ-साथ मानदंड प्राप्त कर लिए हैं।
- (III) राज्यों में सभी परियोजना जिलों में प्रशिक्षण के लिए भौतिक सुविधाओं का सफलतापूर्वक विस्तार किया गया है। सी० एच० बी० और टी० बी० ए० का प्रस्तावित संख्या में प्रशिक्षण लगभग सभी परियोजना जिलों में पूरा हो गया है। महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और हरियाणा प्रदेश में वांछित संख्या में सहायक नर्स धात्री भर्ती एवं प्रशिक्षित की गईं परन्तु हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब पर्याप्त संख्या में सहायक नर्स धात्रियों को प्रशिक्षित नहीं कर सके।
- (IV) जहां तक मातृ-शिशु स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण सेवाओं का संबंध है। आशानुकूल परिवर्तन हुए परन्तु सम्भावित स्तर के अनुरूप नहीं हुए। चूंकि क्षेत्रीय परियोजना के अधीन चुने गए जिले पिछड़े हुए और कम सक्रिय जिले थे, योजनेतर क्षेत्रों के साथ उनकी तुलना सतर्कता पूर्वक करने की आवश्यकता है। संक्षेप में, ये सभी मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों से यह आभास मिलता है कि क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाओं ने सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के अलावा परियोजना जिलों में भौतिक आधारभूत ढांचे की सुविधाओं के विकास में योगदान किया है।

#### 107. न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम (एम० एन० पी०)

ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के विकास को अग्रता देने के लिए सरकार ने पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम शुरु किया है। यह अवधारण पिछली योजनाओं के इस अनुभव से उभरी कि सहायता दिये बिना न तो वृद्धि और न ही सामाजिक उपभोग की दर को कायम रखा जा सकता है। उनकी गति को तेज करना, और दूर की बात है। प्राथमिक

स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, उपकेन्द्रों, उन्नत प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों/उपकेन्द्रों तथा स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के निर्माण कार्य को राज्य क्षेत्र के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है। उपकेन्द्रों की स्थापना संबंधी योजना को 1-4-1981 से परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अधीन शतप्रतिशत परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम बना दिया गया है।

#### 108. न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम (एम० एन० पी०) के उद्देश्य:

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन सन् 2000 ई० तक उत्तरोत्तर योजनावधि के जरिए चरणवार ढंग से प्राप्त किए जाने वाले उद्देश्य इस प्रकार होंगे :

- (क) प्रति 5000 आबादी (आदिवासी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 3000) के लिए एक उपकेन्द्र जिसमें एक स्वाथय कार्यकर्ता (पुरुष) और एक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (महिला) हो।
- (ख) प्रति 30,000 आबादी (आदिवासी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 20,000) के लिए एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र।
- (ग) प्रति 100,000 आबादी के लिए 30 पलंगों वाला एक सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र (जिसमें चिकित्सा, शल्य चिकित्सा, बाल चिकित्सा, प्रसूति और स्त्रीरोग और जनस्वास्थ्य की विशेषज्ञ सेवाएं हों।
- (घ) प्रति 1000 ग्रामीण आबादी के लिए अथवा प्रत्येक गांव के लिए एक स्वास्थ्य गाइड।
- (ङ) प्रत्येक गांव के लिए प्रशिक्षित दाई।

#### 109. सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (1985-90) के लक्ष्य:

7वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के लक्ष्य नीचे दिये गए हैं :

- (क) जिन क्षेत्रों में वर्तमान प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र औसतन अधिक जनसंख्या को सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं उनमें 12,392 अतिरिक्त प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना।
- (ख) लगभग 54,612 अतिरिक्त उपकेन्द्रों की स्थापना स्वीकृति जनसंख्या प्रतिमानों के आधार पर 7वीं योजना के अन्त तक शतप्रतिशत अपेक्षित उपकेन्द्रों की संख्या 138,665 होगा। सहायक नर्स धात्री/स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (महिला) और अन्य अर्ध चिकित्सकों की क्षमता तथा वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी को देखते हुए इस योजना में 54612 अतिरिक्त उपकेन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। जिससे 7वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक यह संख्या बढ़कर 136,269 हो जाएगी।

(ग) सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना:

प्रत्येक 4 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में से एक का दर्जा बढ़कर उसे 30 पलंगों वाला ग्रामीण अस्पताल बनाने की पुरानी नीति के बजाय सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना चरणवार रूप में की जाएगी ताकि एक लाख लोगों को सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा सकें। चिकित्सा, शल्य चिकित्सा, बाल-चिकित्सा, प्रसूति और स्त्री रोग विज्ञान और जनस्वास्थ्य के विषयों में विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सा सेवाएं प्रदान की जाएंगी। 7वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लगभग 1593 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य

केन्द्रों को सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में बदल दिया जाएगा।

(घ) निर्माण कार्यों के बकाया कार्य को पूरा करना:

उपर्युक्त के अलावा प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, उपकेन्द्रों और स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के बकाया कार्य को पूरा करने के सभी प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

110. भौतिक लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियां:

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन विभिन्न घटकों से संबंधित लक्ष्यों की प्रगति निम्न तालिका में दी गई है:

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियां									
क्रम संख्या	संघटक	1.4.85 को कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रों की सं०	7वीं योजना के लक्ष्य (1985-90)	1985-88 लक्ष्य	1988-1989 उपलब्धि	1988-1989 लक्ष्य	1988-1989 उपलब्धि	1.4.89 कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रों की सं०	लक्ष्य 1989-1990
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	उप-केन्द्र	84,053	54,612	24,131	27,387	12,604	9327	120767	14,502
2.	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र/सहायक स्वा० केन्द्र	10,705	12,392	5,283	5,687	3,131	2419	18811	3,578
3.	सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र	759	1541	833	669	312	203	1631	297

111. कार्यक्रम के निर्माण संघटक

वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए प्राथमिक केन्द्रों और उपकेन्द्रों

के संबंध में न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं के कार्यक्रम के निर्माण संघटक की प्रगति पर एक संक्षिप्त समीक्षा निम्नलिखित तालिका में दी गई है:

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्माण संघटकों की प्रगति

क्रम सं०	संघटक	1.4.89 को कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रों की संख्या	1.4.1989 तक भवनों की उपलब्धता	
		निर्माण किए गए भवनों की संख्या	निर्माणाधीन भवनों की संख्या	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	उप-केन्द्र	120767	39,028	6,919
2.	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र	18811	9,166	1042

112. बहुउद्देश्यीय कार्यकर्ता स्कीम

यह स्कीम वर्ष 1974 में इस उद्देश्य से शुरू की गई कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बहुउद्देश्यीय कार्यकर्ताओं के एक दल, प्रति 5000 की जनसंख्या के लिए एक पुरुष और एक महिला कार्यकर्ता के माध्यम से एक स्वास्थ्य प्रदाय प्रणाली स्थापित हो सके। इस स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन में विभिन्न स्तरों के सभी मौजूदा एक उद्देश्यीय कार्यकर्ताओं को उचित

प्रशिक्षण देने के उपरान्त बहुउद्देश्यीय कार्यकर्ताओं में परिवर्तन करना शामिल है। तदनुसार प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम वर्ष 1974-75 में शुरू किया गया।

1.4.1989 की स्थिति के अनुसार 299 जिलों में प्रशिक्षण कार्य पूरा किया गया। 1.4.1989 तक 7 केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों, 47 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षित विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कार्मिकों की संख्या निम्न तालिका में दी गई है:



क्रम	श्रेणी की संख्या	
सं०		प्रशिक्षितों की संख्या
1.	2	3
1.	जिला स्तर के चिकित्सा अधिकारी	1,650
2.	प्रमुख प्रशिक्षक	706
3.	चिकित्सा अधिकारी (प्रा० स्वा० के०)	23,976
4.	खण्ड प्रसार शिक्षक	6,022
5.	स्वास्थ्य सहायक (पुरुष)	29,641
6.	स्वास्थ्य सहायक (महिला)	20,175
7.	स्वास्थ्य सहायक (पुरुष)	89,376
8.	स्वास्थ्य सहायक (महिला)	91,484

113. महिला स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (सहायक नर्स धात्री)

प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

7वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मैदानी क्षेत्रों में प्रति (5000) जनसंख्या और पर्वतीय तथा आदिवासीय क्षेत्रों में प्रति 3,000 की जनसंख्या के पीछे एक-एक उपकेन्द्र के हिसाब से 54,612 उपकेन्द्र और स्थापित करने की आशा है। प्रत्येक उपकेन्द्र में एक महिला स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (सहायक नर्स धात्री) और एक पुरुष स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता को लगाया जाएगा। महिला स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं (सहायक नर्स धात्री) को और अपेक्षित संख्या में प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए अतिरिक्त प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों की मंजूरी देकर और मौजूदा प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों की प्रवेश क्षमता बढ़ाकर के प्रशिक्षण क्षमता को समुचित रूप से बढ़ा दिया गया है।

उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 31.3.1989 को 483 प्रशिक्षण स्कूल जिनकी प्रवेश क्षमता 23,616 थी, कार्य कर रहे थे।

114. महिला स्वास्थ्य सहायक प्रशिक्षण (लेडी हेल्थ विजिटर) कार्यक्रम

एक महिला स्वास्थ्य सहायक (लेडी हेल्थ विजिटर) से 6 महिला स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के कार्य की देख-रेख करने की आशा की जाती है। और अधिक संख्या में महिला स्वास्थ्य सहायकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए इस मंत्रालय ने प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का विस्तार कर दिया है। वरिष्ठ सहायक नर्स धात्रियों को उनका प्रशिक्षण पूरा होने के पश्चात 6 महीनों के अतिरिक्त प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा जाएगा। उन्हें महिला स्वास्थ्य सहायक के रूप में तैनात किया जाएगा। देश में 44 महिला स्वास्थ्य प्रशिक्षण स्कूल जिनकी प्रवेश क्षमता 3,221 है, कार्य कर रहे हैं।

115. दाई प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम:

यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि 7वीं योजना के अन्त तक प्रत्येक गांव में कम से कम एक दाई को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाये और कुल मिलाकर उद्देश्य यह है कि इस देश में कार्य कर रही सभी

अप्रशिक्षित दाइयों को मातृ-शिशु मृत्युता दर को कम करने के लिए उनकी कार्य क्षमता में सुधार करने हेतु प्रशिक्षण दिया जाये। 1.4.1989 को प्रशिक्षित दाइयों की कुल संख्या 578332 थी। 1989-90 के दौरान 10,000 दाइयों को प्रशिक्षित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(116.) क्षेत्रीय शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान:

देश में स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों (सहायक नर्स धात्री) और महिला स्वास्थ्य सहायक (लेडी हेल्थ विजिटर) प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों में उपचर्या शिक्षकों और जन स्वास्थ्य नर्सों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय ने 6 क्षेत्रीय शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान मंजूर किए हैं। जो हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और तमिलनाडु राज्यों में स्थापित किए जाएंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़कर शेष सभी राज्यों ने अपने-अपने संस्थान स्थापित कर लिए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश शीघ्र ही यह संस्थान स्थापित करेगा।

117. उपकेन्द्र:

मैदानी क्षेत्रों में प्रति 5,000 ग्रामीण जनसंख्या और पर्वतीय तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में प्रति 3,000 जनसंख्या के पीछे एक-एक उपकेन्द्र के आधार पर उपकेन्द्र स्थापित किए जाएंगे। प्रत्येक उपकेन्द्र में एक पुरुष और एक महिला स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता को लगाया जायेगा। 7वीं योजनावधि के दौरान स्थापित किये जाने वाले अतिरिक्त उपकेन्द्रों से 130,000 उपकेन्द्रों की कुल आवश्यकता के मुकाबले उपकेन्द्रों की संख्या लगभग 13,62,69 तक बढ़ जायेगी।

(क) 7वीं योजनावधि के लिए लक्ष्य	54,612
(ख) 1988-89 के लिए लक्ष्य	12,604
(ग) 1987-88 के दौरान स्थापित किए गए उपकेन्द्रों की संख्या	10428
(घ) वर्ष के लिए प्रस्तावित किए गए लक्ष्य	14,502

118. ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना:

देश में 2 अक्टूबर, 1977 को शुरू की गई सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेवक योजना को शत-प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में दोबारा से ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना का नाम दिया गया था। जिसका उद्देश्य प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या के लिए लोगों का चयन किए गए एक स्थानीय व्यक्ति को प्रशिक्षित करना है। औसतन प्रति एक हजार जनसंख्या अथवा एक गांव में एक व्यक्ति को तीन महीनों के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है और उसे निरोध के अलावा अनुदेशों के एक मैनुअल और एक मेडिसिन किट बाक्स जिसमें दवाइयां होती हैं, से लैस किया गया है।

प्रशिक्षण के दौरान 200/- रुपये प्रतिमास का वजीफा दिया जाता है। उसके पश्चात प्रशिक्षित ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाइडों को 50/- रुपये का मासिक मानदेय और 50/- रुपये की दवाइयां दी जाती हैं।



इस योजना को 1979 में एक धक्का लगा जब इसे 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए पात्र श्रेणी में शामिल किया गया था। 1980 में विस्तृत समीक्षा के पश्चात इस योजना को परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया गया और शत-प्रतिशत धन-राशि दी जाने लगी। 1981 में राज्यों को एक संशोधन योजना की सूचना भेजी गयी। इस योजना की प्रमुख विशेषता यह थी कि महिलाओं का स्वास्थ्य गाइडों के रूप में चयन किया जाना चाहिए और वे अधिमानतः 30 वर्ष की आयु की होनी चाहिए तथा वे गांव में स्थाई रूप से रह रही हों। पुरुष स्वास्थ्य गाइडों को केवल तभी चयन किया जाना होता है यदि महिलाएं उपलब्ध न हों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों, स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों अथवा गांव में अपनी सामाजिक सेवा के कारण विख्यात व्यक्ति को वरीयता दी जानी होती है। इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है कि ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाइड को अपनी भूमिका की आय का स्रोत अथवा भविष्य में सरकारी रोजगार पाने का एक जरिया नहीं समझना चाहिए। गाइड का अर्थ है कि वह समुदाय और स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण संबंध कार्य कर जिससे लोगों के सहयोग को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके और लोगों द्वारा अपने आप चयन किए गए स्वयंसेवकों का एक संवर्ग तैयार किया जा सके जहां सामाजिक हित की भावना रखने वाले व्यक्ति प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान कर सकें।

119. आई० यू० डी० निवेशन तकनीकों/मुख्य सेवी गोलियों के प्रबंध में प्रशिक्षित महिला स्वास्थ्य सेविकाओं/सहायक नर्स धात्रियों के लिए द्रुत प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम।

भारत सरकार स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के सहायता अनुदान से आई०यू०डी० निवेशन तकनीकों और मुख सेवी गोलियों के प्रबंध में महिला स्वास्थ्य सेविकाओं/सहायक नर्स धात्रियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण संबंध यह कार्यक्रम राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत हैं। 7वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (1985-90) के दौरान आई०यू०डी० निवेशन तकनीकों/मुख्य सेवी गोलियों के प्रबंध में कुल 13,000 महिला स्वास्थ्य सेविकाओं और 54,000 सहायक नर्स धात्रियों को प्रशिक्षण देने की आवश्यकता है ताकि 2000 ई० तक शुद्ध प्रजनन दर एक को प्राप्त करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में युवा दम्पतियों के अंतराल की विधियों को अनुकूल बनाया जा सके। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 1.4.89 को कुल मिलाकर 12,989 महिला स्वास्थ्य सेविकाओं और 34,209 सहायक नर्स धात्रियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है।

120. केन्द्रीय लैपरोस्कोपिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र:

लैपरोस्कोपिक नसबन्दी तकनीकों में डाक्टरों को प्रशिक्षण देने और इस संबंध में बेहतर गुणवत्ता सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए देश में 17 केन्द्रीय लैपरोस्कोपिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं। ये केन्द्र दिल्ली (2), हैदराबाद, जयपुर, बडौदा, बम्बई (2), हुबली, पटना, जबलपुर, रायपुर, एर्नाकुलम, कटक, मद्रास, लखनऊ, गोरखपुर, और कलकत्ता में हैं।

यह प्रशिक्षण एक दल के रूप में दिया जाता है, जिसमें एक डाक्टर, एक ऑपरेशन थियेटर नर्स और एक ऑपरेशन थियेटर

परिसर शामिल होते हैं और भारत सरकार द्वारा दलों को इनसे संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में निकटतम मेडिकल कालेजों/संस्थानों में नामित करते ही संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा इन्हें भेज दिया जाता है। डाक्टरों के पास प्रसूति और स्त्रीरोग विज्ञान में स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री या डी०जी०ओ० सहित एम०बी०बी०एस० को जिसके साथ किसी सरकारी अस्पताल/चिकित्सा संस्था में संबंधित क्षेत्र के 3 वर्ष के व्यावहारिक अनुभव हो। प्रशिक्षण 2 सप्ताह की अवधि का होता है।

121. पुरुष और महिला बन्धकरण नलिकाकरण की मानक पद्धतियों में प्रशिक्षण सेवा के लिए उत्कृष्ट केन्द्रों की स्थापना:— इस योजना के पीछे मुख्य उद्देश्य है परिवार कल्याण के तरीकों की स्वीकृति दर को परिवार कल्याण सेवाओं की तकनीकी गुणवत्ताओं वृद्धि करके बढ़ाना और जटिलताओं और असफलताओं की दर को कम करना और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर समापन के तरीकों के उत्क्रमण की सेवाओं का प्रवधान करना। इस संबंध में भारत सरकार, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में स्वयं सेवी बन्धकरण गर्भ निरोध संघ संयुक्त राष्ट्र जनसंख्या कार्यकलापों निरोध के सहयोग से मानक बन्धकरण और सूक्ष्म शल्य चिकित्सीय पुनः नलिकाकरण में प्रशिक्षण व सेवा के चार उत्कृष्ट क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र खोले हैं। ये निम्नलिखित मेडिकल कालेजों/संस्थाओं में कार्य कर रहे हैं:—

1. के० एम० अस्पताल के०ई०एम० अस्पताल और से०जी०एस० मेडिकल कालेज, बम्बई।
2. आर०जी० कार मेडिकल कालेज, कलकत्ता।
3. कस्तूरबा अस्पताल, दरिया गंज, नई दिल्ली—मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज, नई दिल्ली के सहयोग से।
4. किलपाक मेडिकल कालेज, मद्रास में मेडिकल कालेज, मद्रास के सहयोग से।

इनके उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित हैं:—

1. पुरुष व महिला बन्धकरण की गुणवत्ता को सुधारना।
2. प्रशिक्षक बन्धकरण और पुनः नलिकाकरण सेवाओं को सुधारना।
3. एक प्रभावकारी गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण और बन्धकरण पुनः नलिकाकरण सेवाओं के लिए आश्वासन योजना का विकास करना; और
4. वर्ष 1990-92 के दौरान भारत में चुनिंदा राज्यों में पुरुष व महिला पुनः नलिकाकरण सेवाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त उत्कृष्ट केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना।

सम्पूर्ण देश से प्रशिक्षण दल उपर्युक्त चार उत्कृष्ट केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। पुनःनलिकाकरण सेवाओं में प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं के विकसित हो जाते ही शुरू कर दिया जाएगा। संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श से 12 और उत्कृष्ट केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए संयुक्त प्रयास जारी है।



यू०एन०एफ०पी०ए०/ए०बी०एस०सी० के साथ घनिष्ठ सहयोग से, पुरुष और महिला बन्धनकरण/सूक्ष्म शल्य चिकित्सीय पुनःनलिकाकरण और उत्कृष्ट केन्द्रों द्वारा किए गए कार्य की मॉनिटरिंग और मूल्यांकन संबंधी प्रोफार्मा के लिए प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यचर्या पर चर्चा करने एवं उसे अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए बम्बई में 3 से 8 जुलाई, 1989 तक, एक राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार का आयोजन किया गया। सेमिनार में इन केन्द्रों का सुचारू रूप से चलाया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक दूसरे से जुड़ी हुई समस्याओं/मामलों को सुलझाया गया है।

इस प्रकार के दो सेमिनार वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान भी आयोजित किए गए जिनमें पुरुष व महिला बन्धनकरण और पुनःनलिकाकरण के मानकों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया।

### 123. परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत वाहनों की स्वीकार्यता और उपलब्धता

परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम एक शत प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजना स्कीम है। इस कार्यक्रम के सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए, भारत सरकार राज्यों को बहुत से क्षेत्रों, जैसे मातृ शिशु स्वास्थ्य ई०पी०आई०/व्यापक रोगप्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम, प्रसवोत्तर, शहरी नवीकरण कार्यक्रम, महिला नसबंदी स्कीम (बन्धनकरण पलंग स्कीम), गतिशीलता आर०ई०पी०टी०सी० प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, जिला और राज्य परिवार कल्याण ब्यूरो, ब्लाक जिला राज्य राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आई०ई०एफ० गतिविधियों पर्यवेक्षण, समर्थन और आपूर्ति इत्यादि के विशेष संदर्भ में, केन्द्रीय सहायता दे रही है। विभिन्न स्तरों पर अर्थात् राज्य जिला और दूर-दराज के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक आधार भूत ढांचा स्थापित किया गया है। अधिकांश प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र दूर दराज के दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में हैं जहां पहुंचना मुश्किल होता है। स्पष्टतया इसके लिए एक अच्छी परिवहन व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता है। यह इस परिपेक्ष्य में है कि गतिशीलता इस कार्यक्रम का एक अभिन्न अंग और आवश्यक घटक है। राज्यों की एक स्थायी मांग है कि इस कार्यक्रम के लिए मौजूदा आवागमन सुविधा को दुदृढ़ करना होगा।

124. परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत वाहनों के आंकड़ों को आधुनिकृत एवं कम्प्यूटरीकृत किया गया है। राज्यों में वाहनों की उपलब्धता और हकदारी को देखते हुए अद्यतन स्थिति विवरण के अनुसार (उपाबंध-III) पर संलग्न है।

125. वाहनों के मेक के प्रतिमान की समीक्षा की गई और उसे अद्यतन बनाया गया। राज्यों को परिचालित किया गया संशोधित प्रतिमान उपाबंध-4 में दिया गया है।

126. कुछ राज्यों का दौरा किया गया और वाहनों को बेकार घोषित करने की पद्धति प्रतिस्थापन पद्धति और वाहनों के रखरखाव की कमियों के बारे में बताया गया। परिणाम स्वरूप इस क्षेत्र में वाहनों के रख-रखाव में सुधार हो रहा है।

127. पुणे में 6 और 7 अप्रैल को एक अखिल भारतीय राज्य स्वास्थ्य परिवहन अधिकारी सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया। राज्यों द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही समस्याओं को स्पष्ट किया गया और राज्यों को परिवहन के संबंध में नवीनतम नीति के बारे में सूचित किया गया।

### 128. जनशिक्षा और जनप्रचार संबंधी कार्यकलाप

वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान परिवार कल्याण के अलावा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की विशिष्टताओं को सामने लाने सहित परिवार कल्याण के सभी महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं को संगठित करने के लिए एक सूक्ष्म जनानिकी दृष्टि से संचार क्षेत्र से संबंध में कुछेक पहल की गई।

वर्ष 1985 में किए गए कई अध्ययनों के परिणामों जिनसे अपवादस्वरूप अधिक जागरूकता का पता चला पर आधारित संचार संबंधी कार्यनीति को अभिज्ञात मौजूदा चुनौतियों को अर्थात् अपेक्षित मूल्यांकन करने वाले ज्ञान का आधार बनाने और साथ ही परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों के अधिक से अधिक लोगों द्वारा अपनाये जाने और व्यावहारिक स्तर के लिए सकारात्मक प्रेरणात्मक ढांचा तैयार करने, उपलब्ध विभिन्न प्रचार साधनों के समन्वित उपयोग करने तथा जन संचार साधनों और विस्तार माध्यमों, जो कि व्यावहारिक परिवर्तन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण समझे जाते हैं के बीच सहक्रिया स्थापित करने की दिशा की ओर मोड़ दिया गया।

यह नीति सभी संबंधितों को विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के रूप में बता दी गई थी और जारी कर दी गई थी। राज्य तथा सूचना और प्रचार यूनिटों के मुख्य कार्मिकों तथा विभिन्न संचार संस्थाओं और व्यक्तियों के साथ मिलकर उपर्युक्त मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों पर ठोस अमल करने में मदद के लिए नियमित बैठकें आयोजित की जाती रहीं। मंत्रालय के प्रचार प्रभाग ने संचार सामग्रियों में एक गुणात्मक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए विभिन्न प्रचार माध्यमों हेतु प्रोटो-टाइप साफ्टवेयर भी विकसित किया जो एक कार्यक्रमपरक दृष्टिकोण से हटकर विषयक कार्यक्रम के रूप में परिवर्तित हो गया। वर्ष के दौरान सात प्रमुख बहुमुखी प्रचार अभियान चलाए गए जिनकी विषयवस्तु थी: विवाह की आयु, सुरक्षित जन्म, बच्चों के जन्म में अंतर रखना, दो बच्चों का आदर्श, पुरुष का उत्तर दायित्व, रोग प्रतिरक्षण और समापन पद्धतियां। अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा कुल 12,63,851 पोस्टर और 24,18,242 फोल्डर, बुकलेट और वितरण सामग्री बांटी गई।

चूंकि परिवार नियोजन एक पूर्णतया स्वैच्छिक कार्यक्रम है और जैसाकि राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति में निर्धारित किया गया है कि 2000 ई० तक व्यापक रूप से दो बच्चों के आदर्श को अपनाने और कम से कम 60 प्रतिशत पात्र दम्पतियों द्वारा गर्भ निरोधन की कोई एक अथवा आधुनिक विधि को अपनाने के लक्ष्य को केवल तभी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है जब लोगों को मिलने वाली जानकारी और शिक्षा में एक महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन लाया जाए। इस परिपेक्ष्य में परिवार कल्याण नीतियों के कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु जनशिक्षा और प्रचार प्रभाग के कार्यकलाप एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण बन जाते हैं।



जनशिक्षा प्रचार कार्यकलाप राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में संबंधित जनशिक्षा एवं प्रचार संगठनों द्वारा और साथ ही सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय के जनप्रचार और प्रचार विभाग के द्वारा चलाए जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय जनशिक्षा एवं प्रचार प्रभाग की एक मुख्य भूमिका है क्यों कि यह राज्य प्रचार एककों तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रचार एककों द्वारा चलाए गए प्रचार कार्यकलापों को दिशा देने, उनका समन्वय करने और मानीटरिंग करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। नीतियां बनाने और मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने के अतिरिक्त केन्द्र में प्रचार प्रभाग प्रोटो-टाइप प्रचार सामग्री के डिजाइन बनाता है और उसे तैयार करता है तथा देश में परिवार कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने तथा छोटे परिवार के मानदंड को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए समस्त प्रचार प्रयासों के वास्तविक कार्यान्वयन के लिए आम समर्थन प्रदान करता है।

प्रचार नीतियों के नवीनीकरण और संचार पहलुओं के प्रति एक व्यापक दृष्टि रखने की शुरुआत के साथ इस वर्ष दूरदर्शन फिल्म थियेट्रों, आकाशवाणी प्रकाशित प्रचार सामग्री और अन्य प्रचार माध्यमों से दिए जाने वाले संदेशों की शैली में गुणात्मक सुधार हुआ और संदेशों की संख्या में पर्याप्त वृद्धि देखने में आई।

### 129. विस्तार शिक्षा

प्रयासों में तेजी लाने तथा लोगों को यह महसूस कराने के लिए कि परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम उनके अपने हित में है और व्यापक तौर पर राष्ट्र के हित में है, परिवार कल्याण संदेशों को महिलाओं की साक्षरता, महिलाओं का स्तर बढ़ाने और जिम्मेदार पैरेंटहुड जैसे विशिष्ट लक्ष्यपरक कार्यक्रमों से जोड़ा गया है।

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि परिवार नियोजन उपाय अपनाने के रास्ते में आने वाली आशाओं तथा भ्रांतियों को दूर किया जा सके तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों में लोगों का सहयोग प्राप्त किया जा सके, विस्तार क्रियाकलापों में तेजी लाई गई है। वर्ष के दौरान गणमान नेता शिविरों का आयोजन परिवार कल्याण विस्तार कार्यनीति का प्रमुख पहलू था। वर्ष के दौरान देश भर के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा शहरी गंदी बस्तियों वाले क्षेत्रों में लगभग 2055 शिविर लगाए गए। इन शिविरों का मुख्य उद्देश्य गणमान्य नेताओं को जनसंख्या समस्या के विभिन्न आयामों से अवगत कराना तथा उन्हें एक उत्प्रेरक के रूप में उनकी भूमिका का एहसास कराना और परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की उन्नति के लिए एक समर्थन का केन्द्र बनाना था।

### 130. सूचना शिक्षा और संचार प्रशिक्षण योजना

स्वास्थ्य संबंधी आधारभूत ढांचे को लोगों की आवश्यकताओं के और अधिक अनुकूल बनाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान स्वास्थ्य कार्मिकों के कार्यकरण के पैटर्न की नियमित सहायक प्रशिक्षण तथा पर्यवेक्षण सहित पुनः संरचना करने के लिए जो एक सूचना शिक्षा और संचार प्रशिक्षण योजना शुरू की गई थी, वह वर्ष के दौरान चार प्रमुख हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और बिहार के प्रत्येक के तीन जिलों में जारी रही

और सभी जिलों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्तर के प्रशिक्षण दलों का गठन किया गया और नियमित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए। आवश्यकता और परिस्थिति आधारित बहुत सी निर्देशक सामग्री विकसित की गई।

बुनियादी तौर पर इस योजना का उद्देश्यों मासिक और पखवाड़ा वार कार्य के स्थल पर प्रशिक्षण सत्र आयोजित कर पारस्परिक संचार तकनीकों, स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या प्रदान करने की पद्धति को सुव्यवस्थित कर समुदाय और स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता के बीच अच्छा संबंध स्थापित करना और पर्यवेक्षण को निरीक्षणात्मक बनाने की बजाए उसे सहायक बनाने, गांवों में स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के साप्ताहिक दौरे के दिन निर्धारित करना और समस्या समाधान संचार कौशल विकसित करना है जिससे पद्धति में गुणात्मक सुधार आता है और समुदाय में स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता अधिक विश्वास-योग्य बन पाता है।

इस योजना से 20 घरों पर एक “संपर्क व्यक्ति” की दर से गांव में “संपर्क व्यक्तियों” की सहायता से स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण में लोगों की स्वैच्छिक भागीदारी का प्रयत्न किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त बाइसिकलों, मोपेड और मोटर-साईकिलों की खरीद के लिए ऋण की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से आधारिक स्तर के कार्यकर्ताओं की गतिशीलता बढ़ेगी। संपर्क व्यक्तियों की स्थापना की प्रणाली शुरू की गई।

### 131. जनसंख्या शिक्षा

स्कूल पद्धति, उच्च शिक्षा पद्धति तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम जैसी तीन प्रकार की जनसंख्या शिक्षा परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्रियाकलापों में तेजी लाई गई और विवाह की आयु, बच्चे के जीवित रहने, जिम्मेदारीपूर्ण पैरेंटहुड और जनसंख्या से संबंधित धारणाओं और मूल्यों तथा सारपूर्ण संदेशों का पहली कक्षा से 12वीं कक्षा तक के स्कूल विषयों की समग्र पाठ्यचर्या में शामिल करने के लिए पता लगाया गया।

जनसंख्या संबंधी एक राष्ट्रीय स्रोत पुस्तक को अंतिम रूप दिया गया। अध्यापकों का प्रशिक्षण जारी रखा गया।

जनसंख्या शिक्षा को उच्च शिक्षा पद्धति, विशेषकर पाठ्यचर्या विकास, सामग्री उत्पादन और विस्तार कार्यक्रम में बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से देश के 12 विश्वविद्यालयों में स्थित जनसंख्या शिक्षा संसाधन केन्द्रों के कार्यकलापों में और तेजी लाई गई। रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय के जरिए व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं की पाठ्यचर्या में जनसंख्या शिक्षा को संघटित करने की एक योजना आरंभ की गई।

जनसंख्या शिक्षा योजना, मानीटरिंग तथा मूल्यांकन के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान प्राथमिकताओं का पता लगा लिया गया है। विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय स्रोत केन्द्रों में श्रव्य दृश्य और मुद्रत शिक्षा सामग्रियों को विकसित करने के प्रयास जारी रहे।

जनसंख्या शिक्षा संबंधी संदेशों को प्रौढ़ शिक्षा प्रवेशिकाओं और पोस्टलिटरेसी सामग्री में संघटित किया जाता है। राजस्थान, दिल्ली, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में



प्रौढ़शिक्षा कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रशिक्षण तथा सामग्री विकास के क्षेत्र में कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं। वयस्कों में जनसंख्या शिक्षा संबंधी संदेशों के प्रचार प्रसार के लिए परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से बहु प्रचार पैकेजों का और विकास किया जा रहा है। प्रौढ़ शिक्षा अध्यापकों द्वारा इस्तेमाल हेतु जनसंख्या शिक्षा संबंधी एक किट विकसित की गई है।

### 132. मास मेलिंग यूनिट

इस यूनिट के कार्यकलापों को जिसमें संपादन कला और डिजाइन, प्रकाशन और वितरण विभाग शामिल हैं छोटे परिवार के आदर्श को बढ़ावा देने के लिए देश के सभी भागों में छपी हुई सामग्री तथा विशिष्ट श्रोता गणों, तथा गणमान्य नेताओं की जानकारी और शिक्षा देने के प्रयासों के साथ तेज किया गया। वर्ष के दौरान इस यूनिट ने जनशिक्षा प्रयासों को प्रभावकारी सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए उपयुक्त सूचना सामग्री तैयार की। इसमें दो नियमित मासिक पत्रिकाएं “सेंटर कालिंग (अंग्रेजी) और “हमारा घर” (हिन्दी) भी शामिल थीं। संपादन कला और डिजाइन विभागों ने परिवार नियोजन के विभिन्न तरीकों और बुनियादी तथ्यों के बारे में जानकारी देने के लिए पोर्टेबल नुमाइश सैटों, फोल्डरों और बुकलेटों तथा फैक्ट शीटों के जरिए “टर्निंग प्वाइंट” विषय को सामने रखने के लिए हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में 30 पोस्टर किट तैयार कीं इसने वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान 10 हैंडबिल, 13 बुकलेट और एक फोल्डर भी निकाला।

सृजनात्मक कार्मिकों जिनमें यूनिट के कलाकार, संपादक थे, ने नवम्बर, 1988 में मातृ शिशु स्वास्थ्य संबंधी पोस्टर तैयार करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान, अहमदाबाद और यूनिसेफ द्वारा आयोजित दो सप्ताह वाले सृजनात्मक कार्मिक कार्यशाला में भाग लिया। इस अभियान में दर्शक समूह के बीच डिजाइन का पूर्व परीक्षण करना भी शामिल है। पहले, यूनिट के इन कार्मिकों के लिए अगस्त, 1988 में राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में इसी प्रकार की एक कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई थी।

मास मेलिंग यूनिट के मुद्रण घटकों में नियमित पत्रिकाओं के अलावा भाषाओं की अनुलिपियां केन्द्रीय परिषद के सम्मेलन, राष्ट्रीय स्वैच्छिक संगठन सम्मेलन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण अवसरों के लिए सामग्री फैक्ट शीट मैनुअलों आदि शामिल हैं। मास मेलिंग यूनिट मुद्रणालय ने अपने विभिन्न संघटकों को आधुनिक बनाने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया। संभावित नए निवेशों के अनुरूप संबंधित स्टाफ सदस्यों को प्रशिक्षण देने के आवश्यक प्रयास भी शुरू किए गए।

इस यूनिट ने श्रमिक संघों के नेताओं, स्वैच्छिक संगठनों, सहकारी समितियों, पंचायत प्रधानों आदि सहित देश भर में विभिन्न शैक्षिक, प्रेरक और प्रदर्शन सामग्री के 31 लाख से अधिक नग डाक द्वारा भेजे। इस विंग ने मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित सभी सेमिनारों, सम्मेलनों, बैठकों आदि में प्रचार और प्रेरक सामग्री का वितरण भी किया।

वितरण विंग में पतों की एक लाइब्रेरी है जिसमें 5 लाख पते हैं। अतिरिक्त पते जोड़कर इसका अधिक से अधिक विस्तार किए जाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं विद्यमान सूचियों को भी संशोधित और अद्यतन बनाया गया।

संपादीय और कला यूनिट ने मंत्रालय की इस वर्ष की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट का संपादन अभिकल्पन किया और मुद्रण कार्य का समन्वय भी किया।

### 133. सीधी डाक योजनाएं

वर्ष 1987-88 में शुरू की गई तीन सीधी डाक योजनाओं को वर्ष 1988-89 में भी जारी रखा गया। रोग प्रतिरक्षण के बारे में टी०वी० स्क्रीनों के प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप लगभग 30,000 पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा दर्शकों को संबंधित नियम पर फोल्डर भेजे गए।

### 134. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भारतीय व्यापार मेला 1988 और राष्ट्रीय कृषि मेला 1989 में भाग लेना

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के प्रचार प्रभाग ने 14 से 29 नवम्बर, 1988 तक प्रगति मैदान, नई दिल्ली में आयोजित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेले में भाग लिया। मंत्रालय के स्थायी मण्डप को सक्रिय बनाया गया। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन, यू०एन०एफ०पी०ए० तथा यूनिसेफ के सहयोग से एक विशेष परियोजना शुरू की गई। प्रदर्शित सामग्री में सुरक्षित मातृत्व, महिलाओं का स्तर और राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम संबंधी सामग्री शामिल थी। पण्डाल में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना और दिल्ली प्रशासन के सहयोग से निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य जांच, रक्त ग्रुप तथा नेत्र जांच भी की गई। लगभग एक लाख लोगों ने उस पण्डाल का दौरा किया।

इस मंत्रालय के परिवार कल्याण मण्डप को 25 मार्च से 10 अप्रैल, 1989 तक आयोजित राष्ट्रीय कृषि मेला, 1988-89 में पुनः सक्रिय बनाया गया। प्रदर्शित सामग्री के मुख्य विषय थे सुरक्षित मातृत्व महिलाओं का स्तर तथा राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना और दिल्ली प्रशासन के सहयोग से स्वास्थ्य जांच। इस पण्डाल का लगभग 40,000 लोगों ने दौरा किया।

### 135. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की प्रचार यूनिटें

संचार नीति में दिये जाने वाले नए बल के बारे में सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रमुख कार्मिकों को बताया गया जिन्होंने उन्हें उपयुक्त नई दिशा प्रदान करने के लिए मुख्यालयों और क्षेत्रीय स्तरों पर आन्तरिक बैठकें आयोजित कीं। मंत्रालय के विभिन्न प्रचार एककों ने अपने कार्यकलापों के माध्यम से सुनियोजित मातृ-पितृत्व और छोटे परिवार के आदर्श के संदेश को लोगों तक पहुंचाने में अपना सक्रिय सहयोग देना जारी रखा।

### 136. पत्र सूचना ब्यूरो

ब्यूरो ने वर्ष के दौरान अपने कार्यकलापों में संशोधित परिवार कल्याण नीति के प्रचार हेतु व्यापक प्रचार की व्यवस्था की। पत्र सूचना ब्यूरो के क्षेत्रीय/शाखा कार्यालयों ने भी इस कार्यक्रम का क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में चलाने के लिए प्रेस को ब्रीफिंग करने में मदद की। बहुत सी वितरण सामग्री/प्रेस नोट रिलीज किए गए।



### 137. दूरदर्शन

वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान, दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों ने परिवार कल्याण को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से बढ़ावा देने के लिए लगभग 3,473 कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण किया। परिवार कल्याण संदेशों को भी अन्य विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों नाटकों, फीचरों इत्यादि में भी संजोया गया।

दूरदर्शन ने राष्ट्रीय नेटवर्क पर रात 9.00 बजे के आसपास प्रतिदिन परिवार कल्याण संबंध टी०वी० स्क्रीन के लिए एक मिनट का समय और कम शक्ति के ट्रांसमीटर नेटवर्क पर लगभग रात 7.30 से 8.00 बजे के आसपास एक मिनट का मुफ्त समय दिया है और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा पर टी०वी० स्क्रीन के लिए रात 7.00 बजे के आसपास एक मिनट का समय भी दिया गया है।

### 138. आकाशवाणी

उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों द्वारा इस वर्ष के दौरान परिवार कल्याण को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से बढ़ावा देने वाले लगभग 1,00,402 रेडियो कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए गए। रोग प्रतिरक्षण, बच्चों के जन्म में अन्तर रखने और परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों के संबंध में भी नियमित रूप से स्क्रीन प्रसारित किए जा रहे हैं। परिवार कल्याण संबंधी संदेशों का प्रचार करने के लिए आकाशवाणी के मुख्य चैनलों के प्रत्येक प्रसारण में प्रतिदिन दो मिनट का निःशुल्क समय दिया गया है।

### 139. फिल्म प्रभाग

वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान फिल्म प्रभाग के माध्यम से कुल 7 फिल्मों और 113 क्विक्कीज बनाई गईं। चल यूनितों द्वारा इस्तेमाल के लिए इन फिल्मों के 15,388 प्रिंट भी वितरित किये गये।

### 140. विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय

विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय (डी०ए०वी०पी०) ने मुद्रित साहित्य तैयार करके, विज्ञापन जारी करके और प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित करके रोग प्रतिरक्षण सहित परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों को प्रचार समर्थन प्रदान किया। विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय ने रोगप्रतिरक्षण की आवश्यकता और महत्व के बारे में 5 पोस्टर और 2 फोल्डर छापे। इसने इस कार्यक्रम के बारे में प्रेस विज्ञापनों के 8 इन्सर्शन भी जारी किए। विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय ने जन्म में अन्तर रखने संबंधी 5 लाख पोस्टर छापे। जन्म में अन्तर रखने के संबंध में सभी चौदहों भाषाओं में प्रेस विज्ञापन भी जारी किए गए। “सुरक्षित मातृत्व/मातृ-शिशु स्वास्थ्य” पर एक बुक्लेट की 13 भाषाओं में 5 लाख प्रतियां तैयार की गईं। इस विषय पर प्रेस विज्ञापनों के 4 इन्सर्शन भी जारी किए गए। गर्भ-निरोध, निरोध, दो बच्चों का आदर्श और विवाह की आयु के बारे में प्रेस विज्ञापन के जरिए प्रचार किया गया। रोग प्रतिरक्षण, निरोध और जन्म में अन्तर रखने पर सिनेमा स्लाइडों की तीन सिरीज भी तैयार की गईं। विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय ने पूरे देश में परिवार कल्याण संबंधी 68 प्रदर्शनियां लगाईं। जिनका लगभग 60 लाख लोगों ने दौरा किया।

### 141. क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय

वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के सभी 257 क्षेत्रीय प्रचार एक्कों ने फिल्मों, गीतों और नाटकों, सामूहिक चर्चाओं सेमिनारों तथा प्रतियोगिताओं जैसे विभिन्न संचार माध्यमों का उपयोग करके अन्य राष्ट्रीय संदेशों के साथ-साथ परिवार कल्याण के संदेश का प्रचार करने में मदद की। वर्ष के दौरान उन्होंने 71,733 फिल्म शो किए 12,369 गीत और नाटकों के कार्यक्रम किए 46,841 फोटो प्रदर्शनियों की तथा 77,0221 मौखिक संचार कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया। इन कार्यक्रमों में लगभग 6 करोड़ श्रोता एवं दर्शकगण शामिल थे। वर्ष के दौरान परिवार कल्याण के प्रति समर्पित 30 यूनितों ने एक करोड़ से अधिक दर्शकों के लिए 8/272 फिल्म शो, 1,650 गीत एवं नाटक कार्यक्रमों, 5,750 फोटो प्रदर्शनियों और 8,668 मौखिक संचार कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया।

### 142. गीत और नाटक प्रभाग

इस प्रभाग ने विभागीय दलों और प्राइवेट रजिस्टर्ड पार्टियों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों को प्रचार सहायता प्रदान की है। इस प्रभाग ने चुनिंदा लचीले सीधे प्रचार माध्यमों जैसे नृत्य, नाटक, लोक और वृत्तान्त पद्धतियों, कठपुतली शो आदि का उपयोग किया और लोगों तक उनके संबंधित लोक रूपों और मुहावरों के जरिए पहुंच की। इस प्रभाग ने वर्ष के दौरान 32,361 शो किये। जनसंख्या नियंत्रण और परिवार की खुशहाली संबंधी संदेश देने के लिए उनके अलावा प्रकाश और ध्वनि माध्यम का भी उपयोग किया गया।

### 143. जनांकिकीय अनुसंधान तथा मूल्यांकन

जन संख्या और परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न सामाजिक आर्थिक, जनांकिकीय और संचार पहलुओं पर अध्ययन करने के लिए इस समय देश में 18 जनसंख्या अनुसंधान केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं। उन जनसंख्या अनुसंधान केन्द्रों में शामिल किए गए महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं सामाजिक, आर्थिक और भौगोलिक सांस्कृतिक विकास तथा जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर इसका प्रभाव, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक कारणों पर नियंत्रण तथा उनका पुनर्वर्गीकरण जिनके फलस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण समुदाय में बाल विवाह का अपराध किया जाता है, ग्रामीण महाराष्ट्र में पुत्र प्राथमिकता, परिवार के आकार, लिंग अनुपात और गर्भनिरोध के अंतर-संबंधों पर अध्ययन, परिवार कल्याण और मातृशिशु स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन, व्यापक रोगप्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम और परिवार नियोजन स्वीकार करने में प्रोत्साहनों की भूमिका।

वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान और 1 अप्रैल, 1989 को चल रहे जनसंख्या अनुसंधान केन्द्रों द्वारा पूरे किए गए अध्ययनों की सूचियां उपाबंध-II में दी गई हैं।

### 144. अन्य अनुसंधान अध्ययन:

जनसंख्या अनुसंधान केन्द्रों द्वारा किए गए अध्ययनों के अतिरिक्त मूल रूप से परिवार नियोजन पर पात्र दम्पतियों की



जानकारी और रवैये का विस्तृत विश्लेषण करने, व्यक्तिगत तरीकों द्वारा समुदाय में गर्भनिरोधकों की व्याप्तता के अनुमान प्रदान करने और विशेष रूप से उन लोगों में, जो और बच्चे नहीं चाहते हैं, दम्पतियों द्वारा परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों का इस्तेमाल न करने के कारणों को समझने की दृष्टि से आपरेशन रिसर्च ग्रुप बड़ौदा को परिवार कल्याण पर एक विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण करने का कार्य सौंपा जा

रहा है। यह सर्वेक्षण सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में करना सोचा गया है।

उपर्युक्त सर्वेक्षण के अलावा आपरेशन रिसर्च ग्रुप, बड़ौदा को अन्य अध्ययनों अर्थात बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु राज्यों में प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधक कार्यक्रम के लिए लाजिस्टिक सहायता बढ़ाने के अध्ययन का कार्य सौंपा गया है।





## 5. REVIEW OF FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME DURING 1988-89

**Introduction:** The importance of Family Welfare Programme in our socio-economic developmental plans is well recognised and needs no emphasis. The most crucial problem facing the nation today is the galloping population which has been growing at an alarming rate. The population of the country which was only 342 million in 1947 after independence grew to 361 million in 1951, 439 million in 1961, 548 million in 1971 and 685 million in 1981 as per census enumerations; is estimated at around 807 million as on 1st March, 1989. The population in India is increasing by about 15 million every year. India presently has 15% of the world's total population and 2.4% of the global land area.

2. The country is passing through a demographic phase which is marked by a fairly high fertility and moderate mortality. According to provisional estimates of SRS for 1988, the birth rate is around 31.3 and death rate is around 10.9 per thousand population with infant mortality rate of 94 per thousand live births. The rapid increase in population has serious implications for the overall socio-economic development of the country. Success on the population front is vital for the success of all national development and anti-poverty efforts and is highest on the agenda of the Prime Minister on the overall strategy to steer the nation into the new millennium.

3. India has a multi-lingual society with wide variations in demographic situation and socio-economic conditions. People practise different religions and there are numerous cultural identities. Varying social customs and beliefs favour large family size and militate against adoption of modern methods of contraception.

4. The mean age of marriage of women is 18.3 years which is considered to be still low. A vast majority of poor people still perceive children as an asset in financial and other terms. There is near universal desire to have atleast one or two male children. The prevailing demographic situation, socio-economic conditions and large scale diversities make the programme of population control a most challenging task.

5. The National Family Planning Programme started in 1951 with a clinical approach. Extension education approach was adopted in mid-sixties and since late seventies, the family planning service delivery system has gradually expanded into a community-oriented service network in which family planning services are offered as part and parcel of the overall package of health services, particularly, the maternal and child health and nutrition activities. Although, reduction in birth rate over the years has fallen short of the Plan targets, the Programme has made a significant impact on fertility. During 1970's, the birth rate declined from 41.2 (1961-71) to 34 in 1979 and since then it continued stagnating around 34 till 1984. In 1985, it came down to a level of 32.9 and further, this declined to 32.6 in 1986, 32.2 in 1987 and 31.3 (Provisional) in 1988.

6. The Programme is estimated to have averted over 106 million births in the country so far. The annual exponential growth rate of population which arose from 1.25% in '40's to 1.96% in '50's and 2.20% in the '60s reached a plateau during '70s when the growth rate was 2.25%. Since the inception of the programme, in every plan period, there have been varying levels of shortfalls in the Family Planning Programme. In particular, the programme suffered a serious set-back during 1977-82 and picked up during the later period of the VI Plan. During the VI Plan period, achievements in sterilisation, IUD, CC & OP users were 79%, 82%, 85% and 129% respectively. During the VII Plan, the total number of family planning acceptors has been consistently rising from year to year from a level of 18.92 million in 1985-86 to 24.38 million in 1988-89, an all time high record figure so far, in any year since the inception of the Programme. Effective Couple Protection Rate (CPR) as on March '89 was estimated to be 41.9% at national level.

### POLICY ON FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

7. The Family Welfare Programme in India is being promoted on voluntary basis as a people's movement in keeping with the democratic



traditions of the country. The Programme seeks to promote responsible parenthood, with a two child norm—male, female or both — through independent choice of the family planning method best suited to the acceptor. For conveying message of small family norm to the masses, motivational, educational and persuasive efforts are made without any resort to any form of coercion.

8. Family Planning Services are offered through total health care delivery system. People's participation is sought through all institutions, voluntary agencies, opinion leaders, people's representatives and government functionaries. Imaginative use of the mass media and interpersonal communication is resorted to for explaining the various methods of contraception and removing the socio-cultural barriers whenever they exist. As a result of this strategy, the number of acceptors of various methods of family planning has been registering an increase from year to year.

9. The long-term goal to be achieved for the country is to reach a replacement level of Unity (NRR:1) by the year 2000 A.D. The Demographic goals laid down as a part of the National Health Policy for 2000 A.D. are:

- (a) Crude Birth Rate — 21 per thousand
- (b) Crude Death Rate — 9 per thousand
- (c) Infant Mortality Rate — Below 60 per thousand live births
- (d) Effective Couple Protection Rate (CPR) — 60%
- (e) Life Expectancy at Birth — 64 years.

The corresponding goals (medium term goals) to be reached by the end of 7th Plan (1990) are: crude birth rate of 29.1, crude death rate of 10.4, infant mortality rate of 90 per thousand live births and couple protection rate of 42 per cent.

#### STEPS TAKEN TO IMPROVE PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE UNDER THE FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

10. In order to ensure maximum utilisation of infrastructure available under the Family Welfare Programme, some major steps are being taken which include clear delineation of job responsibilities, filling up of vacant posts, improving employees motivation and service conditions, improving skills and capabilities of the staff, improving PHC management system

by devising appropriate monitoring and supervision systems. In addition, State, District and Block level Popular Committees have been set up by some of the States /UTs to involve people in the programme and in exercising vigilance over the work of various functionaries.

11. Based on the method-wise figures received from all the states, a regular analysis on the trend of performance as well as the extent of target achievement is made and feed back to the States is sent. Follow up letters pointing out the short-falls, if any, and highlighting the need to step up the programme are sent at appropriate levels at regular intervals. The officers of the Ministry frequently visit the States; to discuss the level of performance with the State Officials, make field visits and review the problems and constraints faced by the States, if any, and suggest remedial measures that are needed.

12. The meetings at Secretary and Ministries levels are organised at New Delhi periodically to take stock of the situation of the States whose performance is not satisfactory in order to identify bottlenecks and suggest ways and means to improve the performance.

13. A small Committee under the charge of Joint Secretary (A) has been constituted for effective monitoring and supervision of Family Welfare Programme in the four lagging States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

14. Experience gained during the previous years has been utilised to lay down a system of organisation of intensive nation-wide family planning campaign during 1988-89 also. The States /UTs were requested to ensure updating of Eligible Couple Registers, organisation of training programme for ANMs and MPWs during April-May, 1988. A nation-wide family planning campaign was also launched during these two months. Period from June, 15 to August, 31, 1988 was observed as Campaigns for Spacing Methods. Another intensive Family Welfare Campaign was launched from 1st September, 1988 to 31st March, 1989. The methodology of organising the campaigns included weekly scheduling of camps in all the PHCs, Sub-centres, attention to quality of services and follow up, effective monitoring, supervision of service, inter-departmental coordination and involvement of non-governmental organisations / private voluntary organisations.



15. A detailed scheme has been prepared to provide 'Universal Immunisation' to mothers and children by 1990. In 1985-86, this scheme was taken up for implementation in 30 selected districts and catchment areas of 50 medical colleges. During 1986-87, 62 districts were added. Another 90 districts have been added during 1987-88 to cover a total of 182 districts. 125 districts have been included for the year 1988-89. Thus 307 districts have been covered upto 1988-89 and the remaining 138 districts will be covered by 1989-90. During the 7th Plan, the entire country is to be covered. This Programme of Universal Immunisation has been dedicated as a 'Living Memorial' to the Late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi.

16. Keeping in view the importance of non-governmental organisations in the family welfare programme, in a bigger way, a Standing Committee on Voluntary Action has been set up for encouraging grass-root level voluntary organisations to take up family welfare projects relating to MCH, Immunisation, Family Planning and improvement in health standards in rural and urban slum areas. Meetings have been held with the representatives of the trade unions, cooperative sector and industrial sector and the action points requiring their involvement have been identified and are being pursued.

17. The scheme of National Awards to the best performing States continued. States of Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Mizoram were awarded for their performance during 1987-88.

18. Special care is being taken in respect of implementation of Family Welfare Programme in the tribal societies. States have been requested not to implement Family Welfare Programme in tribal areas mechanically and to give attention to strengthening of general health care and MCH services including immunisation and improvement of nutritional status. Based on the instructions issued, in many States, Committees at State level have been constituted to identify areas where Family Welfare Programme should not be implemented as affecting primitive tribes and in other cases, the listing of particular tribes for whom the programme should be implemented after fulfilling certain conditions laid down by the Ministry.

19. The second meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare was held in New Delhi from 1-3 February, 1989.

#### AREA SPECIFIC ATTENTION

20. Area Specific Attention is to be given to States and within States, districts or Primary Health Centres (PHCs) requiring further attention. As the popular family planning methods currently available require clinical intervention and as health sector has been closely involved in the programme, family planning would continue to be integrated with a package of health services through an ever-expanding outreach system.

21. During the year under review, "Area Projects" continued functioning in various States with the help of foreign agencies in order to strengthen available infrastructure facilities for the Family Welfare Programme.

#### TARGETS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

22. The targets for 1988-89 were fixed at 5.37 million sterilisations, 4.97 million IUD insertions, 13.04 million C.C. Users and 2.14 million Oral Pill users. The State / UT-wise targets were arrived at by keeping in view the following factors:—

- (i) Targets and likely achievements for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Targets proposed by the States for the year 1988-89.
- (iii) Targets worked out keeping in view the goal of 60% Couple Protection Rate to reach by each State / UT.

#### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

23. The performance in respect of different family planning methods during the year 1988-89 as compared to that in 1987-88 and in relation to targets set for the two years is summarised in the table given on Page No. 46.

The year 1988-89 ended with 24.38 million total family planning acceptors at national level (comprising of 4.68 million sterilisations, 4.85 million IUD insertions, 12.43 million C.C. Users and 2.42 million oral pill users), an all time high record figure in any year since the inception of the programme. This is higher by 7.4% as compared to the previous year's figure (20.70 million). During the year under review, the performance in all the three spacing

(Figures in million)

Methods	Targets		Achievements		% Achievements#		% Change in# Performance in 1988-89 over 1987-88	
	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89*	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Sterilisation	5.37	6.00	4.68	4.94	87.1	82.3	(-)	5.3
a) Vasectomy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Tubectomy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. I.U.D.	4.97	4.25	4.85	4.36	97.6	102.5	(+)	11.4
3. Other Methods	15.18	12.75	14.85	13.40	97.8	105.1	(+)	10.8
(Eq. Users)								
a) C.C. Users	13.04	10.75	12.43	11.34	95.3	105.5	(+)	9.6
i) Free Dist. Scheme	8.84	6.75	8.19	6.65	92.6	98.5	(+)	23.2
ii) Commercial Scheme \$	4.20	4.00	4.24	4.69	101.0	117.3	(-)	9.6
b) Oral Pill Users	2.14	2.00	2.42	2.06	113.0	103.2	(+)	17.2
i) Free Dist. Scheme	1.09	1.00	1.49	1.32	136.5	132.3	(+)	12.5
ii) Commercial Scheme \$	1.05	1.00	0.93	-0.74	88.7	74.2	(+)	25.6
Total Acceptors			24.38	22.70			(+)	7.4

\* Figures Provisional. # Worked out on the basis of absolute figures.

\$ Includes Users under full cost commercial sales directly from manufacturers.

methods (IUD, Conventional contraceptives & Oral Pills) surpassed the performance levels achieved in the previous year 1987-88. The number of IUD acceptors went up by 11.4%, conventional contraceptive users by 9.6% and oral pill users by 17.2% over the last year. However, there was some decline in sterilisation performance.

Achievements at national level in relation to annual targets were 87.1 percent in sterilisation, 97.6 per cent in IUD and 95.3 percent in conventional contraceptives and 113.0 percent in oral pills during 1988-89; 9 out of the 32 States / Union Territories exceeded the targets for sterilisation, 12 for IUD, 10 for Conventional Contraceptives and 20 for Oral Pills. A method-wise review of the performance is given in the paragraphs below alongwith important developments under each programme.

## STERILISATION

24. Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, A & N Islands, D & N Haveli, Mizoram and Pondicherry exceeded their targets for 1988-89. Karnataka (92.7%), Tamil Nadu (90.6%) and Goa (97.1%) achieved over 90% of the targets.

18 States/UTs showed higher performance in 1988-89 as compared to that in 1987-88 (vide Table D.6).

## 25. VASECTOMY AND TUBECTOMY

The proportion of tubectomies to total sterilisations was 86.8 per cent in 1988-89 as against 84.7 per cent in 1987-88. Of the total number of 4.06 million tubectomy operations performed during 1988-89, technique-wise break-up was available for 3.58 million operations. Of these, 1.26 million operations



(35.1 per cent) were done by laparoscopic technique. In 1987-88, 1.22 million operations were done by laparoscopic technique, forming 32.8 per cent of the total number of tubectomy operations performed for which break-up was available. (vide Tables D.11, D.12 & D.13).

## 26. RURAL / URBAN BREAK-UP

As per information available so far, the proportion of rural acceptors of sterilisation was 62.7 per cent (Provisional) in 1988-89 as against 67.6 per cent in 1987-88 (Vide Table F.1.1). The highest proportion of rural acceptors was from Orissa (87.3 per cent) followed by Madhya Pradesh (82.2 per cent), Gujarat and Karnataka (each 73.0 per cent), and the lowest from Uttar Pradesh (48.5 per cent) and Kerala (49.4 per cent) amongst the major States for which rural / urban break-up was available.

## 27. CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE

Since the inception of the sterilisation programme (1956), 68.42 million sterilisations (26.46 million vasectomies and 41.96 million tubectomies) were done upto the end of March, 1989, thereby recording a rate of 84.3 per thousand population. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, D&N Haveli and Pondicherry continued to show a higher rate of cumulative performance per thousand population in 1988-89 as compared to the All-India rate 84.3 (vide Table D.11)

## 28. IUD INSERTIONS

During the year under review, 4,851,469 (figures provisional) insertions were performed as against 4,356,172 in 1987-88, thereby registering an increase of 11.4 per cent. All the States/Union Territories except Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Mizoram, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep had done better in 1988-89 than in 1987-88. Targets were over-reached by Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Goa, A & N Islands, D & N Haveli and Pondicherry. Bihar (95.2%), Karnataka (97.5%) and Orissa (98.8%) achieved over 90 per cent of the target (vide Table D.7).

## 29. LIPPE'S LOOP & Cu. 'T'

Of the IUD insertions, for which break-up for loop or Cu 'T' was available, 47.78 lakhs were Cu. 'T' insertions in 1988-89 as against 42.64 lakhs in 1987-88, registering an increase of

12.1% (vide Table No. D.14). The proportion of Cu 'T' insertions to total IUD insertions was 98.5 per cent in 1988-89 as compared to 97.9 per cent in 1987-88. Quite impressive increase in Cu 'T' insertions were shown by Bihar, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.

## 30. RURAL / URBAN BREAK-UP

Of the IUD acceptors for whom rural / urban break-up was available, 76.8% were from rural areas in 1988-89 as against 77.6% in 1987-88 (vide Table F.1.5). The biggest proportion of rural acceptors was from Madhya Pradesh (90.9%) closely followed by Orissa (88.0%) and the lowest from Assam (61.3%) among the major States.

## 31. CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE

Since the inception of IUD Programme (1965), a total of 31.74 million insertions had been effected upto March 1989, giving a rate of 39.1 per thousand population. Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry continued to show a higher rate of cumulative performance per thousand population in 1988-89 as against the all-India rate (39.1%).

## 32. CONVENTIONAL CONTRACEPTIVES

Nirodh, a widely used male contraceptive, is being provided under the Family Welfare Programme free of charge, besides open market sale (under brand name by the manufacturing companies at a price which the market can bear) and through Social Marketing Programme of this Ministry.

(i) **Free Distribution:** Under this Scheme, Nirodh is being made available to eligible couples free of charge through Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres in the rural areas and hospitals, dispensaries, 'M.C.H. Centres' and urban Family Welfare Centres in the urban areas. In addition to Nirodh, other contraceptives like Jelly Cream, Foam Tablets and diaphragms are also made available and the choice of selecting a method is left entirely to the eligible couples.

33. During 1988-89, a total of 893.85 million pieces of condoms (net after deducting those supplied to vasectomised cases and free samples in fairs, etc.) including those under commercial scheme and direct sales to public by manufacturers, 403 diaphragms, 54,296 jelly / cream tubes and 10,799 foam tablets were



distributed (Table D.15). This works out to 12.43 million Conventional Contraceptive users (provisional) as against 11.34 million in 1987-88, thereby registering an increase of 9.6 per cent. At national level, achievements under commercial scheme surpassed the annual target (101.0%). Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, A&N- Islands and Pondicherry exceeded their targets under the free distribution scheme (vide Table D.8).

34. The procurement of Nirodh is made through the DGS&D from the three indigenous manufacturing firms viz. M / s Hindustan Latex, Ltd., Trivandrum, M / s London Rubber Co., Madras and M / s LORCUM (P), Bombay. In case of contraceptive cream and applicators, the same is purchased from Ethnore Ltd., Bombay.

#### SOCIAL MARKETING OF CONTRACEPTIVES

35. **Nirodh:** The Social Marketing of Nirodh for promoting use of contraceptives for spacing was taken up in 1968 with the involvement of 12 Giant Consumer Goods, Pharmaceutical and Oil Companies. The Companies involved were : Brooke Bond, Hindustan Lever, I.T.C., Tata Oil Mills, Union Carbide, Lipton, I.D.P.L., Smith Stanistreet, Indian Oil, Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum and Arsan Match Company. The product is made available to the acceptors at a highly subsidized price through over 3 lakh outlets of these Companies both in rural and urban areas. Three brands of Nirodh are priced as — “Dry Nirodh” at a price of 30 paise for a pack of 3 pcs, lubricated condom under the brand ‘Deluxe Nirodh’ at a price of Re. 1/- for 5 pcs. and thinner, lubricated and coloured condom, which is being produced by Hindustan Latex Ltd, at its new plants, under the brand name ‘Super Deluxe Nirodh’ at a price of Rs. 2/- for 4 pcs. In addition to Nirodh being sold under Social Marketing Programme, condoms are also being sold by the manufacturers under their own brand names, at a price which the market can bear.

36. Under the Social Marketing Programme, areas have been earmarked for the companies and the companies are selling Nirodh as one of their own product. Nirodh publicity campaign through TV, AIR and Cinema is being carried out by DAVP and the other publicity campaign which *inter-alia* hoarding, wall painting, display

contest, point of sale material, advertisement through local press and participation in melas, fairs etc. is being carried out by the marketing companies themselves in their areas of operation. For these activities, Government is providing assistance at the rate of 3 paise per piece sold to the marketing companies since August, 1985 and marketing companies are contributing one paisa per piece sold as their contribution.

37. Till 1987, the Indian Social Marketing Programme was being carried out through the marketing companies who are involved in selling consumer products of daily use. However, in 1987, the participation of one company who had been covering about 40% of the total country and contributing to 47% of the total sales was withdrawn and involvement of additional companies / voluntary organisations was considered. Parivar Seva Sanstha (Marie Stopes) a voluntary organisation working in the field of Family Welfare joined hands with the Government in the efforts and took up a project of selling condoms under the brand name ‘Sewan’ and ‘Bliss’ in Haryana, with assistance from Ford Foundation. Similarly, Population Service International (India) a non-profit Society registered under the Societies Act and funded by its associates PSI (Washington) took up selling of Nirodh in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Union Territory of Chandigarh and under the brand name ‘Masti’ in 25 districts of Uttar Pradesh. Involvement of voluntary organisations / societies especially sale of condoms under their own brand name have paid dividend and these two organisations have been allowed to extend the sale of branded condoms, in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, by Parivar Seva Sanstha and in the remaining districts of Uttar Pradesh and the union territory of Delhi by Population Services International.

38. The Social Marketing Programme picked up considerably during 1987-88 and 1988-89. Against a sale of 266.06 million pcs, in 1987-88, the sale recorded during 1988-89 was 236.65 million pcs.. For 1989-90, a target of sale of 350 million pcs has been fixed.

39. The sales during the past five years were as given on Page 49.

40. In addition to 236.65 million pcs. sold under Social marketing, 68.75 million pcs. were sold by the two manufacturing Companies viz.



Year	Sale under Social Marketing (in million pcs.)
1983-84	198.30
1984-85	202.55
1985-86	247.47
1986-87	227.76
1987-88	266.06
1988-89	236.65*

\*Provisional

London Rubber Company and Hindustan Latex Ltd., under their own brand names.

#### 41. ORAL PILL

The Programme for Social Marketing of Oral Pill on the lines of Social Marketing on Nirodh, was launched in November, 1987. The ICMR had approved two types of contraceptive pills for use under the National Family Welfare. They are:—

a) Norothisterone Acetate	— 1.00 mg.
Ethinyl Estradiol	— 0.03 mg.
b) DL Norgestrol	— 0.50 mg.
Ethinyl Estradiol	— 0.03 mg.

Both the formulation of Oral Contraceptive pills are being procured under the brand name 'Mala'. To identify the different compositions, it has been decided to put 'N' as a suffix for formulation with NEA and 'D' as a suffix for formulation with DL-Norgestrol. Under the Free Distribution Programme, Mala -N is being provided and under the Social Marketing Mala-D is being provided. The package of the product consists of 28 tablets (21 of oral pills and 7 placebo). The product has been treated as an ethical one and as such is being sold only on the prescription of Registered Medical Practitioner. For creation of awareness among the intended users and thereby promote sale, a systematic media campaign involving TV, Radio, Press and Point of sale material has been launched. In order to enlist the support of Medical Practitioners, Gynaecologists and Members of Chemist Organisations, National level, Regional level and State level seminars are being arranged. During 1987-88 and 1988-89, one National, five Regional and three State level seminars were arranged.

42. The tableting of Mala 'D' cycles is being carried out by IDPL with the raw material DL-Norgestrol and Ethinyl Estradiol being received from UNFPA, as commodity assistance. Four Pharmaceutical Companies viz., Dey's Medical,

Hoechst India Ltd., Rallis India Ltd., and Warner Hindustan have been involved in Social Marketing of Mala-D on Regional basis and Mala-D are being provided to them by the department at Re. 1/- per cycle and they make available the same to the acceptor at Rs. 2/- per cycle.

43. Voluntary organisations working in the field of Health and Family Welfare are also being involved in the Programme and Parivar Seva Sanstha, New Delhi, has already taken up sale of Oral Contraceptive Pill under the brand name 'Ecroz' in Haryana. Population Services International (India) has also proposed to launch the sale of oral pills under their own brand name, in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi during 1989-90.

44. Although the Social Marketing of Oral Pill was launched in November, 1987, sales made a modest beginning initially. But now after being promoted for 20 months, it is showing increasing trends in all the zones except Southern Zone. The sale during 1987-88 (Nov.-March) and 1988-89 in different zones were as follows.

Sl. No.	Zones	Sales (In Lakh) Cycles	
		1987-88 (Nov. '87- Mar. '88)	1988-89
1.	Eastern (Dey's Medical)	2.48	11.66
2.	Northern (Hoechst)	2.44	10.60
3.	Western (Rallis)	1.73	5.39
4.	Southern (Warner Hindustan)	0.58	1.04
		7.23	28.69

45. Oral Contraceptive Pill under various brand names are also sold by Pharmaceutical Companies and on the basis of reports received, 9.24 million cycles were sold by them during 1988-89 as against 8.92 million cycles during 1987-88.

#### IMPACT OF THE PROGRAMME

##### 46. COUPLES PROTECTED

Taking into account the attrition due to ageing (going out of the reproductive age-group), mortality and in the case of IUD, additional factors of expulsions and removals, the number of couples currently protected, as of March 1989, was estimated 64.79 million, forming 46.7 per cent of the estimated 138.9 million eligible couples in the country. Taking into account the use-effectiveness of various

methods, which is taken as 100% for sterilisation and Oral Pills, 95% for IUD and 50% for Conventional Contraceptives, the number of couples effectively protected as of March 1989 was 58.14 million forming 41.9% of the total eligible couples. Of this, 29.8% were protected by sterilisation, 5.9% by IUD, 4.5% by Conventional Contraceptives and 1.7% by Oral Pills. Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, D & N Haveli, Delhi and Pondicherry have a higher percentage of effectively protected couples than the all-India average (41.9%) (Table-E.2)

#### 47. BIRTHS AVERTED

As a result of the implementation of the programme upto the end of 1988-89, it is estimated that 10.87 million births would have been averted during the year and 106.19 million since the inception of programme.

#### 48. FERTILITY LEVELS

The birth rate has declined from 41.2 in 1961-71 to 32.2 in 1987 and 31.3 (provisional) in 1988. The three-year moving average of SRS estimates of birth rate was 37.2 in 1970-72 and 32.6 in 1985-87 (Table B.5). Estimates of different fertility indicators (Table B.2) also showed decrease in 1985 as compared to 1972 for both rural and urban areas. Though factors other than programme performance such as increase in age at marriage and contraceptive use not reflected in programme statistics might have played a part in the reduction of fertility, there can be no doubt that the major contribution to the decline was from the programme.

#### 49. GROWTH RATE FROM CENSUS

In spite of the steep fall in death rate from 27.4 in 1941-51 to 12.5 in 1981, the decadal growth rate which had steadily increased from 13.31% in 1941-51 to 24.80% in 1961-71 has been steadied around 25% in 1971-81. As against 8 of the 31 States and Union Territories, with 13% of the population which had shown a decline in growth rate in 1961-71 over the previous decade, 15 States and Union Territories, with 47% of the population, showed a declining trend in 1971-81. Thus about half the population of the country was subjected to a decline in growth rate during 1971-81.

### 50. CHARACTERISTICS OF STERILISATION & IUD ACCEPTORS FOR 1987-88.

Percentage distribution of acceptors by age of wife: the table-1 given below presents the age distribution of sterilisation acceptors (wives) and IUD acceptors for 1987-88.

TABLE-1

Age of Wives	Percentage distribution			Percentage @ distribution Marital	
	Vasec- tomy ac- ceptors +	Tubec- tomy ac- ceptors	IUD ac- ceptors	of married women in general population (1981 Census)	age specific rate 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
15-19	0.3	0.6	5.5	11.7	249.6
20-24	8.0	15.9	32.3	21.3	321.8
25-29	23.6	35.3	33.0	21.0	237.2
30-34	35.4	29.3	18.1	17.6	159.0
35-39	27.4	15.4	9.2	15.7	87.7
40-44	4.8	3.3	1.7	12.7	45.2
45-49	0.6	0.1	0.2	—	—
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Mean age (in year)	32.4	30.2	27.4	29.6	

@ Estimates of the SRS of the R.G., India

+ For vasectomies, age of wife is taken into account.

51. The mean age of wives of vasectomy acceptors in 1987-88 was 32.4 years, that of tubectomy acceptors 30.2 years and IUD acceptors 27.4 years, as compared to the mean age of 29.6 years of all the married females in the reproductive age-group in the country as of 1981. The highest proportion of vasectomy acceptors (age of wife) was in the age group of 30-34 years, and that of tubectomy and IUD acceptors in the age-group of 25-29 years. The age group of 20-29 years which has the highest fertility, contributed 31.6% of vasectomy acceptors, 51.2% of tubectomy acceptors and 65.3% of IUD acceptors.

52. Number of acceptors per 1000 married women in different age groups during the years 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

The Table-2 below reveals that the acceptance rate per 1000 married women in case



of sterilisation was highest among women in the age-group 30-34 years followed by women in the age-group 25-29 years. In case of IUD, the acceptance rate was found highest among women aged 25-29 years. The proportion of married women in the highest fertility age-group

20-24 years increased from 1.9% in 1984-85 to 2.6% in 1987-88 in case of sterilisation and 3.0% in 1984-85 to 4.9% in 1987-88 in case of IUD. This shows that the programme is showing definite improvement in respect of its potential demographic impact.

TABLE-2.

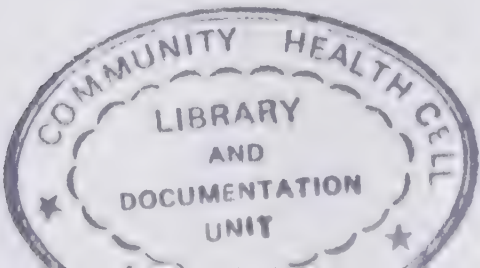
Age of Wife (Years)	No. of acceptors per 1000 married women							
	Sterilisation acceptors				IUD acceptors			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15-19	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.9	9.6	12.1	10.9	15.3
20-24	19.4	24.8	23.6	25.6	29.7	36.7	35.6	49.3
25-29	52.7	62.2	63.1	59.1	33.2	41.6	52.9	51.0
30-34	61.3	67.5	68.6	63.2	22.8	28.8	37.1	33.4
35-39	32.6	39.7	38.5	40.1	10.5	13.6	16.5	19.0
40-44	9.2	12.0	11.7	10.7	2.7	3.2	4.7	4.9
Total (15-44 years)	32.6	38.3	38.0	36.8	20.4	25.8	29.7	32.5

53. Trends in mean ages of acceptors of different family planning methods (1973-74 to 1987-88) are shown in Table-3

TABLE-3

Sl. No.	Item	Years	Vasectomy acceptors	Tubectomy acceptors	I.U.D. acceptors
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mean age of wife (in years)	1973-74 to 1977-78	33.1	31.3	29.2
		1978-79	32.4	30.4	28.3
		1979-80	31.9	30.4	28.2
		1980-81	31.6	30.5	28.0
		1981-82	32.0	30.5	27.9
		1982-83	32.1	30.8	27.7
		1983-84	31.8	30.7	27.1
		1984-85	31.8	30.3	27.4
		1985-86	32.2	30.3	27.5
		1986-87	31.9	30.3	28.1
		1987-88	32.4	30.2	27.4

GIDN-120  
1993  
041166



1	3	4	5	6	
2.	Percentage of wives below 30 years	1973-74 to 1977-78	31.5	42.8	57.2
		1978-79	36.7	49.4	64.2
		1979-80	38.3	50.1	65.1
		1980-81	40.2	49.3	66.7
		1981-82	37.2	49.1	67.8
		1982-83	36.3	46.5	68.9
		1983-84	39.6	47.5	72.6
		1984-85	38.4	49.1	70.6
		1985-86	36.6	50.5	70.3
		1986-87	39.7	50.0	67.3
		1987-88	31.8	51.9	70.8

The above table shows that the proportion of younger acceptors in case of tubectomy and IUD acceptors had gone up in 1987-88 from their 1986-87 levels. The mean age of tubectomy and IUD acceptors also came down to 30.2 and 27.4 respectively in 1987-88 from their 1986-87 levels. However, the mean age of the wives of vasectomy acceptors went up from 31.9 in 1986-87 to 32.4 in 1987-88.

#### 54. PERCENTAGE OF ACCEPTORS BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

The Table—4 gives the percentage of vasectomy, tubectomy and IUD acceptors by their number of living children based on the available data for 1987-88.

TABLE-4

No. of living children	Percentage distribution of		
	Vasectomy acceptors	Tubectomy acceptors	IUD acceptors
1	2	3	4
0	0.0	0.0	2.1
1	0.7	1.2	26.7
2	20.3	24.6	34.5
3	34.8	38.4	21.8
4	27.5	24.0	10.6
5+	16.8	11.7	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean number of living children	3.6	3.3	2.3
Acceptors having 2 or less (%)	21.0	25.8	63.3
Acceptors having 3 or less (%)	55.7	64.2	85.1



The mean number of living children in the case of vasectomy acceptors was 3.6, tubectomy acceptors 3.3 and IUD acceptors 2.3. The proportion of vasectomy acceptors with three or less number of living children was 55.7% whereas the corresponding figure in the case of tubectomy acceptors stood at 64.2%. The proportion of IUD acceptors with one child was 26.7% of the total IUD acceptors enrolled in 1987-88 and that with 2 children was 34.5% of the IUD acceptors. 36.7% of acceptors had 3 or more children and should have been motivated for sterilisation.

55 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ACCEPTORS BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE 1987-88

The educational status of the couples as shown in Table-5 indicates that the highest proportion of the women and male acceptors were illiterate. This shows that even among the illiterate community, motivation for a small family norm is strong.

TABLE-5

Literacy status	Percentage distribution of acceptors of					
	Vasectomy		Tubectomy		IUD	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	46.2	39.1	45.0	35.1	37.3	29.0
Below Primary	17.9	19.9	19.2	19.0	19.7	19.2
Primary	14.2	15.4	15.5	16.8	16.6	18.2
Middle	10.2	12.1	11.0	13.2	13.5	15.5
Matric/Higher	8.0	10.0	7.7	11.9	9.3	12.5
Secondary						
Graduate and above	3.5	3.6	1.7	4.0	3.6	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NB: Individual figures in columns may not necessarily add to 100 due to rounding off.

56. FIELD SAMPLE CHECKS OF FAMILY WELFARE ACCEPTORS

At present, there are three main agencies viz. State Demographic and Evaluation Cells, Regional Health Offices and Central Regional Evaluation Teams, which are undertaking sample verifications of family welfare acceptors. They carry out sample verification in order to assess the qualitative aspects of the family planning programme in the country and to have a continuing check on the reliability of the reported family welfare programme statistics. The findings of the sample check carried out by these three agencies are collected at the Headquarters and are communicated to the States for further necessary action in the direction of improving upon the programme. Besides sample verification of family planning acceptors, Regional Evaluation Teams also

carry out sample verification of MCH beneficiaries and Orientation Training camps participants.

57. MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMME

One of the important aspects of the Family Welfare Programme is the promotion of health of mothers and children. It creates a sense of security in the minds of parents that the children born, will live a healthy life which in turn will contribute greatly to the acceptance of small family norm as a way of life. With this objective in view, special schemes have been sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Under the basic MCH services, the health care for mothers and children was provided as non-plan activity of the States. The States and UTs were required to furnish half-

# PROPHYLAXIS SCHEMES

(Figures in millions)

Schemes	1988-89		1987-88	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Prophylaxis against nutritional aneamia				
i) Mothers	22.00	21.09	22.00	18.65
ii) Children (1-5 years)	30.00	21.61	22.00	18.50
2. Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency.				
i) Children (1-5 years)	30.00	41.47 (doses)	30.00	46.62 (doses)

yearly report regarding services like:—ante-natal, natal and post-natal care of mothers as well as infants and pre-school children. During the year under review, targets in respect of different schemes under MCH programme were set and pursued vigorously.

## ACTIVITIES UNDER W.H.O. PROJECT

58. Three days workshop of State M.C.H. Officers was conducted from 18th to 20th July, 1988 at A.I.I.H.P.H. Calcutta. The workshop was designed to improve the knowledge and skill in efficient management of W.H.O. Programme.

Following workshops were conducted by I.A.P. under the W.H.O. MCH Project:

1. Seminar on National Policy on immunisation was held at Bangalore from 23rd to 25th July, 1988.
2. Workshop on Reduction of Peri-natal and Infant mortality was conducted by I.A.P. from 24th to 26th September, 1988 at New Delhi and from 23rd to 24th October, 1988 at Jodhpur.

A Regional workshop of 10 States was conducted in New Delhi from 9th to 11th December, 1988 to review implementation of M.C.H. Programme in the States.

Three courses for training the District Public Health Nurses for 5 days each were conducted at Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta in the months of October and December, 1988.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP TO WOMEN MEDICAL AND NURSING STUDENTS AND PRESIDENT'S SILVER AND GOLD MEDALS

59. Under the Scheme of Government of India Scholarship for Women Medical and Nursing students-83-MBBS, 30 B.Sc. Nursing, 8-M.Sc. Nursing, 2-DMCW and 4-Public Health Nursing students are being awarded Scholarship under this Programme. President's Silver Medals to B.Sc. (Nursing), Women MBBS Doctors best in the Universities and Gold Medal to best Women Doctors are being awarded. During 1988-89, 68 President's Silver Medals and One Gold Medal were awarded.

## 60. PROGRAMME OF ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY

60.1 In the Seventh Five Year Plan as a step towards enhancing child survival by decreasing the morbidity and mortality due to diarrhoeal diseases in children under five, a National Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme through promotion of Oral Rehydration Therapy was started with the following aims and objectives:—

- a) Educating mothers on appropriate feeding practices during and after the diarrhoea.
- b) Equipping the household, mainly the mothers, with the necessary skills to diagnose a case of diarrhoea, use of home available fluids-prepare simple sugar salt solution and to administer these to the child.
- c) Creating awareness in the community that most diarrhoea cases can be managed at house hold level by using home made solution.
- d) Making widely available prepacked Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) (WHO formula) for dealing with the cases of acute dehydration.



- e) Reducing mortality from dehydration in acute diarrhoeal diseases in children below 5.

**0.2 The main components of the programme are:—**

- i) Training of medical and para-medical workers at all levels.
- ii) Health Education of the population.
- iii) Augmentation of supply of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS)
- iv) Augmentation of staff and mobility.
- v) Monitoring & evaluation.

**0.3 Highlights of the programme are:—**

- Programme has been taken up in the districts where Universal Immunisation Programme has been introduced.
- Implemented by State/UT Governments within the broad framework of guidelines provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- State-level EPI / MCH Officers are overall incharge for guiding the programme.
- Health & Family Welfare Training Centres - (HFWTCs) nodal points for training from district level downwards for medical and para-medical personnel working in Government set up.
- Centrally funded.

**0.4 Activities Carried Out During 1988-89**

- During the year 1988-89, a sum of Rs.463.53 lakhs out of 500 lakhs were allocated to the States/UTs for implementation of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) Programme in 120 districts in addition to 180 districts covered during 1987-88. Thus a total of 300 districts are brought under the programme.
- During 1988-89, 28 faculty members from the Health and Family Welfare Training Centres/State level programme officers have been trained at National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Calcutta (in addition to 93 trained in 1987-88). The faculty members have further trained 7304 Medical Officers; 16433 Supervisors/BEE/SI; 52710 Health Workers and Health Assistants (M&F); 37735 Anganwadi Workers and 43608 others

(which include teachers, TBA, VHGs etc.) in their respective operational areas.

- Indian Medical Association has also been actively involved in the programme and they have trained about 15908 doctors during 1988-89.
- Funds have been provided to the States for the purchase of ORS packets @Rs.3500/- per PHC in 300 districts during 1988-89.
- To make ORS available in the remote corners of the country, ORS has been declared as Over the Counter product (OTC) and excise duty exemption has been given.
- During 1988-89 the programme has been extended to 1992 PHCs in 120 districts in addition to 180 districts and 3341 PHC taken up during 1987-88.
- Five vehicles have also been provided in 1988-89 (in addition to 73 vehicles already provided during 1987-88) to 47 Health & Family Welfare Training Centres and 31 States/UTs for improving mobility of trainers and supervision of implementation of the programme.
- Necessary steps have also been taken for augmentation of staff for ORT programme both at the Centre and State level.
- Films, modules and training material have been prepared with WHO/UNICEF help.
- In addition to inter-personal communication through vast mass of medical and para-medical personnel, VHGs, AWW, TBA, School Teacher etc., are also oriented regarding use of home available fluids in mild diarrhoea cases, identification of dehydration in diarrhoea cases and use of ORS solution, advice on diet etc. The mass media e.g. Radio, TV, pamphlets, posters etc. is also being utilised to spread the message on management of diarrhoea.

**61. EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNISATION**

The expanded Programme on Immunisation was started by the Government of India in 1978 with the objective of reducing morbidity,

mortality and disabilities due to Diptheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis and Typhoid fever by making free vaccination services easily available to all eligible children and expectant mothers. T.T. Immunization for expectant mothers had been introduced in 1975-76 and was integrated with EPI in 1978. Immunization against Polio and typhoid was included in the Programme in 1979-80 and T.T. for school children was added in 1980-81. BCG immunization was brought under EPI in 1981-82. The latest addition to the programme is Measles vaccine (initiated in 1985-86).

### 62. UNIVERSAL IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

In order to step up the pace of implementation of immunization scheme, Government of India started a special programme called 'Universal Immunization Programme' in 1985-86 with the objective of immunizing 85% of eligible infants against six vaccine preventable diseases and to protect 100% of pregnant women against Tetanus. This programme was taken up in a phased manner in

selected districts and catchment areas of Medical Colleges. During 1988-89, a total of 307 districts were covered under the programme. Rest of the districts are proposed to be covered during 1989-90.

63. Targets and achievement (provisional figures) for the year 1988-89 in respect of items included under EPI / UIF are given below:—

(in lakhs)

	Target	Achievement	% of Achvt. of Target
TT(PW)	226.64	161.76	71.4
D.P.T.	180.44	167.94	93.1
Polio	180.44	158.64	87.9
B.C.G.	180.44	173.80	96.3
Measles	157.60	124.16	78.8
D.T.	189.41	129.80	68.5
TT (10 Yrs)	97.52	82.89	85.0
TT (16 Yrs)	60.12	56.64	94.2

### 64. NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

The following National Immunization Schedule is being followed:

Beneficiaries	Vaccine	Age	Dose	Route of Administration
Infants	BCG	At birth	one injection	Intra-dermal
		At birth	1st Dose	Oral
	Polio	1 & 1/2 months	2nd Dose	Oral
		2 & 1/2 months	3rd Dose	Oral
		3 & 1/2 months	4th Dose	Oral
	DPT	1 & 1/2 months	1st Dose	Intra-muscular
		2 & 1/2 months	2nd Dose	Intra-muscular
		3 & 1/2 months	3rd Dose	Intra-muscular
	Measles	9 months	one injection	Sub-cutaneous
Children	Polio	1 & 1/2 months	one*	Oral
	DPT	1 & 1/2 months	One*	Intra-muscular
Pregnant	TT	Any time before 7th month	1st dose	Intra-muscular
		1 month after the 1st dose	2nd dose	Intra-muscular

\*Booster doses



## 65 VACCINE SUPPLY

The supply of vaccine during 1988-89 under EPI/UIP has been reasonably satisfactory as can be seen from the table below:

(in lakh doses)		
Vaccine	Total requirement	Supplied during 1988-89 (April, 88 to March, 89)
D.P.T.	654.8800	607.1621
Polio	740.1100	771.3832
B.C.G.	361.1400	306.1680
Measles	182.5900	138.5087
T.T.	808.8400	799.5494
D.T.	414.7600	416.7307

## 66. TRAINING PROGRAMME

Training courses on EPI are organised at the National level and also at the State-level by Health & Family Welfare Training Centres for Medical Officers as well as non-Medical Supervisors.

National level course on Planning and Management of EPI is organised by National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) and National Institute of Health & Family Welfare (NIH&FW) at Delhi and the participants include Professors in the Department of P.S.M. and Paediatrics in Medical Colleges and Senior Medical Officers incharge of implementation of EPI at State level.

Training courses for production of sera and vaccines and for Biological Standardization and quality control of sera and vaccines are organised at Central Research Institute, Kasauli and Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor.

The modules used in the EPI training are updated from time to time. So far 4,746 Medical Officers have attended the course of mid-level managers at National and State-level. In addition, 51,318 para-medical staff have been trained at the State level upto March, 89.

## 67. LOGISTICS

The additional posts sanctioned include—

- (a) A District Immunization Officer for every district supported by one Statistical Investigator, one Refrigerator Mechanic and one Typist,
- (b) A Cold Chain Officer to every State and the Union Territory of Delhi, and
- (c) Upto 3 Drivers for every district depending on the number of vehicles supplied.

## 68. NEW THRUSTS

(i) In order to move in the direction of the indigination of the cold chain equipment, it was decided that during the year 1989-90, 40 districts will be furnished with indigination material. Field testing of the indigenously developed equipment was taken up in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and the laboratory tests were carried out at CMARI, Durgapur.

(ii) So far the emphasis under the Programme has been to expand the outreach services to cover the rural areas of the selected districts. Since the Programme would be expanded to all the districts in 1989-90, special focus was given to strengthen the programme delivery in the urban areas. In order to initiate the process of preparing the Action Plan for the urban areas, a conference was held in July, 1988 followed by a meeting held in January, 1989 to evolve the methodology to be adopted for the various sizes of towns.

(iii) Computerised Management Information System received further impetus. Monitoring of the setting up of the cold chain was computerised with the help of NIDC whereas computerisation of the monitoring of performance and vaccine supply was further elaborated with the help of National Information Centre.

(iv) In order to assess the impact of the programme, a National review of the programme was entrusted to the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

## MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY

69. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is a health care measure which helps to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality which results from illegal abortions. Though this is mainly a

health care measure, it can supplement family welfare planning as a large percentage of women undergoing MTP are wedded to the acceptance of small family norm and will, therefore, accept family welfare procedure. The current strategy aims at widely disseminating the information about the provisions of the Act amongst the public, para-medical and medical profession. Training of medical personnel in M.T.P. and opening of more centres for providing services is being taken up by the States which are responsible for implementation of the Act. To get more trained hands in the field, doctors from various sources of employment e.g. Medical Colleges, District Hospitals, P.H.Cs., Voluntary Organisations and Private Practitioners are being trained in 161 'A' type Post Partum Centres (having 3,000 or more obstetric/abortion cases per annum). Crash training programmes were also conducted for Lady Health Visitors/ANMs for IUD insertions/Oral Pill administration.

**70. Expansion of MTP Programme:** The MTP Programme is being implemented in state sector through the grants-in-aid from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Health and Family welfare. This programme consists of the following components:-

- (i) Setting up a small MTP Cell at State/UT level depending upon the sufficient load of MTP operations.
- (ii) Training of doctors in MTP techniques and other surgical procedures and spacing methods.
- (iii) Purchase of MTP suction aspirators and supply of the same to Block level PHCs, where the doctors have been trained in MTP techniques and surgical procedures etc. and the physical facilities are available for conducting MTP operations.
- (iv) Drug and Dressing for MTP acceptors at the rate of Rs.15/- only per MTP operation done.

At the end of March, 89 6,291 institutions were rendering MTP services as compared to 6,126 at the end of March, 1988. During the year under review-582,156 (provisional) MTPs were performed as against 584,870 in 1987-88. Since inception of the programme in April, 1972 over 6.38 million terminations upto March, 89 were effected under the MTP Act. The number of doctors trained in MTP techniques under MTP

Act as per information available on 1.4.1989 from the various States/UTs were 14,292.

71. Crash Training Programme for doctors working at Block level PHCs in MTP techniques., surgical procedures etc.: In order to gear up the Family Welfare Programme in four States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the Crash Training programme, especially for doctors/medical officers working at block level PHCs in MTP techniques and other surgical procedures etc. is being implemented with the grants-in-aid from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The State Govt. of Rajasthan has so far sanctioned the training programme for implementation during the year 1989-90 while it is in the process of sanctioning by the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

## SPECIAL SCHEMES

72. The undermentioned schemes are being implemented as Special Schemes under the Family Welfare Programme.

- (i) All India Hospitals Post Partum Programme at Distt. and Sub-distt. level hospitals and PAP Smear Test facilities in selected Medical Colleges.
- (ii) Sterilisation Beds Scheme.
- (iii) Renovation of IUD room at rural FW centres attached to PHCs.
- (iv) Re-organisation of service delivery out-reach system in urban areas including existing urban centres.

Scheme-wise details of the outlay approved for each scheme are given in Table-J.1.1.

## 73. ALL INDIA HOSPITALS P.P. PROGRAMME AT DISTT. LEVEL

The Post Partum Programme, a maternity-centred hospital-based approach to Family Welfare Programme now covers 554 Medical Instts. at national, State and Distt. level all over the country inclusive of 104 medical colleges and 2 post-graduate Instts. State-wise and type-wise details of P.P. Centres established at Distt. level are given in Tables J.1.2. and J.1.3.

The analysis of the data received during 1988-89 reveals that 12.70 lakhs obstetric and abortion cases were attended to as against 12.78 lakhs during the year 1987-88.



In all, 8.20 lakh acceptors of various FW methods were enrolled during the year 1988-89 as against 8.52 lakhs during the year 1987-88 and 7.49 lakhs during 1986-87. The progress of work done in various States under P.P. Programme at Distt. level hospitals is given in Tables J.1.4. to J.1.7.

74.MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH  
SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAMME AT  
DISTT. LEVEL HOSPITALS

The objective of the P.P. Programme is to improve the health of the mother and the children through maternal and child health and family welfare programme which includes neonatal, ante-natal and post-natal services by providing the facility for immunisation and vaccination for mothers and children and prophylaxis against anaemia and night-blindness. The P.P. centres are performing the following services under the MCH supplemental programme:-

- (a) Ante-natal and post-natal care including prevention against anaemia by Multi-Vitamin therapy and protection against tetanus through regular immunisation programme.
- (b) Children are provided protection against Diptheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough by regular immunisation and Prophylaxis against anaemia and night-blindness is achieved through regular administration of Iron and Folic acid. The details of comparative performance for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in Table J.1.8.

75.ALL INDIA HOSPITALS P.P.  
PROGRAMME AT SUB-DISTT/  
TALUKA LEVEL HOSPITALS

With a view to provide maternal and child health and FW services in rural and semi-urban areas, as well as, to bring an over all improvement in the health status of the mothers and infants, the P.P. Programme was extended in 400 sub-div. hospitals during 6th Plan period. It has further been extended to another 675 sub-distt. hospitals upto 1988-89, thereby raising the number of hospitals approved to 1075. The programme has been sanctioned in 947 sub-distt. hospitals by various State Govts. upto 31.3.89.

Phase-wise and State-wise details of number of sub-div. hospitals approved for extension of the programme upto 1988-89 are given in Table J.2.1.

According to the information received from 461 hospitals, a total of 4,30,888 acceptors of various family planning methods were enrolled during 1988-89 as against 1,90,366 acceptors during 1987-88. Thus the achievement per P.P. Centre shows an increase of 45%. Details are given in Table J.2.2. Category-wise availability of staff in respect of 461 sub-div. hospitals for which information could be received is shown in Table J.2.3. State-wise number of tubectomies per bed per annum are listed in Table J.2.4.. Performance of MCH activities at Sub-div. level hospitals is given in Table J.2.5.

76.POST PARTUM PAP SMEAR TESTING  
FACILITIES PROGRAMME:

For early detection of cervical cancer and pre-cancerous lesions among women acceptors and non-acceptors of various family welfare methods, a scheme of PAP Smear Test facility was introduced by the Govt. of India in a phased manner in 25 Medical Colleges running P.P. Programme. The programme has since been sanctioned in all Medical colleges by various State Govts. It is proposed to extend the facilities to all the 106 Medical colleges during the 7th Plan in a phased manner of which 90 Medical Colleges have since been covered upto 31.3.89. Performance and the list of Instts. approved are given in Table J.3.1. and J.3.2.

77.STERILISATION BEDS SCHEME

This scheme provides for immediate facilities for tubectomy operations in the hospitals where such cases could not be admitted due to lack of facilities. Under the scheme, beds are sanctioned to Medical Instt./hospitals run by the Voluntary Organisations on the basis of their performance during the preceding year. Beds are sanctioned to the Vol. Organisations on the recommendations of the State Govt. and Organisations on the recommendations of the State Govt. and Regional Directors (Health & FW) of the respective States. Maintenance grant @Rs. 2400/- per bed per annum is provided to each Instt. subject to the condition that a minimum of 45 tubectomies per bed per annum are performed. This maintenance grant of Rs.2,400/- per bed per annum has been enhanced to Rs.3000/- per bed per annum with effect from 1.4.86 due to increase in cost of linen, medicines and salary of the staff etc. The revision in the maintenance charges for sterilisation beds are subject to the following conditions:

- a) A sum of Rs. 3000/- per bed per annum would be admissible as maintenance grant to govt. hospitals on achievement of minimum of 75 tubectomies. Local Bodies and Vol. Organisations would receive the maintenance grant of Rs. 3000/- per bed per annum on achievement of minimum of 60 tubectomies.
- b) In case, the Govt./Local Body and Vol. Organisations fail to achieve the minimum target of 75 and 60 tubectomies per bed per annum respectively, then the maintenance charges would be admissible @Rs.2400/- subject to minimum performance of 45 tubectomies per bed per annum.
- c) If the performance level is below the target level of 45 tubectomies per bed for the number of beds allotted, maintenance grant at the rate of Rs. 2400/- per bed would be admissible to as many beds as may qualify at the norm of 45 tubectomies per bed per annum.
- d) If a Vol. Orgn./Local Body Instt. has received construction grant for sterilisation beds and the level of performance of that Instt. is below the minimum target of 45 tubectomies per bed per annum, no maintenance charges would be admissible.

A total of 3611 sterilisation beds were functioning in various Govt. Instts./Local Body and Vol. Orgns. as on 31.3.89 of which 185 sterilisation beds were approved during 1988-89. Details of the beds construction by ownership status in various states in given is Table-J.4.1.

#### 78. SCHEME FOR PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL FACILITIES FOR STERILISATION AND MTP BY RENOVATION/REMODELLING OF IUD ROOM AVAILABLE AT RURAL FW CENTRES ATTACHED TO PHCs.

With a view to provide improved facilities of sterilisation and MTP in rural areas, a scheme for renovation of IUD room available at Rural FW Centres attached to PHCs was introduced in the year 1982-83.

An amount of Rs.24,000/- per centre (revised to Rs. 35,000/- from 31.5.88) has been

made available for renovation of IUD room including cost of replacement of surgical equipments needed. So far, 1617 PHCs have been approved by Govt. of India and States have selected 1356 PHCs. Details are given in Table-J.5.1.

#### 79. RE-ORGANISATION OF SERVICE DELIVERY OUTREACH SYSTEM IN URBAN SLUM AREAS - URBAN REVAMPING SCHEME

A Working Group on re-organisation of FW and Primary Health Care services was constituted by Govt. of India for formulation of recommendations regarding additional requirements for improving the out-reach system in urban slums. These recommendations of the Working Group for providing additional inputs in the form of staff etc. for re-organisation of Family Welfare and Primary Health Care services in Urban slums were sent to the various State Govts. for sending the proposals to this Deptt. for further consideration and approval.

As per the recommendations of the Working Group, all the urban areas have been categorised into 4 types of Health Posts to be established according to the population. Similarly, city FW Bureaux have also been categorised into 4 types according to the population of the cities. During the 5th Plan, the scheme envisaged establishment / re-organisation of various categories of Health Posts in cities with more than one lakh population and having at least 40% of slum population residing in slum areas.

#### PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME

The Urban revamping scheme was initiated at the fag end of the year 1983-84 and only 32 Health Posts could be approved in the State of Maharashtra and UT of Delhi and Chandigarh. So far, the administrative approval of Govt. of India for establishment of in all 936 Health Posts and 14 City FW Bureaux was conveyed for the States of Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi. A total of 879 Health Posts and 10 City FW Bureaux have been sanctioned by the State Govts. The details of the Health Posts approved by govt. of India and



sanctioned by respective State Govts. are given in Table-J.6.1 and category-wise staff approved is given in Table J.6.2.

80. ORGANISED SECTOR

The national Family Welfare Programme in the Organised Sector is being implemented through the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Defence, P&T Department etc., a few selected undertakings in the Public Sector and selected voluntary organisations in the Private Sector. Besides, Family Welfare Education and Motivation Programme for the workers in the Organised Sector under the purview of Ministry of Labour is carried out in selected Project areas in the country with ILO/UNFPA assistance. The budgetary provisions made in the Budget of Programme in these Ministries/ Organisations for 1988-89 and 1989-90 are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Ministries/Department	Budget Estimates (B.E.)	
	1988-89	1989-90
Ministry of Defence	170.00	190.30
Ministry of Defence	170.00	190.30
Ministry of Labour (ILO/UNFPA Projects)	70.00	75.00
NCUI. (Min. of Agriculture)	8.20	3.70
P & T Department	5.80	6.00
Border Roads Development Organisation	0.05	0.10
Public Sector Undertakings	3.00	3.14
Voluntary Organisations under Organised sector	20.00	20.00

81. MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

The Indian Railways are the largest Government Organisation in the country providing Health and Family Welfare Services to about 80 lakhs of Railway population including casual labour porters, catering staff etc., through 62 Family Welfare Centres, 38 Sub-centres, 645 Health Units, 2663 Nirodhi Depots and 122 Oral Pill Distribution Centres. The Performance of Ministry of Railways in various Family Planning methods during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is indicated below:-

Method	1987-88		
	Target	Achieve-ment	% Achvt. of targets
Sterilisation	40,000	22,659	56.6
I.U.D.	23,000	10,804	47.0
C.C. Users	3,16,000	2,82,518	89.4
O.P. Users	3,600	3,467	96.3

Method	1988-89		
	Target	Achiev-ment	% Achvt. of targets
Sterilisation	38,400	26,519	69.1
I.U.D.	26,100	13,070	50.1
C.C. Users	4,02,000	3,15,895	78.6
O.P. Users	3,700	4,012	108.4

82. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

The Family Welfare Programme in the Ministry of Defence is being implemented through 139 Family Welfare Centres established under the administrative control of the three services Headquarters. Comprehensive F.W. coverage including maternity and Child Health Care is provided in these Centres. MTP facilities are also provided in all the service hospitals. The performance of Ministry of Defence in various methods of Family Planning during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is as follows:-

Method	1987-88		
	Target	Achieve-ment	% Achvt.
Sterilisation	30,000	22,192	74.0
I.U.D.	16,000	12,156	76.0
C.C. Users	65,000	49,963	76.9
O.P. Users	3,700	2,869	77.5

Method	1988-89		
	Target	Achiev-ment	% Achvt. of targets
Sterilisation	28,800	19,746	68.6
I.U.D.	18,200	12,645	69.5
C.C. Users	82,700	50,013	60.5
O.P. Users	3,800	3,213	84.6

### 83. MINISTRY OF LABOUR

With a view to furthering the objectives of the National Family Welfare Programme amongst the workers employed in the Organised Sector under the purview of Ministry of Labour, the following ILO/UNFPA assisted Family Welfare Education and Motivation Projects were implemented during 1988-89:—

- Comprehensive Family Welfare Education Programme for the Organised Sector through State Labour Department, Andhra Pradesh (duration August, 1985—31st March, 1990).
- Family Welfare Education for Organised Sector workers through Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board (Duration November, 1984 to 30-6-1989).
- National Cooperative Union of India (Phase-II)—Family Welfare Education in Cooperative Sugar Factories (Duration April, 1986 to 31-12-1989).
- Employees State Insurance Corporation (January 1986 to 30-6-90)
- Centre Board of Workers Education (Duration July 1986 to 31-12-1989)
- Employers' Federation of India (January, 1986 to 30-6-1989)

**84. P&T Department:** The Department of Posts and Telecommunication also continued their efforts in motivating and educating the eligible couples and in free supply of Nirodh through 54 P&T dispensaries functioning all over India, during 1988-89. Out of 30,496 eligible couples covered by selected dispensaries, 10,699 couples adopted different Family Planning methods during 1988-89. The total number of contraceptives and oral pills distributed during the year were 81,378 and 65,678 respectively.

**85. Border Roads Development Organisation:** The Border Roads Development Organisation carried out Family Welfare Activities for its labour and workforce residing in camps during 1988-89.

**86. Public Sector:** The three Public Sector Undertakings, namely, HEC-Ranchi, BHEL-Bhopal and BHEL-Ranipur continued

receiving grants from Department of Family Welfare for maintaining their Family Welfare Centres during 1988-89.

**87. Private Sector:** In the Private Sector the Family Welfare Education and Motivation Projects for the industrial workers in Faridabad and surrounding areas is being implemented by the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry and another Education and Motivation Project for the industrial workers in Bangalore city and surrounding rural areas is being implemented by the Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry during 1988-89, out of the grants released by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

**88. Comprehensive Plan of Action for the Family Welfare Programme in the Organised Sector:** At the request of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the ILO have conducted a study of the implementation of the Family welfare Programme in the Organised Sector and have brought out a report entitled "Family Welfare within a beyond the Organised Sector—A Comprehensive Plan of Action". Briefly, the report indicates the present state of the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme in various segments of the Government Sector, Public Sector and Private Sector and contains recommendations on how the workers employed in these Sectors can be fully brought within the purview of the National Family Welfare Programme.

**89.** In all, there are 41 specific recommendations relating to Government, Public Sector, Private Sector, Plantations, Cooperatives, Semi-organised Sectors etc. in the study. Of these, 22 recommendations require sectoral reviews about the FW Programme in those areas and have no specific financial implications. The remaining 19 recommendations involve financial implications in the form of studies, consultancies, seminars and sub-contracts etc. For this ILO have submitted a Projects proposal for UNFPA funding and the same was under consideration in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.



## 90. INVOLVEMENT OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS IN THE FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

The National Family Welfare Programme seeks to promote Family Planning as a People's Movement. The main aim is to propagate the idea of the Small Family Norm as a way of life by the people. The vital role of Voluntary Organisations in promoting the Family Welfare Programme has been recognised and given due place of importance from the very inception of the programme. In a programme calling for change in social and personal attitudes, perceptions and behaviour, the credibility of the Voluntary Organisations is generally considered to be far more than the staff of the Government hierarchy.

91. Voluntary workers have an urge to serve the Community without any profit motive and earlier Voluntary Workers started activities depending mainly on a dedicated spirit and an intuitive, humanist response to some need. While both these qualities continue to be the hallmarks of the dedicated voluntary workers, it is now necessary to add a business like efficiency with managerial and administrative capacity, and the maintenance of regularity and proper standards of work according to a carefully prepared work plan. Observance of these conditions qualify the voluntary organisations to apply for financial aid to Government or non-official sources. In a large country like ours with inadequate communication facilities, voluntary work has its own limitations dictated by paucity of resources both human and material and uneven coverage by its workers, among other things. There is a noted upsurge in the number of voluntary organisations getting involved in the health and family welfare activities.

## 92. EXISTING PROGRAMMES

The Voluntary Organisations are involved in Family Welfare net-work which includes Family Planning Services, including MCH and Immunization and Population education, motivation under the Centrally Sponsored and Central Sectors.

### (1) Centrally Sponsored Sector Schemes

Voluntary Organisations are mainly involved for implementation of approved pattern

schemes of Family Welfare under the powers delegated to the State Govts. for the Schemes of (i) Post Partum Centres, (ii) Sterilisation Beds Scheme, (iii) Urban Family Welfare Centres/Health Posts, (iv) ANM Training and (v) Opinion Leaders Camps. The State Governments have now been given enhanced powers to sanction grants upto Rs. 10 lakhs per unit, per year, under these Schemes. There are about 470 Projects in operation in various States/UTs under these schemes.

### (2) Central Sector Scheme

The Central Sector Scheme of grant-in aid to Voluntary Organisations is confined to promoting Innovative and Experimental Concepts in MCH, Immunization, Family Planning and Communication. This Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare directly. The broad objectives of this scheme are given below:

Financial Assistance under the Central Sector Scheme of Innovative/Experimental Projects can be provided for projects not conforming to any particular pattern but which are available and aim to provide motivation, communication, educational activities and services, or are otherwise innovative in nature and promote new concepts. Proposals are prepared by the NGOs themselves keeping in mind their own objectives and capabilities and local conditions. Essential Components of the scheme include a baseline survey and an project survey to evaluate the impact of the Scheme. Financial Assistance is provided for such survey as also for such components as training (where necessary), Motivational activities, Services for Family Planning, MCH, Immunisation etc. Assistance for Supply of Family Planning Equipment like Laparoscopes, IUD, Oral Pills, Condoms, etc. could also be provided in cash and kind. Supply of Family Planning services like Oral Pill, Condom, IUD could also be arranged with State Governments and Union Territories.

The project should preferably serve rural area, urban slums taking into consideration the facilities already available with the NGO/State Government/Union Territories, in the area. There is no bar to utilising services delivery facilities already in existence whether belonging to Government or Private Agencies.

### 93. NEW INITIATIVES

To encourage larger participation of voluntary organisations under family welfare programme, a number of new initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Briefly, these are:

**(1) Decentralisation of Grants-in-aid procedure through setting up of FPAI Controlled Rolling Funds for Involvement of Small Voluntary Organisations**

A Rolling fund of Rs. 5 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of Family Planning Association of India, Bombay which is involved in Family Welfare Programme from its inception, to give Financial Assistance to small voluntary organisations for schemes not costing more than Rs. 1 lakh per annum. Family Planning Association of India has also been given increased financial assistance for running the Consultancy Unit at its Headquarters at Bombay to provide Consultancy services for formulating such projects. Under this scheme, the Family Planning Association of India has been given grant-in-aid of Rs. 30.86 lakhs which has approved 23 Organisations under this scheme.

**(2) Broad Basing the Terms of Reference of the Standing Committee on Voluntary Action (SCOVA)**

In June, 1986 the Standing Committee on Voluntary Action was set up with the Objectives of promoting community participation in rural areas at the grass root level. This Committee has eminent social workers as its members. Attempt is to promote well integrated projects with MCH, Immunisation and Family Planning Services for improvement of Health Standards. Originally the project need to be small and cost was not to exceed Rs. 1 lakh over a period of 1 to 3 years. The financial limits for SCOVA projects have been enhanced. SCOVA can now recommend projects with annual cost upto Rs. 1 lakh per year for project duration of less than 3 years. In suitable cases, this can be increased to Rs. 5 lakhs for projects of 3-years duration or more. The SCOVA sanctioned grant-in-aid to 16 Voluntary Organisations during 1988-89 bringing the total projects cleared by it to 37. The amount released during 1988-89 under this scheme was Rs. 5.09 lakhs.

**(3) Display and Sale of Publication of Voluntary Organisations**

Voluntary Health Association of India has been given a grant-in-aid for setting up for display windows and sale counter in the premises of Ministry of Health & F.W., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi, to display and sell the publications of the voluntary organisations. This would give the publicity and bring out the contribution of voluntary organisations in this sector.

**(4) Directory of Voluntary Organisations**

Voluntary Health Associations of India, has also been given a grant-in-aid to prepare the Directory of Voluntary Organisations involved in Health & Family Welfare Programme. The first volume will cover the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

**(5) Guide Books on Immunization:**

Voluntary Health Association of India, has been given a grant-in-aid to prepare guide booklets for medical, para-medical and health workers on Immunization and maintenance of cold chain. These booklets will have illustrations and relevant instructions for district, PHC and Village Level Health Workers to help them in their work, proper maintenance of cold chain and proper sterilisation of equipments, syringes etc.

**(6) Workshops of voluntary organisation/ prominent in Non-Health Sectors**

In association with the Council of Advancement of People Action and Rural Technology, Five Regional Level Workshops are being arranged to give the Non-Health Voluntary Organisations orientation about the Family Welfare Programme and seek their association in Health and Family Welfare Sector. Three Workshops in the States of UP, Bihar and Orissa were held and 2 more Workshops will be arranged in 1989-90.

**(7) New Model Projects for Implementation by Voluntary Organisations developed by Experts Committee**

(i) The project for Performance Linked Model for MCH, Immunisation and Family Welfare Activities for providing financial assistance to voluntary agencies received encouraging response from State Governments. This model is a new concept linking grant-in-aid



with performance with substantial flexibility to voluntary agencies applicable to urban slums. Four Units have already been sanctioned under this scheme.

ii) Another Model 'Mini Family Welfare Centre' has been finalised and was recommended to the States/UTs and Voluntary Organisations for implementation. The model has been framed keeping in view the low rates of literacy amongst women in rural areas and urban slums. It has the objective of ensuring healthy motherhood, healthy child and later promote small family norm. Nine Units have already been sanctioned under this scheme.

### 3.1 VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS IN RURAL AREAS:

Most of the voluntary organisations under the Central Government grant-in-aid network are operating in urban areas. A trend has since started of promoting projects of voluntary organisations in rural areas. At present, a number of voluntary organisations are operating projects in rural areas and are being given financial assistance. Under SCOVA and Rolling Fund Scheme also, projects operating in rural areas have been sanctioned grant-in-aid. Some Voluntary Organisations like FPAI are running rural project with donation from their own sources.

### 4. HINDUSTAN LATEX LIMITED, TRIVANDRUM

Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum, a public sector undertaking engaged in the production of rubber condoms was incorporated on 1st March, 1966. The first plant for the manufacture of 'Nirodh' (Rubber Condoms) was set up at Trivandrum in 1967 with Japanese Collaboration. The plant commenced commercial production in July, 1969 with installed capacity of 144 million pcs. per annum. The second plant was installed in 1977 with an installed capacity of 44 million pcs. per annum.

Under its expansion scheme, the company has since set up two additional plants - one at Trivandrum and the other at Kanagala, Belgaum District in Karnataka. These two new units are designed to manufacture coloured condoms of thinner variety of 0.03 mm to 0.04 mm thickness. With the addition of these two new plants, the installed capacity of Company is now 608 million pcs. per annum, thus making it the largest manufacturing unit of condoms in India. The new plant at Trivandrum has already started

commercial production in August, 1986 while the plant installed at Belgaum started commercial production in March, 1967.

### 95. CAPITAL STRUCTURE:

The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 1350 lakhs. The issued, subscribed and paid up capital of the company is Rs. 1257.50 lakhs as on 31.3.1989. During the year, there was no increase in paid up capital. The Company has repaid loan instalment to government amounting to Rs. 117.75 lakhs during the year. The loan outstanding as on 31.3.89 is Rs. 1027.84 lakhs.

### 96. PLANT PERFORMANCE:

Out of the total quantity of condoms of 549.51 million pcs. produced during the year 1988-89, 522.83 million pcs. was considered as saleable production. The Capacity utilisation of the plant was;

1. New Plant (Trivandrum) 91.12%
2. Old Plant (Trivandrum) 90.07%
3. New Plant (Belgaum) 104.94%

The total sales achieved in the year comes to 536.07 million pcs. (Valued at Rs. 2104.41 lakhs) under different schemes of the Department of Family Welfare, Government of India.

### 97. FINANCIAL RESULTS:

During the Year 1988-89, the company earned a record net profit (after depreciation and interest before tax) of Rs. 271.80 lakhs.

### 98. DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAMME:

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has cleared the Cu-T project involving a capital outlay of Rs. 493.40 lakhs with substantial financial assistance from UNFPA. The project is expected to come up at Akkulam, Trivandrum where the Kerala Government has allotted land free of cost. This project is expected to support the National Family Welfare Programme.

Another diversification programme relates to surgical and examination gloves at a capital cost of Rs. 438 lakhs. This project is expected to come up in 1990.

Yet another new project relates to Disposable Syringes. A technical team which

visited abroad to locate the latest technology has given its report. The Board has approved this. The final decision regarding the sources of funding this project is yet to be taken.

#### 99. MODERNISATION

The Company has taken up the first phase of the modernisation of old plants at Trivandrum at a total cost of about Rs. 276 lakhs. The first phase has been completed satisfactorily. On complete modernisation of the old plant, significant improvements in quality and reduction in wastages & rejections will be achieved.

#### 100. LABOUR RELATIONS AND WELFARE ACTIVITIES

The management has maintained cordial industrial relations and has abided by the existing settlement with the Trade Unions. A productivity linked incentives scheme has been introduced in the company. The Company is following strictly the reservation policy of Government of India regarding SC/ST and others.

#### 101. AREA PROJECTS:

Area Projects Scheme was started in 1973

when a few selected districts of Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka were taken up for intensive development of health and family welfare services delivery infrastructure with assistance from World Bank and Swedish International Development Agency. The objective of the Project was to make available integrated services for health and family welfare to the people and to reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity. The project also aimed to improve the availability of trained manpower in the field and to provide institutional buildings for the Health Centres and also the residential buildings.

While the strengthening of infrastructure will be achieved in the rest of the country by the end of century, the Project areas are to get the infrastructure and manpower in a period of five years. During the Vth, VIth and VIIth Plan periods, the Area Project Schemes were continued and extended to cover more districts in other States as well.

102. The details of the projects, their duration, area of operation and name of donor agency are given below:—

	Name of the donor agency	Name of the States covered	No. of distts	Period of operation
	1	2	3	4
1.	World Bank			
	IPP-I	Karnataka	5	1973—80
		Uttar Pradesh	6	
	IPP-II	Andhra Pradesh	3	1980—88
		Uttar Pradesh	6	
	IPP-III	Karnataka	6	1984—90
		Kerala	4	
	IPP-IV	West Bengal	4	1985—91
II.	USAID			
		Gujarat	2	1980—86
		Haryana	3	
		Himachal Pr.	3	
		Maharashtra	3	
		Punjab	3	
III.	ODA (UK)	Orissa	5	1980—87
IV.	DANIDA			
		Madhya Pr.		
		phase I	8	1981—88
		phase II		1989—92
		Tamil Nadu		
		phase I	2	1981—88
		phase II		1989—92
V.	UNFPA			
		Bihar	11	1981—87
		Rajasthan		
		phase I	4	1980—86
		phase II	13	1989—94
			91	



It is, thus seen that projects in the States of Karnataka, Kerala and West Bengal with the assistance of World Bank, Phase II Area Project in Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu with the assistance of DANIDA and Phase II Area Project in Rajasthan with the assistance of UNFPA are ongoing Projects. The Projects in States of Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan have started in the last quarter of 1988-89.

### 103. ACHIEVEMENTS

Since inception, a total of 16,817 buildings were constructed under various Area Projects (till March, 1989) selected for Area Development Project. Out of these, 9,371 sub-centres and 5,350 constructions for the purpose of providing accommodation to the medical and para-medical staff appointed in the rural areas. Statewise details are indicated in the Table below:—

Sl. No.	States	Sub-Centres constructed	Residential Quarters constructed	Other constructed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	653	956	210	1,819
2.	Bihar	166	49	97	312
3.	Gujarat	480	147	57	684
4.	Haryana	298	98	26	422
5.	Himachal Pradesh	137	103	54	294
6.	Karnataka				
	IPP-I	694	97	65	856
	IPP-II	535	1,240	146	1,921
7.	Kerala	545	409	105	1,059
8.	Madhya Pradesh	396	272	164	832
9.	Maharashtra	421	199	36	656
10.	Orissa	1,256	485	91	1,832
11.	Punjab	440	140	56	636
12.	Rajasthan	278	202	553	1,033
13.	Tamil Nadu	524	318	24	866
14.	Uttar Pradesh				
	IPP-I	638		142	780
	IPP-II	1,550	635	146	2,331
15.	West Bengal	360		124	484
		9,371	5,350	2,096	16,817

104. In the field of training 105,800 para-medical health functionaries were trained till March, 1989, under the Area Development Projects. Out of these, the number of Dais trained was 43,129; the number of Village Health Guides trained was 38,980 and the number of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and Lady Health Visitors trained were 19,026. In the field of appointment of additional staff, a total of 12,654 para-medical staff were appointed till March, 1989. Out of these, the number of

Auxiliary Nurse Midwives appointed were 9,626 and that of Lady Health Visitor were 2,191.

### 105. END-LINE EVALUATION STUDIES

Some of the completed Area projects have been evaluated through independent professional institutions/organisations. These are given on page No. 68.

Sl. No.	Project	Organisation	Status as on 31.8.89
1.	India Population projects in Andhra Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh	Operation Research Group, Baroda.	First part of the report received. Second part awaited
2.	USAID assisted Area Projects in Gujarat, Haryana, H.P., Maharashtra and Punjab.	Indian Instt. of Health Management Research Jaipur	Evaluation completed and report received.
3.	UNFPA assisted Area Project in Rajasthan.	Instt. of Development Studies, Jaipur.	Final report awaited.
4.	UNFPA assisted Area Project in Bihar	Centre for Development Research and Trg. Madras.	Draft report is completed.
5.	ODA, (UK) assisted Area Project in Orissa.	MODE Services Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	The report is awaited.

The case study of selected PHCs in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh has been received. The main findings of the case studies suggest that the inputs provided under the project in terms of infrastructure equipment and logistic supports resulted in overall improvement in the availability of the health care facilities at the health centres.

106. Some salient features of the evaluation reports for the USAID assisted Area Projects in Gujarat, Haryana, H.P., Maharashtra and Punjab are as under:

- i) The States have made tremendous effort to increase the required health manpower in the respective project districts to achieve the desired norms.
- ii) The major thrust was on construction of new sub-centres to enable the project districts to reach the norm of one sub-centre for 500 population. All the project districts reached the proposed targets as well as norms.
- iii) In all the project districts in the States, expansion of physical facilities for training was successfully achieved. The training of the proposed number of CHVs and TBAs was almost completed in all the project districts. The desired number of ANMs were recruited and trained in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana but Himachal Pradesh and Punjab could not train adequate number of ANMs.

iv) In so far as MCH and family planning services are concerned, the expected changes did occur but not in consonance with the expected levels. As the districts selected under the Area Projects were backward and poor performing districts, their comparison with the non-Project areas need to be made with caution.

In short, all these evaluation studies suggest that the Area Projects have contributed towards development of physical infrastructural facilities in the Project districts in addition to improvement in the quality of services.

#### 107. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME (MNP)

In order to give priority to the development of Rural Health Services, Government introduced the concept of Minimum Needs Programme during the 5th Five Year Plan. The concept emerged out of the experience of previous plans that neither growth nor social consumption can be sustained much less accelerated, without being supportive. The establishment of Primary Health Centres, Sub-centres, Upgradation of Primary Health Centres/Sub-centres and staff quarters were included in the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. The scheme of establishment of sub-centres has been made 100% centrally sponsored from 1.4.1981 under Family Welfare Programme.



# 108. OBJECTIVE OF MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME (MNP)

Under the MNP, the objective to be achieved in a phased manner through successive plan period by 2000 A.D. would be as follows:

- a) One sub-centre with one health worker (male) and one health worker (female) for every 5000 population (3000 in tribal and hilly areas).
- b) One Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 population (20,000 population in tribal and hilly areas).
- c) One Community Health Centre for every one lakh population with 30 beds (with specialised services in medicine, surgery, paediatrics, gynaecology and obstetrics and public health).
- d) One Health Guide for 1000 rural population or one Health Guide for every village.
- e) One trained Dai for every village.

# 109. TARGETS DURING THE 7TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)

In the 7th Five Year Plan, targets under the Minimum Needs Programme are:—

- a) Establishment of 12,392 additional Primary Health Centres in areas where existing Primary Health Centres cater to relatively larger population.
- b) Establishment of about 54,612 additional Sub-centres: The 100% sub-centres required by the end of the 7th Plan will be 138,665 on the basis of accepted population/norms. Keeping in view the capacity of ANM/Health

Workers (female) and other para-medicals and constraint of financial resources, the plan proposes to establish about 54,612 additional sub-centres raising the number of 136,269 by the end of 7th Five Year Plan.

- c) Establishment of Community Health Centres: As against the earlier policy of establishing 30 bedded Rural Hospitals by Upgrading one out of every four Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres will be established in a phased manner, to cover one lakh population. Specialised Medical services will be provided in the discipline of medicine, surgery, paediatrics, Gynaecology and Obstetrics and Public Health. During the 7th Five Year Plan, about 1,523 PHCs will be converted into the Community Health Centres.
- d) Completion of Backlog of Construction Components: Apart from the above, all efforts will be made to complete the backlog of construction of Primary Health Centres, Sub-centres and staff quarters.

# 110. PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The table below gives the progress of the various components in relation to targets under the Minimum Needs Programme.

# 111. CONSTRUCTION COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAMME

A brief review on the progress of the construction components of the Minimum Needs Programme in respect of the PHCs and Sub-centres for the year 1988-89 is given in the table on page 70.

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME (Page 100)

Sl. No.	Components	No. functioning as on 1.4.85.	7th Plan Target (1985-90)	1985-88 Target	Achvt.	1988-89 Target	Achvt.	No. functioning as on 1.4.89	Target 1989-90
1.	Sub-centres	84,053	54,612	24,131	27,387	12,604	9,327	120,767	14,502
2.	Primary Health Centres/Sub-sidiary Health Centres	10,705	12,392	5,283.	5,687	3,131	2,419	18,811	3,578
3.	Community Health Centres	759	1,541	833	669	312	203	1,631	297

## PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTION COMPONENTS UNDER MNP

Sl. No.	Components	No. functioning as on 1.4.89	Availability of buildings as on 1.4.89	
			No. Constructed	No. under construction
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sub-Centres	120767	18811	6,919
2.	P.H.Cs.	19,143	9,166	1042

### 112. MULTIPURPOSE WORKER'S SCHEME:

The scheme was launched in 1974 with the objective of establishing a health delivery system in the rural areas through a team of multipurpose workers, one male and one female for every 5,000 rural population. Implementation of the scheme involves conversion of all existing unipurpose workers at different levels into multipurpose workers after suitable training. Accordingly, the training programme was initiated in 1974-75.

As on 1.4.89 training was completed in 299 districts. The number of various categories of personnel trained at 7 Central Training Institutes, 47 Health and Family Welfare Training Centres upto 1.4.89 is given below:-

Sl.	Category	No. trained
1	2	3
1.	District level Medical Officers	1,650
2.	Key Trainers	706
3.	Medical Officers (PHC)	23,976
4.	Block Extension Educators	6,022
5.	Health Assistants (Male)	29,641
6.	Health Assistants (Female)	20,175
7.	Health Workers (Male)	89,374
8.	Health Workers (Female)	91,484

### 113. FEMALE HEALTH WORKERS (ANM) TRAINING PROGRAMME

During the 7th Five Year Plan, it is expected to establish additional 54,612 sub-centres at the rate of one sub-centre for every 5,000 rural population in plain areas and one sub-centre for every 3,000 population in hilly and tribal areas. Each sub-centre will be manned by one Female Health Worker (ANM) and one Male Health Worker. To train the additional required number of Female Health Workers (ANM) the

training capacity has been suitably augmented by sanctioning additional training schools and also by increasing the admission capacity of the existing training schools.

According to the available information, 483 training schools with an admission capacity of 23616 were functioning as on 31.3.89.

### 114. FEMALE HEALTH ASSISTANT TRAINING (LHV) PROGRAMME

One Female Health Assistant (LHV) is expected to supervise the work of 6 Female Health Workers. To train the additional number of Female Health Assistants, this Ministry has extended the training programme. Senior ANMs will be sent for additional training for 6 months after completion of their training. They will be posted as Female Health Assistants. 44 Female Health Training Schools with an admission capacity of 3,221 are functioning in the country.

### 115. DAIS TRAINING PROGRAMME

It has been envisaged to train at least one Dai for each village by the end of the 7th Plan and the overall aim is to train all the untrained traditional birth attendants (Dais) practicing in the country to improve their skill in order to reduce maternal and infant mortality rate. The total number of trained Dais as on 1.4.89 was 578332. It is proposed to train 10,000 Dais during 1989-90.

### 116. REGIONAL TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTES

To meet the shortage of Nursing Tutors and Public Health Nurses in the Health Workers Training Schools (ANM) and Female Health Assistant (LHV) Training Schools in the country, the Ministry has sanctioned 6 Regional Teachers Training Institutes to be located in the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. Except the State of Uttar Pradesh, all the remaining States have established their institutes. Uttar Pradesh will establish the Institute shortly.

### 117. SUB-CENTRES

Sub-centres will be established on the basis of one sub-centre for every 5,000 population in plain areas and for every 3,000 population in hilly and tribal areas. Each sub-centre will be manned by one male and one female health worker. The additional sub-centres to be established during the 7th Plan period will raise



the number to about 136,269 against the total requirement of 130,000.

a) Target for the VIIth Plan period	54,612
b) Target for 1988-89	12,604
c) No. of sub-centres established during 1987-88	10,428
d) Target proposed for the year	14,502

#### 18. VILLAGE HEALTH GUIDE SCHEME:

The Community Health Volunteers Scheme introduced in the country on 2nd October '77 had been redesignated as the Village Health Guide Scheme as on 100% centrally sponsored scheme with the objective of training a local person selected by the community for Primary Health Care. On an average one person per 1000 population or a village, is trained for three months and is equipped with a manual of instructions and a medicine kit box containing medicines besides Nirodh.

A stipend of Rs. 200 per month is paid during the training. Thereafter, a monthly honorarium of Rs. 50/- and medicines worth Rs. 50/- per month are provided to the trained VHGs.

The scheme suffered a set back in 1979 when it was included in the category entitled for 50% central assistance. After a detailed review in 1980, the scheme was included under Family Welfare Programme and 100% funding was resumed and a revised scheme was communicated to the States in 1981. The salient feature of the scheme was that females should be selected as Health Guides and should preferably be 30 years of age and should be residing in the village permanently. Male Health Guides were to be selected only if females were not available and preference was to be given to ex-servicemen, freedom fighter or a person known for his social service in the village. It was emphasized that VHGs should not consider his role as source of income or a step towards future employment in Government. The guide is meant to be a vital link between the community and health functionaries thereby ensuring community participation and preparing a cadre of volunteers selected by the community itself where social inclined people can provide primary health care services.

#### 19. CRASH TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR LHV's/ANMs TRAINED IN IUD INSERTION TECHNIQUES/ORAL PILL ADMINISTRATION

This programme has been functioning in State sector on the training programme for LHV's/

ANMs in IUD insertion techniques and oral pill administration with the grants-in-aid from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. A total of 13,000 LHV's and 54,000 ANMs are required to be trained in IUD insertion techniques/oral pill administration during the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) so that the spacing methods among the young couples may be geared up in the National Family Welfare Programme to achieve the net reproduction rate of unity of 2000 AD. Altogether, 12,989 LHV's and 34209 ANMs have been trained as on 1.4.89 under the programme.

#### 120. CENTRAL LAPAROSCOPIC TRAINING CENTRES

In order to impart training to doctors in laparoscopic sterilisation techniques and provide better quality of service in this regard, 17 Central Laparoscopic Training Centres have been established in the country. These centres are at Delhi (2), Hyderabad, Jaipur, Baroda, Bombay (2), Hubli, Patna, Jabalpur, Raipur, Ernakulam, Cuttack, Madras, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Calcutta.

The training is imparted in the form of a team consisting of a Doctor, one Operation Theatre Nurse and one Operation Theatre Attendant and these teams are deputed by the concerned State/UT. Govts. as and when they are nominated by the Govt. of India at the nearest Medical colleges/Institutions in States/UTs to which they belong. The doctors should possess post-graduate degree in Obst. and Gyn./Surgery or MBBS with DGO having 3 years of practical experience in the respective fields in a Government hospital/medical institution. The training is of 2 weeks duration. The number of teams trained in laparoscopic sterilisation techniques and the laparoscopes supplied to States/UTs as on 31.3.1989 are given in Table-D. 13.1.

#### 121. ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE FOR TRAINING-CUM-SERVICE IN STANDARD METHODS OF MALE AND FEMALE STERILISATION AND RECANALISATION

The main objective behind the scheme is to increase the acceptance rate of family planning methods by increasing the technical quality of family welfare services and to reduce the rate of complications and failures, and provision of services of Reversal of Terminal Methods when



required. In this connection, the Govt. of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has established four Regional Centres of Excellence for Training-cum-service in standard sterilisation and micro-surgical/recanalisation in collaboration with United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)/Association for Voluntary Sterilisation Contraceptive (AVSC). These are functioning at the following medical colleges/institutions:

1. K.E.M. Hospital & Seth G.S. Medical College, Bombay.
2. R.G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Kasturba Hospital, Daryaganj, New Delhi in collaboration with Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.
4. Kilpauk Medical College, Madras in collaboration with Medical College, Madras.

The objectives are:—

1. To improve the quality of male and female sterilisation.
2. To improve the training sterilisation and recanalisation services.
3. To develop an effective quality control and assurance scheme for sterilisation and recanalisation services; and
4. To establish additionally 12 Centres of Excellence for male and female recanalisation in selected States of India during the years 1990-92..

Trainers from all over the country are under-going training in the above four centres of excellence. The training in recanalisation services will be started soon after facilities are developed. The concerted efforts are underway to establish 12 more centres of excellence in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

**122. National Seminars:** In close co-operation with UNFPA/AVSC, a national seminar on centres of excellence was held at Bombay from 3rd to 8th July, 1989 to discuss and finalise the training curricula for male and female sterilisation/micro-surgical recanalisation and the proforma on monitoring and evaluation on the work done by the centres of excellence. In the seminar, the inter-connected issues/problems were sorted out to ensure the smooth running of these centres.

Two similar seminars were also held during

the year 1988-89, wherein standards for male and female sterilisation and recanalisation were discussed and approved for their introduction into National Family Welfare Programme.

#### 123. ADMISSIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY OF VEHICLES UNDER FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

Family Welfare Programme is a cent-percent Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme. To implement this Programme successfully, Government of India is giving Central assistance to the States in so many fields i.e., MCH, EPI/ UIP, Post-Partum, Urban-Revamping Programme, Tubectomy Beds Scheme (Sterilisation Beds Scheme), Mobility, Training and Education with particular reference to REPTCs, PHCs, District and State Family Planning Bureaus, IEF activities at Block, District, State, National Level, Supervision, Support and Supplies etc. Necessary infrastructure has been established at various levels i.e. State, District and in interior rural areas. Most of the PHCs are located in far-off remote areas where it is difficult to reach. Obviously, this requires a good transport support. It is in this context that mobility is an integral part and essential component of the programme. There is a standing demand from States that the existing mobility support to the programme has to be strengthened.

124. The date of vehicles under Family Welfare Programme has been updated and computerised. The latest posting as updated with regard to availability and entitlement of vehicles in the States is enclosed as per Statement at (Annexure-III).

125. The pattern of makes of vehicles was reviewed and updated. The revised pattern as circulated to the States is given in annexure IV.

126. Some of the States were visited and told about the shortcomings in the condemnation procedure, replacement procedure and maintenance of vehicles. As a result, the maintenance of vehicles is improving in the field.

127. An All India State Health Transport Officers Conference was held at Pune on 6th and 7th April, 1989. The difficulties being experienced by the States were brought out, and the States were informed about the latest policy on transport.



## 128. MASS EDUCATION AND MEDIA ACTIVITIES

During the year 1987-88 several initiatives on the communication front were taken for the family welfare communication from a narrow demographic perspective to constitute all the important aspects of Family Welfare including the highlighting of various areas beyond Family Planning.

Based on the results of several studies carried out in 1985 which highlighted an exceptionally high level of awareness, the communication strategy was geared towards the identified current challenges i.e. creating the required evaluative knowledge base as well as positive motivational structure for promoting higher acceptance and practice level of family planning methods; organising a coordinated use of the various available media and building a synergy between mass media and extension channels which was seen as critical for behavioural change.

The strategy was communicated and issued to all concerned in the form of detailed guidelines. Regular meetings with key personnel of the State and I&B Media Units, as also various communication institutions and individuals continued to help translate the guidelines into concrete action. The Media division of the Ministry also developed prototype software for various media to bring in a qualitative change in the communication materials which moved away from a single programme approach to a thematic approach. Seven major multi-media campaigns were launched during the year with the themes: Age of Marriage, Safer Births, Spacing, Twin-child Norm, Male Responsibility Immunisation and Terminal Methods. During the period a total of 12,63,851 posters and 24,18,242 folders, booklets and handouts were distributed by various States and Union Territories.

Family Planning being a purely voluntary programme, widespread acceptance of the two-child norm and a minimum of 60% of eligible couples adopting one or another modern method of contraception by 2000 A.D., as envisaged in the National Health Policy, can be achieved only by a value change through information and education of the people. It is in this context that Mass Education and Media Division's activities assumes importance as a major instrument for achieving the programme objectives of the family welfare policies.

The Mass education activities are carried out by the respective Mass Education and Media set-ups in the States and UTs as also the Mass Education and Media Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The central Mass Education and Media Division has a major role as it is responsible for directing, coordinating and monitoring the media activities conducted by the State Media Units, as well as the Media Units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Besides formulating policies and providing guidelines, the Media Division at the Centre designs and prepares proto-types media material and provides general support for the actual implementation of the total media efforts in the country to promote family welfare and popularise the 'small family norm'.

With the revamping of media strategies and the initiation of a broader vision to the communication contents, the year witnessed both a qualitative improvement in style and substantive increase in the dissemination of messages through the Doordarshan, Film Theatres, A.I.R., Print Publicity and other media channels.

## 129. EXTENSION EDUCATION

In order to intensify the efforts and enable people to realise that F. P. Programme is in their own interest as well as in the wider interest of the nation, family welfare messages have been linked with specific goal-oriented programmes such as female literacy, raising the status of women and responsible parenthood.

To ensure that doubts and misgivings hampering the adoption of family planning measures are removed and people's support to various health and family welfare programmes is enlisted, extension activities have been intensified. Organisation of opinion leaders camps was the prominent feature of family welfare extension strategy during the year. About 2055 camps were organised in rural areas and urban slums all over the country during the year. The prime objective of these camps was to make the opinion leaders understand various dimensions of the population problem and realise their role of a catalyst and a centre of support for the promotion of Family Planning Programme.

## 130. IEC TRAINING SCHEME

An IEC Training Scheme to restructure the working pattern of the health personnel with regular supportive training and supervision, with a view to make the health infrastructure more



responsive to people's needs launched during 1987-88 was continued during the year in 3 distts., each of four major Hindi speaking States i.e. U.P., M.P., Rajasthan and Bihar. Distt. and PHCs level training teams were formed in all Distts. and regular training programmes were initiated. A series of need and situation based Instructional materials were developed.

Basically, the scheme seeks to ensure greater rapport between the community and Health Worker with the help of interpersonal communication techniques, systematising health care delivery system providing on-the-job training sessions on monthly and fortnightly basis, making supervision supportive instead of inspectional, introducing visit schedule on fixed days of the week by Health Workers in the villages and developing problem solving communication skills leading to qualitative improvement in the system and raising the credibility of Health Worker in the community.

The Scheme seeks to promote voluntary community participation in health and family welfare with the help of 'Link Persons' in the village at the rate of one 'Link Person' for 20 households. Further, it will enhance mobility of grass-root workers through the provision of loan for the purchase of bicycles, moped and motor-cycles. The process of establishment of Link Persons was started.

### 131. POPULATION EDUCATION

Activities under three Population Education Projects related to school system, higher education system and adult education programmes were intensified major themes and core messages related to age of marriage, child survival, responsible parenthood and population related beliefs and values were identified for inclusion in the overall syllabi of school subjects from Class I to XII.

A National Source Book on population was finalized. Training of teachers was continued.

Activities in Population Education Resources Centres, located in 12 universities of the country were further intensified with a view to promoting population education in higher education system, particularly in the areas of curriculum development, material production and extension programme. A scheme to integrate Population Education in the curriculum of vocational training Institutions was introduced through the Directorate General of Employment and Training.

Research priorities in the field of population education planning, monitoring and evaluation have been worked out. Efforts to develop audio-visual as well as print educational materials continued at various Regional Resource Centres.

Population education related messages are integrated into adult education primers and post-literacy materials. Programmes in the field of training of adult education functionaries and material development in the States of Rajasthan, Delhi, Maharashtra, U.P., M.P., Bihar and West Bengal are being carried out, Multi-media packages for disseminating population education related messages to adults are also being further developed through projects. A kit on Population Education for use by Adult Education Instructors has been evolved.

### 132. MASS MAILING UNIT

The unit comprising of Editorial, Art & Design, Printing and Distribution Wings augmented with printed material the efforts at imparting information and education on health and family welfare to specified audience groups and opinion leaders throughout the length and breadth of the country for the promotion of the 'small family norm'. During the year, the unit produced sizeable information materials to provide effective support to the mass education endeavours. It included the two regular monthly journals, "Centre-Calling" (English) and "Hamara Ghar" (Hindi). The Editorial, Art and Design wings prepared 30 posters kit in Hindi and English to project the theme of 'Turning Point' through portable exhibition sets, folders and booklets and Fact sheets giving basic facts about various methods of family planning. It also brought out 10 handbills, 13 booklets and one folder during the year 1988-89.

The creative personnel comprising Artists, Editors in the Unit participated in the two-week creative personnel Workshop for preparing posters on MCH organised by the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad and UNICEF in November, 1988. The exercise also involved pretesting of the design amongst the target audience group. Earlier a similar workshop was organised for these personnel of the Unit in August, 1988 at the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.



The Printing component of the Mass Mailing Unit including printed transcripts of speeches, materials for important occasions like Central Council's Conference, National Conference of Voluntary Organisations, Facts Sheets, Manuals etc. besides the regular journals. The MMU Press started work for modernising its various components. Efforts need also initiated to have the concerned staff members trained in consonance with expected new inputs.

The Unit mailed over 31 lakh pieces of various educational motivational and display material throughout the country, including trade union leaders, voluntary organisations cooperative societies, panchayat pradhans etc. This Wing also distributed publicity and motivational material in all seminars, conferences, meetings etc. organised by the Ministry.

The Distribution Wing has an Address Library of 5 lakh addresses. Efforts were continued to expand its out-reach by inclusion of additional addresses. The existing lists were also revised and updated.

The Editorial and Art Unit also edited, designed and coordinated printing of the Ministry's Annual Report for the year.

### 133. DIRECT MAIL SCHEMES

Three direct mailing schemes started in 1987-88 were continued in the year 1988-89 also. Nearly 30,000 letters were received in response to the T.V. spots on Immunization and viewers were mailed folder on relevant subject.

### 134. PARTICIPATION IN I.I.T.F. 1988 & NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR, 89

The Media Division of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare participated in the International Trade Fair, 1988 held at Pragti Maidan, New Delhi from November 14-29, 1988. The permanent pavilion of the Ministry was activated. A special project was undertaken in collaboration into WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF. Displays included material on Safe Motherhood, Status of Women and National Family Welfare Programme. Free Health Check-up, blood group and eye check-up were also provided at the pavilion with the collaboration of CGHS and Delhi Administration. About 1 lakh people visited the pavilion.

The Family Welfare Pavilion of this Ministry was again activated during the National

Agricultural Fair 1988-89 from March 25-April 10, 1989. The main theme of the displays were Safe Motherhood, Status of Women and National Family Welfare Programme. Health check-up and cooperation of CGHS and Delhi Administration. About 40,000 visitors visited the pavilion.

### 135. MEDIA UNITS OF THE MINISTRY

The New thrust in the communication strategy was expanded to the key personnel of the Information & Broadcasting Ministry who in turn organised internal meetings at Headquarters and Regional levels to provide a suitable reorientation to them. Various Media Units of the Ministry continued their support to project the message of planned parenthood and the small family norm through their activities.

### 136. PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

The Bureau arranged extensive publicity for the propagation of the revised Family Welfare strategy in its activities during the year. Regional/Branch office of the PIB also lend a helping hand in press briefing about the programme for coverage in regional languages. A number of hand-outs/Press notes were released.

### 137. DOORDARSHAN

During the year 1988-89, the Doordarshan Kendras telecast around 3,473 programmes directly promoting family welfare. Family Welfare messages were also woven into various other programmes — plays, features, etc.

Doordarshan have allocated one minute free time for family welfare TV spots every day at around 9.00 p.m. on the National Network, one minute between 7.30—8.00 p.m. on the Low Power Transmitter Network and an additional one minute has also been allocated at around 7.00 p.m. for health spots.

### 138. A.I.R

As per information available, a total of around 1,00,402 programmes directly promoting family welfare were broadcast during the year by various stations of A.I.R. Spots on Immunization, spacing and family planning methods are also being regularly broadcast. Two minutes time has been allocated for family welfare messages free of cost each day for broadcasting family welfare messages in each transmission of the Primary Channel of All India Radio.



### 139. FILMS DIVISION

During the year 1988-89, a total of 7 films and 113 quickies were produced through the Films Division, 15,388 prints of these films were also distributed for use by the mobile units.

### 140. DIRECTORATE OF ADVERTISING & VISUAL PUBLICITY

The Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP) provided publicity support to Family Welfare programmes including Immunisation by producing printed literature, issuing advertisements and organising exhibitions. The DAVP printed 5 posters and 2 folders on need and importance of Immunisation. It also released 8 insertions of Press advertisements on the programme. The DAVP brought out 5 lakh posters on spacing of birth. Press advertisements in all the 14 languages were also issued on spacing. 5 lakh copies of a booklet on "Safe Motherhood/MCH" were produced in 13 languages. 4 insertions of press advertisements were also issued on this subject. Vasectomy, Nirodh, Two Child Norm and Age of Marriage were publicised through press advertisement. Three series of cinema slides on immunisation, nirodh and spacing were also produced. The DAVP organised 68 exhibitions on Family Welfare throughout the country which were visited by approximately 60 lakh people.

### 141. DIRECTORATE OF FIELD PUBLICITY

During the year 1988-89, all the 257 Field Publicity Units of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting helped in publicising the theme of Family Welfare along with the other national themes by utilising various channels of communication like, Films, Song & Drama, Group discussions, Seminars, contests & competitions. They organised 71,733 film shows, 12,369 song & drama programmes, 46,841 photo exhibitions and 77,021 oral communication programme during the year. The total audience covered by these programmes was about six crores. The 30 dedicated Family Welfare units organised 8,272 film shows, 1,650 song & drama programmes, 5,750 photo exhibitions and 8,668 oral communication programmes covering more than 1 crore audience during the year.

### 142. SONG & DRAMA DIVISION

The Song and Drama Division extended publicity support to the National Health &

Family Welfare Programme through departmental troupes and private registered parties. The Division utilised selected flexible live media forms as dance, drama, folk and recital methods, puppet shows etc. and reaching the people in their respective folk forms and idioms. The Division organised 32,361 performances during the year. Apart from these, the medium of light and sound was also utilised to convey the message of population control and well being of the family.

### 143. DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

At present there are 18 Population Research Centres functioning in the country to undertake studies on various socio-economic, demographic and communication aspects of population and family welfare programme. The important topics covered by these population Research Centres are: socio-economic and Geo-cultural development and its impact on Population Growth, control and redistribution socio-cultural factors leading to perpetration of child marriage in rural communities in Uttar Pradesh; study on inter-linkages between preference for sons, family size, sex ratio and contraception in rural Maharashtra; Evaluation of Family Welfare and MCH Programme; Universal Immunization Programme and Role of Incentives in the acceptance of Family Planning.

Lists of studies completed by the Population Research Centres during 1988-89 and in progress as on 1st April, 1989 are given at Annexure II.

### 144. OTHER RESEARCH STUDIES

In addition to the studies undertaken by the Population Research Centres, a detailed survey on Family Planning is being entrusted to the Operations Research Group, Baroda basically with a view to make detailed analysis of the planning, provide estimates of contraceptive prevalence in the community methods and to understand the reasons for couples not practicing family planning particularly among those who do not want additional children. The survey is envisaged to cover all the States/U.Ts.

Besides the above mentioned survey, O.R.G. Baroda has also been entrusted with another study viz. 'Towards strengthening logistic support for Conventional Contraceptive Programme in the States of Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.



**SECTION—A**  
**Population and Related Statistics**





CHART:- A-1

DECENNIAL <sup>\*</sup>GROWTH RATE (%) OF POPULATION  
IN INDIA ( 1901-1981 )



\* BASED ON CENSUS

**TABLE — A.1**  
**CENSUS POPULATION IN INDIA 1901-81**

Census Year	Total population (in lakhs)			Decennial change (per cent)	Geometric growth rate	Sex-ratio (females) per 1000 males)	Density of popu- lation per Km <sup>2</sup> .	Percentage of urban population to total population
	Persons	Males	Females					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	2384.0*	1207.9@	1173.6	—	—	972\$	77	10.84
1911	2520.9	1283.8	1237.1	5.75	(+) 0.56	964	82	10.29
1921	2513.2	1285.5	1227.7	(-) 0.31	(-) 0.03	955	81	11.18
1931	2789.8*	1429.3	1357.9	11.00	(+) 1.06	950\$	90	11.99
1941	3186.6*	1636.8	1546.9	14.22	(+) 1.34	945\$	103	13.86
1951	3610.9	1855.3	1755.6	13.31	(+) 1.26	946	117	17.29
1961	4392.3	2262.9	2129.4	21.51	(+) 1.98	941	142	17.97
1971	5481.6	2840.5	2641.1	24.80	(+) 2.24	930	177**	19.91
1981@@	6851.8	3544.0	3307.8	25.00	(+) 2.28	933	216+	23.31

\* The distribution of population by Sex of Pondicherry for 1901 (246,354), 1931 (258,628) and 1941 (285,011) is not available. The figures of these years are, therefore, exclusive of these population so far as distribution by sex is concerned.

@ Sex-wise distribution of Chandannagar (26,831) of West Bengal and Gonda (18,810) of Uttar Pradesh is not available.

\$ Excludes Pondicherry.

\*\* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

@@ Includes projected population of Assam where the 1981 Census could not be conducted owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in that state then.

+ The density has been worked out on comparable data.

Source:—Registrar General, India.



TABLE-A.2.1.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO AND GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION  
IN STATES / UNION TERRITORIES, CENSUS 1981

India / State / Union Territory	Population, 1981 (in lakhs)			Sex ratio, i.e. females per 1000 males		Decennial growth rate of population		Density of population per sq. Km.	
	Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India* @	6851.8	3544.0	3307.8	930	933	+24.80	+25.00	177\$\$	216†
Andhra Pradesh	535.5	271.1	264.4	977	975	+20.90	+23.10	158	195
Assam**	199.0	104.7	94.3	896	901	+34.95	+36.05	186	254
Bihar	699.1	359.3	339.8	954	946	+21.33	+24.06	324	402
Gujarat	340.9	175.5	165.4	934	942	+29.39	+27.67	136	174
Haryana	129.2	69.1	60.1	867	870	+32.23	+28.75	227	292
Himachal Pradesh	42.8	21.7	21.1	958	973	+23.04	+23.71	62	77
Jammu & Kashmir@	59.9	31.7	28.2	878	892	+29.65	+29.69	NA	59†
Karnataka	371.4	189.2	182.2	957	963	+24.22	+26.75	153	194
Kerala	254.5	125.3	129.2	1,016	1,032	+26.29	+19.24	549	655
Madhya Pradesh	521.8	268.9	252.9	941	941	+28.67	+25.27	94	118
Maharashtra	627.8	324.1	303.7	930	937	+27.45	+24.54	164	204
Manipur	14.2	7.2	7.0	980	971	+37.53	+32.46	48	64
Meghalaya	13.4	6.9	6.5	942	954	+31.50	+32.04	45	60
Nagaland	7.7	4.1	3.6	871	863	+39.88	+50.05	31	47
Orissa	263.7	133.1	130.6	988	981	+25.05	+20.17	141	169
Punjab	167.9	89.4	78.5	865	879	+21.70	+23.89	269	333
Rajasthan	342.6	178.5	164.1	911	919	+27.83	+32.97	75	100
Sikkim	3.2	1.7	1.5	863	835	+29.38	+50.77	30	45
Tamil Nadu	484.1	244.9	239.2	978	977	+22.30	+17.50	317	372
Tripura	20.5	10.5	10.0	943	946	+36.28	+31.92	148	196
Uttar Pradesh	1108.6	588.2	520.4	879	885	+19.78	+25.49	300	377
West Bengal	545.8	285.6	260.2	891	911	+26.87	+23.17	499	615
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.9	1.1	0.8	644	760	+81.17	+63.93	14	23
Arunachal Pradesh	6.3	3.4	2.9	861	862	+38.91	+35.15	6	8
Chandigarh	4.5	2.5	2.0	749	769	+114.59	+75.55	2257	3961
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.0	0.5	0.5	1,007	974	+27.96	+39.78	151	211
Delhi	62.2	34.4	27.8	801	808	+52.93	+53.00	2742	4194
Goa, Daman & Diu	10.9	5.5	5.4	989	981	+36.88	+26.69	225	285
Lakshadweep	0.4	0.2	0.2	978	975	+31.95	+26.53	994	1258
Mizoram	4.9	2.6	2.3	946	919	+24.93	+48.55	16	23
Pondicherry	6.0	3.0	3.0	989	985	+27.81	+28.15	959	1229

\* Includes projected figures of Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions there.

\*\* Projected figures for 1981.

@ The population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

† The density has been worked out on comparable data.

\$\$ While working out the density of India, Jammu &amp; Kashmir has been excluded as comparable figures of area, and population were not available for that State.

**TABLE-A.2.2.**  
**RURAL AND URBAN COMPOSITION OF POPULATION-CENSUS, 1981**

India / State / Union Territory	Population, 1981 (in lakhs)			Percentage of urban population to total population		Decennial growth rate 1971-81		
	Total	Rural	Urban	1971	1981	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India* @	6,851.8	5,254.5	1,597.3	19.91	23.31	+25.00	+19.68	+46.39
Andhra Pradesh	535.5	410.6	124.9	19.31	23.32	+23.10	+16.99	+48.62
Assam**	199.0	178.5	20.5	8.82	10.29	+36.05	+33.85	+58.79
Bihar	699.1	611.9	87.2	10.00	12.47	+24.06	+20.66	+54.76
Gujarat	340.9	234.9	106.0	28.08	31.10	+27.67	+22.31	+41.42
Haryana	129.2	100.9	28.3	17.66	21.88	+28.75	+22.16	+59.47
Himachal Pradesh	42.8	39.5	3.3	6.99	7.61	+23.71	+22.88	+34.76
Jammu & Kashmir@	59.9	47.3	12.6	18.59	21.05	+29.69	+25.77	+46.86
Karnataka	371.4	264.1	107.3	24.31	28.89	+26.75	+19.07	+50.65
Kerala	254.5	206.8	47.7	16.24	18.74	+19.24	+15.67	+37.64
Madhya Pradesh	521.8	415.9	105.9	16.29	20.29	+25.27	+19.28	+56.03
Maharashtra	627.8	407.9	219.9	31.17	35.03	+24.54	+17.55	+39.99
Manipur	14.2	10.5	3.7	13.19	26.42	+32.46	+12.27	+165.36
Meghalaya	13.4	11.0	2.4	14.55	18.07	+32.04	+26.60	+63.98
Nagaland	7.7	6.5	1.2	9.95	15.52	+50.05	+40.78	+133.95
Orissa	263.7	232.6	31.1	8.41	11.79	+20.17	+15.73	+68.54
Punjab	167.9	121.4	46.5	23.73	27.68	+23.89	+17.48	+44.51
Rajasthan	342.6	270.5	72.1	17.63	21.05	+32.97	+27.47	+58.69
Sikkim	3.2	2.7	0.5	9.37	16.15	+50.77	+39.50	+159.73
Tamil Nadu	484.1	324.6	159.5	30.26	32.95	+17.50	+12.95	+27.98
Tripura	20.5	18.3	2.2	10.43	10.99	+31.92	+31.10	+38.93
Uttar Pradesh	1,108.6	909.6	199.0	14.02	17.95	+25.49	+19.76	+60.62
West Bengal	545.8	401.3	144.5	24.75	26.47	+23.17	+20.36	+31.73
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.9	1.4	0.5	22.77	26.30	+63.93	+56.45	+89.31
Arunachal Pradesh	6.3	5.9	0.4	3.70	6.56	+35.15	+31.14	+139.63
Chandigarh	4.5	0.3	4.2	90.55	93.63	+75.55	+18.34	+81.52
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.0	0.9	0.1	—	6.67	+39.78	+30.46	—
Delhi	62.2	4.5	57.7	89.70	92.73	+53.00	+8.01	+58.16
Goa, Daman & Diu	10.9	7.4	3.5	26.44	32.37	+26.69	+16.47	+55.14
Lakshadweep	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	46.28	+26.53	-32.03	—
Mizoram	4.9	3.7	1.2	11.36	24.67	+48.55	+26.24	+222.61
Pondicherry	6.0	2.9	3.1	42.04	52.28	+28.15	+5.49	+59.39

\* Includes projected figures of Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions there.

\*\* Projected figures for 1981.

@ The population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.



**TABLE A.3**  
**URBAN POPULATION BY CLASS OF TOWNS / URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS, 1961, 1971**  
**AND 1981 CENSUSES**

Sl. No.	Class of UAs / Towns	No. of UAs / Towns			Population in million			Percentage of total Population			Growth rate of Population	
		1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1,00,000 & above	104	150	218	40.3	61.8	95.3	51.5	57.3	60.5	53.3	54.2
I.	50,000 — 99,999	129	173	270	8.7	11.7	18.2	11.1	10.9	11.5	34.5	55.6
II.	20,000 — 49,999	438	561	743	13.2	17.2	22.6	16.9	16.0	14.3	30.3	31.4
V.	10,000 — 19,999	723	839	1,059	10.0	11.8	15.0	12.8	10.9	9.5	18.0	27.1
V.	5,000 — 9,999	715	638	758	5.3	4.8	5.7	6.8	4.4	3.6	-9.4	18.8
VI.	Less than 5,000	202	167*	253	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	-28.6	80.0
	All Classes	2,311	2,519	3,301	78.2	107.8	157.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	37.9	46.3

Note: 1) 1981, 1971 and 1961 figures exclude Assam for comparative study as census could not be taken there at the time of 1981 census due to disturbances and these figures have been worked out on the jurisdiction of 1981 census.  
2) Percentage of Total population and growth rate of population have been worked out of the population which are given in millions.  
3) UAs—Urban Agglomerations. An urban agglomerations has been classified according to total population.  
4) \*Includes uninhabited town Badrinathpuri in Uttar Pradesh.

Source: Registrar General, India, Series-I India, Part-II-A (ii) General Population Tables.

**TABLE-A.3.1.**  
**CENSUS POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN CITIES**

(Persons in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the City/Town	Total Population 1981	Growth rate 1971-81
1	2	3	4
1.	Calcutta	91.94	23.90
2.	Greater Bombay	82.43	38.07
3.	Delhi	57.29	57.09
4.	Madras	42.89	35.31
5.	Bangalore	29.21	75.56
6.	Hyderabad	25.45	41.72
7.	Ahmedabad	25.48	45.40
8.	Kanpur	16.39	28.53
9.	Pune	16.86	48.55
10.	Nagpur	13.02	39.94
11.	Lucknow	10.07	23.79
12.	Jaipur	10.15	59.42
	TOTAL	421.18	

Source: Registrar General, India, Census of India 1981, Part II A (i) General Population Tables.

TABLE A.4

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS IN TOTAL, RURAL &amp; URBAN AREAS, 1981 (Census)

(Population by age group in 000's)

Sl. No.	India/States	Area	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
INDIA (Excluding Assam)	Total	665,288	83,510	93,686	85,911	64,139	57,338	50,725	42,380	38,859	34,188	29,239	25,397	16,417	43,167	
	Rural	507,608	65,412	73,687	66,466	47,321	41,171	36,929	31,400	29,111	26,012	22,455	19,850	12,878	34,711	
	Urban	157,680	18,098	19,999	19,446	16,818	16,167	13,796	10,980	9,747	8,176	6,784	5,547	3,538	8,456	
1. Andhra Pr.	Total	53,550	6,507	7,581	6,558	4,862	4,405	4,190	3,543	3,284	3,007	2,443	2,345	1,251	3,559	
	Rural	41,062	5,039	5,900	5,033	3,532	3,172	3,088	2,683	2,508	2,354	1,929	1,885	1,007	2,919	
	Urban	12,488	1,467	1,681	1,524	1,330	1,232	1,102	860	776	652	514	460	244	639	
2. Bihar	Total	69,915	9,354	10,792	8,990	5,948	5,419	5,095	4,651	4,093	3,651	2,911	2,545	1,686	4,756	
	Rural	61,196	8,281	9,552	7,837	5,077	4,637	4,401	4,030	3,539	3,173	2,548	2,261	1,519	4,322	
	Urban	8,719	1,073	1,240	1,153	871	781	694	621	554	478	363	284	167	434	
3. Gujarat	Total	34,086	4,232	4,563	4,419	3,572	3,342	2,642	2,220	1,927	1,699	1,432	1,203	802	2,029	
	Rural	23,484	2,977	3,255	3,138	2,410	2,164	1,716	1,471	1,294	1,161	996	844	575	1,478	
	Urban	10,602	1,255	1,308	1,280	1,161	1,178	926	748	633	538	436	359	227	551	
4. Haryana	Total	12,923	1,710	1,859	1,825	1,410	1,210	941	746	611	546	494	456	286	819	
	Rural	10,095	1,369	1,498	1,481	1,098	894	690	557	455	417	383	362	226	661	
	Urban	2,828	341	362	344	313	316	251	189	156	129	111	94	60	158	
5. Karnataka	Total	37,136	4,617	5,190	4,872	3,692	3,280	2,908	2,306	2,127	1,849	1,565	1,410	825	2,459	
	Rural	26,406	3,357	3,788	3,528	2,521	2,169	1,967	1,589	1,498	1,337	1,133	1,046	604	1,847	
	Urban	10,730	1,260	1,402	1,344	1,171	1,111	942	717	629	511	432	364	222	612	
6. Kerala	Total	25,454	2,721	2,922	3,258	3,007	2,620	2,089	1,582	1,405	1,131	1,173	891	742	1,910	
	Rural	20,683	2,252	2,404	2,670	2,439	2,112	1,672	1,255	1,136	907	950	718	596	1,570	
	Urban	4,771	469	518	588	568	509	417	327	269	224	223	173	146	340	
7. Madhya Pradesh	Total	52,179	7,071	7,654	6,784	4,820	4,302	3,798	3,275	2,978	2,661	2,260	1,959	1,224	3,364	
	Rural	41,592	5,746	6,259	5,424	3,678	3,228	2,933	2,568	2,346	2,120	1,823	1,607	1,013	2,829	
	Urban	10,586	1,325	1,395	1,359	1,142	1,074	865	707	632	541	437	352	212	535	
8. Maharashtra	Total	62,784	7,461	8,427	8,179	5,864	5,513	4,939	4,124	3,858	3,326	2,906	2,396	1,694	4,009	
	Rural	40,790	4,993	5,756	5,540	3,646	3,177	2,875	2,503	2,439	2,171	1,942	1,626	1,179	2,890	
	Urban	21,994	2,468	2,671	2,639	2,218	2,336	2,063	1,620	1,419	1,155	964	770	515	1,119	
9. Orissa	Total	26,370	3,119	3,806	3,528	2,592	2,123	1,967	1,628	1,630	1,402	1,210	1,018	652	1,685	
	Rural	23,260	2,748	3,384	3,134	2,264	1,823	1,694	1,413	1,424	1,234	1,083	918	594	1,541	
	Urban	3,110	371	422	394	328	300	273	215	206	168	128	101	57	145	



10.	Punjab	Total	16,789	1,991	2,092	2,108	1,894	1,639	1,272	1,058	877	793	693	630	416	1,309
		Rural	12,141	1,438	1,529	1,575	1,388	1,126	861	740	614	566	497	466	309	1,025
		Urban	4,648	553	563	533	506	513	411	317	263	226	196	164	108	284
11.	Rajasthan	Total	34,262	4,820	5,127	4,594	3,260	2,848	2,513	2,110	1,803	1,667	1,370	1,298	763	2,065
		Rural	27,051	3,888	4,124	3,658	2,471	2,123	1,924	1,648	1,416	1,333	1,091	1,055	616	1,691
		Urban	7,211	932	1,003	936	789	725	589	462	387	335	279	243	147	374
12.	Tamil Nadu	Total	48,408	5,394	5,787	5,768	4,925	4,310	3,944	3,159	3,271	2,711	2,555	1,991	1,488	3,105
		Rural	32,456	3,713	3,909	3,862	3,205	2,727	2,516	2,048	2,218	1,858	1,786	1,394	1,040	2,181
		Urban	15,952	1,681	1,878	1,907	1,720	1,583	1,427	1,111	1,053	853	769	596	449	924
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Total	110,862	14,902	16,907	14,374	9,909	8,688	7,694	6,792	6,238	5,788	4,772	4,447	2,727	7,583
		Rural	90,963	12,404	14,117	11,794	7,813	6,783	6,136	5,510	5,090	4,776	3,965	3,737	2,305	6,507
		Urban	19,899	2,498	2,790	2,580	2,096	1,905	1,557	1,283	1,149	1,012	808	710	421	1,076
14.	West Bengal	Total	54,581	6,344	7,464	7,398	5,671	5,156	4,542	3,487	3,214	2,695	2,372	1,907	1,284	3,029
		Rural	40,134	5,066	5,887	5,650	4,116	3,639	3,200	2,394	2,199	1,832	1,653	1,350	926	2,210
		Urban	14,447	1,278	1,577	1,748	1,554	1,518	1,343	1,092	1,015	863	720	557	358	819

Notes: 1. Individual Figures in Columns/rows may not necessarily add up to total due to rounding off.

2. All ages include age not stated.

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India, Census of India, 1981 (based on 20 percent sample data), Part IV, Social and Cultural Tables.

**TABLE-A.5**  
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF**  
**POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP-ALL INDIA**  
**CENSUSES 1961, 1971 & 1981**

Age Groups	Percentage distribution of Population by age		
	1961	1971	1981*
1	2	3	4
0-4	15.1	14.5	12.6
5-9	14.8	15.0	14.1
10-14	11.2	12.5	12.9
15-19	8.2	8.7	9.6
20-24	8.5	7.9	8.6
25-29	8.3	7.4	7.6
30-34	7.0	6.6	6.4
35-39	5.8	6.0	5.9
40-44	5.2	5.2	5.1
45-49	4.1	4.2	4.4
50-54	3.9	3.7	3.8
55-59	2.2	2.3	2.5
60+	5.7	6.0	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Excludes Assam and based on unsmoothed age data for 1981 Census (20% sample).

**TABLE-A.6**  
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OUT OF**  
**TOTAL POPULATION**

Census Year	Age-Group (Years)			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	0-14
1	2	3	4	5
1951	13.4	12.8	11.3	37.5
1961	15.1	14.8	11.2	41.1
1971	14.5	15.0	12.5	42.0
1981*	12.6	14.1	12.9	39.6

\*Excludes Assam.

### A.7 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Expert Committee on Population Projections (1985) has worked out three sets of population projections termed as 'low', 'medium' and 'high'. In the low projection, it is assumed that about 60% of couples in the reproductive age-group of 15-44 years would be projected against conception by the year 2000-2001, in order to reach the goal of NRR of one by the year 2001. The assumed level of couple protection rate to be reached by 2001 are 53%, in case of 'medium projections' and 40% in case of 'High

projection'. The fertility rates corresponding to 'High projection' will be upper limit while those corresponding to Low projection' will constitute the lower limit. The table below shows the projected population and underlying vital rates during 1981-2001.

The medium projection has been recommended for official use. The Projection based on this assumption would imply a decline in growth rate of population from 2.1% during 1981-86 to about 1.5% in 1996-2001. Further



the annual addition to the population is likely to be of the order of 15.18, 15.24, 15.20 and 14.57 millions respectively in 1981-86, 1986-91, 1991-96 and 1996-2001. In other words, the population pressure, in terms of absolute additions is likely to ease only after 1996. Even then the number of annual addition to the

**(i) LIKELY LEVELS OF BIRTH RATES**

Period	Fertility Assumption		
	High	Medium	Low
1981-86	33.2	33.2	33.2
1986-91	30.8	29.7	29.0
1991-96	29.3	26.7	25.3
1996-2001	27.6	23.7	21.5

**(ii) LIKELY LEVELS OF DEATH RATES**

Period	Mortality Assumption		
	High	Medium	Low
1981-86	12.2	12.2	12.2
1986-91	10.7	10.7	10.5
1991-96	9.5	9.3	9.3
1996-2001	8.6	8.4	8.2

population is likely to be higher than that witnessed during 1971-81 i.e. 13.7 millions. The population as on 1st March, 2001 will vary from 967 million (Low projection) to 1022 million (High projection) with a medium estimate of 986 millions.

**(iii) LIKELY LEVELS OF GROWTH RATES**

Period	Fertility Assumption		
	High	Medium	Low
1981-86	21.0	21.0	21.0
1986-91	20.1	19.0	18.5
1991-96	19.8	17.4	16.0
1996-2001	19.0	15.3	13.3

**(iv) PROJECTED POPULATION AS ON 1ST MARCH (FIGURES IN MILLIONS)**

Period	High	Medium	Low
1981	685.16	685.16	685.16
1986	761.18	761.07	760.96
1991	841.68	837.25	834.77
2001	1,021.89	986.10	966.57

Source: Expert Committee on Population Projections, 1985.

**TABLE-A.7.1**  
**SUMMARY OF PROJECTIONS@**  
**(Medium Projections)**

<b>1. Population (in millions) (as on 1st March)</b>					
<b>Persons</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2001</b>
Persons	685	761	837	913	986
Males	354	393	431	470	506
Females	331	368	406	443	480
Sex ratio (No. of Males to 1000 females)	1071	1067	1062	1059	1056
<b>2. Age distribution of projected population (in million)</b>					
0-14	272	288	298	308	307
15-59	371	425	484	541	603
60+	42	48	55	64	76
<b>3. Age distribution projected population (Percentage)</b>					
0-14	39.7	37.8	35.6	33.7	31.1
15-59	54.2	55.9	57.8	59.3	61.2
60+	6.1	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.7

4 Projected vital rates

	1981-86	1986-91	1991-96	1996-2001
Birth rate	33.2	29.7	26.7	23.7
Death rate	12.2	10.7	9.3	8.4
Growthe rate	21.0	19.0	17.4	15.3
G.F.R.*	156	136	118	102

5. Expectation of life at birth (in Years)

	1981-86	1986-91	1991-96	1996-2001	2001
Males	55.6	58.1	60.6	62.8	64.1
Females	56.4	59.1	61.7	64.2	65.6

@ Report of the Expert Committee on population projections for India upto 2001, Table 1.1.  
\*General Fertility Rate.

**TABLE-A.8**  
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS 0-4 AND 5-9 1971-1981, CHILD WOMAN RATIOS, 1961-1981 AND DEPENDENCY RATIO, 1981

Sl No.	India/State	Percentage of Population in				Child Woman ratio					Dependency ratio 1981**	
		0-4		5-9		P (0-4)/F (15-49)		P (5-9)/F (20-54)				
		1971	1981	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971		1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	INDIA*	14.51	12.55*	14.96	14.08	659	655	545*	711	755	696*	854*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.83	12.15	14.63	14.16	589	599	513	654	694	661	825
2.	Bihar	14.59	13.38	15.78	15.44	661	643	599	750	766	768	941
3.	Gujarat	14.45	12.42	15.32	13.39	699	651	519	748	787	649	809
4.	Haryana	15.72	13.24	15.93	14.39	830	781	613	855	924	787	927
5.	Karnataka	14.41	12.43	14.87	13.98	660	652	536	754	762	691	859
6.	Kerala	13.38	10.69	13.47	11.48	638	550	406	698	666	524	738
7.	Madhya Pradesh	16.04	13.55	15.80	14.67	704	747	609	672	806	747	912
8.	Maharashtra	14.39	11.88	14.68	13.42	651	643	510	696	728	645	811
9.	Orissa	14.24	11.83	15.25	14.43	588	636	504	837	750	708	854
10.	Punjab	12.99	11.86	14.29	12.46	732	611	513	849	794	640	809
11.	Rajasthan	15.51	14.07	15.71	14.96	727	728	650	741	816	787	942
12.	Tamil Nadu	13.08	11.14	13.16	11.96	547	531	434	560	590	531	707
13.	Uttar Pradesh	14.67	13.44	14.88	15.25	663	685	627	700	761	792	942
14.	West Bengal	14.57	11.62	15.24	13.68	697	700	501	807	844	691	799

Note: 1. Columns 7 & 8

Note: 1. Columns 7,8,9 calculated as the ratio of children in the age group 0-4 to 1,000 women in the age group 15-49 year years.  
2. Columns 10,11,12 calculated as the ratio of children in the age group 5-9 to 1,000 women in the age group 20-54

\*Excludes Assam.

\*\*Dependency ratio has been calculated as number of persons in age groups 0-14 and 60 & above per 1,000 persons in age group 15-59 years.

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India-Census of India, 1981, Based on 20 percent sample data.



**TABLE-A.9**  
**SELECTED NUPTIALITY INDICATORS—INDIA AND STATES, 1971 & 1981 £ (CENSUS)**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Census Year	No. of Married females between 15-44 years (in 000's)	Proportion married Females in age groups			Singulate Mean Age at Marriage		Rate of Married couples per 1000 population
				15-44	15-19	20-24	Male	Female	
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Andhra Pradesh	1981	9,680	84.04	56.23	90.21	23.02	17.26	181
		1971	7,846	85.35	66.86	92.66	22.71	16.22	180
2.	Bihar	1981	12,612	88.53	63.95	93.50	21.47	16.55	180
		1971	10,556	90.45	76.20	95.25	19.84	15.27	187
3.	Gujarat	1981	5,711	76.41	26.73	83.06	23.06	19.52	168
		1971	4,366	80.72	39.48	88.59	22.21	18.43	164
4.	Haryana	1981	2,111	82.84	47.62	89.22	21.65	17.84	163
		1971	1,620	87.37	61.03	93.92	20.52	16.64	161
5.	Karnataka	1981	6,012	76.08	36.24	78.88	25.86	19.21	162
		1971	4,794	80.45	49.61	86.84	25.03	17.80	164
6.	Kerala	1981	3,705	60.73	14.13	57.86	27.25	21.82	146
		1971	2,981	63.10	18.13	64.16	26.74	21.01	140
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1981	9,169	87.00	62.18	91.67	20.61	16.56	176
		1971	7,433	91.02	77.88	95.37	19.72	14.99	178
8.	Maharashtra	1981	10,554	79.67	38.16	83.85	24.24	18.77	168
		1971	8,631	83.80	53.13	88.12	23.57	17.54	171
9.	Orissa	1981	4,346	77.35	30.76	86.65	24.22	19.08	165
		1971	3,835	85.45	56.70	92.31	22.57	17.29	175
10.	Punjab	1981	2,450	69.20	13.42	68.03	24.36	21.07	146
		1971	1,938	73.64	22.32	77.60	23.32	20.18	143
1.	Rajasthan	1981	5,980	88.58	64.31	94.71	20.29	16.10	175
		1971	4,600	91.21	75.46	96.63	19.52	15.07	179
2.	Tamil Nadu	1981	8,134	72.62	22.81	75.49	26.00	20.25	168
		1971	6,974	75.98	26.77	81.19	25.92	19.58	169
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1981	18,980	88.44	60.66	93.51	20.96	16.71	171
		1971	15,639	90.77	72.95	95.34	19.30	15.45	177
4.	West Bengal	1981	8,718	75.07	37.50	78.40	25.70	19.23	160
		1971	6,740	79.18	51.42	85.03	24.28	17.92	152
	All India	1981*	112,172	80.51	43.44	84.46	23.29	18.33	169
		1971	93,144	83.90	55.41	88.83	22.36	17.16	170

Excludes Assam      £Based on 20 percent sample data  
Source: Registrar General, India

**TABLE-A.10**  
**PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED POPULATION IN**  
**EACH GROUP**  
**OF SEX**  
**1981\*-INDIA**

Age Group	M/F	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
		M	W	D/S	M	W	D/S	M	W	D/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Ages	M	42.05	2.43	0.23	42.27	2.71	0.26	41.36	1.56	0.13
	F	45.79	8.02	0.42	46.45	8.20	0.45	43.55	7.41	0.32
10-14	M	2.59	0.02	0.01	3.06	0.03	0.01	0.96	0.01	—
	F	6.23	0.03	0.03	7.70	0.03	0.04	2.35	0.02	0.01
15-19	M	12.24	0.09	0.07	14.68	0.11	0.09	5.48	0.03	0.02
	F	43.44	0.21	0.43	48.80	0.23	0.51	28.08	0.14	0.20
20-24	M	43.28	0.38	0.32	49.11	0.47	0.40	29.62	0.17	0.11
	F	84.46	0.68	0.83	88.47	0.73	0.95	73.29	0.53	0.51
25-29	M	77.35	0.79	0.48	81.05	0.96	0.59	68.06	0.39	0.21
	F	94.35	1.48	0.90	95.82	1.57	1.00	91.41	1.22	0.61
30-34	M	91.15	1.34	0.52	91.86	1.59	0.62	89.33	0.69	0.26
	F	94.86	3.08	0.88	95.10	3.18	0.95	94.09	2.73	0.68
35-39	M	94.26	1.93	0.49	94.14	2.26	0.57	94.59	1.02	0.27
	F	92.70	5.36	0.78	93.28	5.46	0.83	93.05	5.02	0.64
40-44	M	93.55	3.30	0.50	93.08	3.80	0.57	94.89	1.88	0.30
	F	87.86	10.81	0.79	87.99	10.82	0.80	87.37	10.78	0.71
45-49	M	92.92	4.45	0.46	92.39	5.01	0.52	94.55	2.76	0.28
	F	83.15	15.73	0.68	83.49	15.50	0.70	81.91	16.58	0.61
50-54	M	90.02	7.36	0.44	89.36	8.04	0.48	92.26	5.05	0.30
	F	69.28	29.64	0.65	69.63	29.40	0.67	67.97	30.57	0.59
55-59	M	88.63	9.01	0.41	87.91	9.76	0.45	91.04	6.48	0.27
	F	67.56	31.57	0.51	68.69	30.54	0.51	63.05	35.65	0.48
60-64	M	83.44	14.13	0.39	82.73	14.87	0.42	86.37	11.09	0.27
	F	43.17	55.98	0.48	43.67	55.57	0.49	41.13	57.69	0.46
65-69	M	80.58	17.06	0.38	79.87	17.82	0.40	83.49	13.95	0.30
	F	40.79	58.41	0.41	41.72	57.56	0.42	37.04	61.83	0.35
70+	M	70.45	27.12	0.39	69.81	27.82	0.40	73.19	24.14	0.32
	F	21.72	77.57	0.30	22.16	77.22	0.31	20.01	78.95	0.29
15-44	F	80.43	2.89	0.75	83.71	3.02	0.83	73.43	2.50	0.52
15-49	F	80.68	4.05	0.75	83.69	4.19	0.82	74.11	3.62	0.53

M : Stands for a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, persons who are reconstituted by custom or society as married and those who are in stable defacto union.

W : Stands for widowed person whose husband or wife is dead and who has not been married again.

D/S : Stands for divorced or separated i.e. person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who had not re-married.

\* : Excludes Assam

Note : All ages includes 'Age not stated'.

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India-Census of India, 1981, based on 20 percent sample data.



**TABLE—A.11**  
**IN-MIGRANTS, OUT-MIGRANTS, NET-MIGRANTS : 1971,1981 AND ESTIMATED**  
**INTERDECADAL MIGRATION**  
**BY PLACE OF BIRTH—MALES**

Sl. No.	State	1971			1981			10 year Survival ratio 1971-81	Estimated low inter ecadal Survivors of 1971 migrants ecadal ate of migrants (8-10)		
		In-Migrants (1)	Out-Migrants (0)	Net-migrants (1-0)	In-migrants (1)	Out-migrants (0)	Net-migrants (1-0)		Survivors of 1971 migrants	ecadal ate of migrants (8-10)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	329,964	508,685	-178,721	369,028	596,607	-227,579	0.91082	-162,783	-64,796	-0.29
2.	Bihar	447,998	1,356,345	-908,347	451,431	1,404,435	-953,004	0.89050	-808,883	-144,121	-0.50
3.	Gujarat	510,941	446,201	64,740	687,998	511,942	176,056	0.94373	+61,097	114,959	+0.83
4.	Haryana	611,124	332,251	278,873	676,841	417,162	259,679	0.93496	260,735	-1,059	-0.72
5.	Karnataka	573,677	510,869	62,808	767,971	664,350	103,621	0.93452	58,695	44,926	+0.30
6.	Kerala	137,260	586,314	-449,054	179,557	639,461	-459,904	0.91322	-410,085	-49,819	-0.47
7.	Madhya Pradesh	982,976	348,832	634,144	1,029,859	519,162	510,697	0.90.552	574,230	-63,533	-0.30
8.	Maharashtra	2,091,821	494,909	1,596,912	2,614,713	615,004	1,999,709	0.93148	1,487,492	512,217	+1.96
9.	Orissa	273,639	255,854	17,785	343,712	262,211	81,501	0.89.258	15,875	65,626	+0.59
10.	Punjab	875,120	627,537	247,583	890,503	630,682	259,821	0.93423	231,299	28,522	+0.39
11.	Rajasthan	430,427	647,957	-217,530	553,286	727,828	-174,542	0.94517	-205,603	31,061	+0.23
12.	Tamil Nadu	475,771	566,098	-90,327	553,282	731,965	-178,683	0.90354	-81,614	-97,069	-0.47
13.	Uttar Pradesh	667,474	2,029,759	-1,362,285	662,892	2,753,311	-2,090,419	0.89746	-1,222,572	-867,847	-1.85
14.	West Bengal	3,162,044	336,601	2,825,443	3,158,915	382,618	2,776,297	0.92098	2,602,17	174,121	+0.74

£ Based on 20 percent sample data.

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

**TABLE—A.12**  
**IN-MIGRANTS, OUT-MIGRANTS, NET-MIGRANTS 1971, 1981 AND ESTIMATED**  
**INTERDECADAL MIGRATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH — FEMALES**

Sl. No.	State	1971			1981			10 year survival ratio 1971-81	Estimat- ed sur- vivers of 1971 migrant	Net inter- decadal of migrants (8-10)	Decadal rate of migrants
		In-migrants (1)	Out-migrants (0)	Net-migrants (1-0)	In-migrants (1)	Out-migrants (0)	Net-migrants (1-0)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	414,384	552,589	-138,205	530,784	740,973	-210,189	0.90331	-124,842	-85,347	-0.40
2.	Bihar	723,980	845,054	-121,074	879,409	1,107,998	-228,589	0.87546	-105,995	-122,594	-0.45
3.	Gujarat	425,108	418,986	6,122	610,924	549,562	61,362	0.95118	5,823	55,539	+0.43
4.	Haryana	789,496	505,268	284,228	948,685	738,311	210,374	0.92825	263,835	-53,461	-1.15
5.	Karnataka	606,766	609,829	-3,063	896,761	838,788	157,973	0.93094	-2,851	160,824	+0.42
6.	Kerala	126,000	356,325	-230,325	180,661	492,348	-311,687	0.94259	-217,102	-94,585	-0.88
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1,104,315	628,321	475,994	1,331,578	975,220	356,358	0.89241	424,782	-68,424	-0.34
8.	Maharashtra	1,507,940	644,900	863,040	2,062,135	834,701	1,227,434	0.92890	801,678	425,756	+1.75
9.	Orissa	300,058	237,647	62,411	417,981	275,597	142,384	0.87951	54,891	87,493	+0.80
10.	Punjab	783,746	565,740	218,006	849,305	630,713	218,592	0.94157	205,268	13,324	+0.21
11.	Rajasthan	668,989	718,125	-49,136	918,037	972,103	-54,006	0.94209	-46,291	-7,775	-0.06
12.	Tamil Nadu	480,735	517,336	-36,601	654,527	715,229	-60,702	0.90364	-33,074	-27,628	-0.14
13.	Uttar Pradesh	998,654	1,431,164	-432,510	1,303,197	2,145,524	-842,327	0.89191	-385,760	-456,567	-1.10
14.	West Bengal	2,130,598	443,381	1,687,217	2,425,245	580,872	1,844,373	0.91919	1,550,873	293,500	+1.41

£Based on 20 percent sample data.

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

**TABLE—A.13**  
**NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES (WITH WIFE AGED BETWEEN 15-44 YEARS) ALL INDIA, CENSUS 1981\***

Age group of wife (years)	Number of married couples					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Rate per 1000 popn.	Number	Rate per 1000 popn.	Number	Rate per 1000 popn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	10,891,070	21	2,188,528	14	13,079,598	20
20-24	18,446,559	36	5,486,737	35	23,933,296	36
25-29	17,652,177	35	5,907,427	37	23,559,604	35
30-34	15,066,418	30	4,664,317	30	19,730,735	30
35-39	13,550,279	27	4,125,377	26	17,675,656	27
40-44	11,126,555	22	3,066,165	19	14,192,720	21
Total*(15-44)	86,733,058	171	25,438,551	161	112,171,609	169

\*Excludes Assam and based on 20 percent sample data.

Source: Registrar General, India.

**TABLE—A.14**  
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED COUPLES (WITH WIFE AGED BETWEEN 15-44 YEARS) BY AGE GROUP, CENSUSES 1961, 1971 AND 1981**

Age-group of wife (Years)	Percentage Distribution of Married couples								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	1961	1971	1981*	1961	1971	1981*	1961	1971	1981*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15-19	15.9	13.9	12.6	12.7	10.2	8.6	15.0	13.2	11.7
20-24	22.0	20.3	21.3	22.9	21.6	21.6	22.2	20.5	21.3
25-29	21.4	20.6	20.3	22.9	22.2	23.2	21.7	20.9	21.0
30-34	17.0	18.0	17.4	18.1	18.3	18.3	17.2	18.0	17.6
35-39	13.2	15.2	15.6	13.2	16.0	16.2	13.3	15.4	15.7
40-44	10.5	12.0	12.8	10.2	11.7	12.1	10.6	12.0	12.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

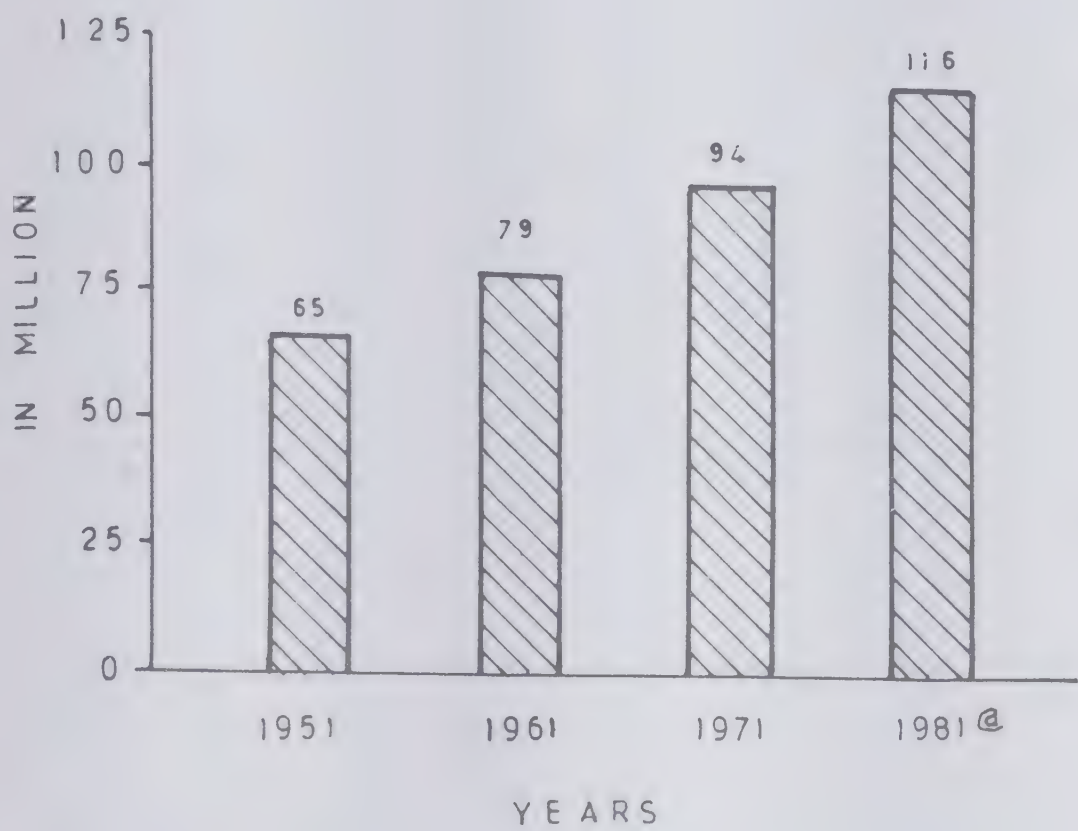
\*Excludes Assam and based on 20% sample data.

Source: Registrar General, India.



CHART: A-2

ELIGIBLE COUPLES<sup>\*</sup> IN INDIA SINCE 1951



NOTE:  
<sup>\*</sup> COUPLES WITH WIVES AGED BETWEEN 15-44 YEARS  
<sup>@</sup> IN ASSAM WHERE NO CENSUS WAS TAKEN IN 1981  
ELIGIBLE COUPLES HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED USING  
ALL INDIA AVERAGE

**TABLE—A.15**  
**NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES (WITH WIFE AGED BETWEEN 15-44 YEARS)**  
**BY STATES / UNION TERRITORIES-RURAL, 1981 CENSUS.**

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	Total	Per 1000 Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh †	1,050,372	1,525,296	1,519,131	1,248,395	1,162,707	952,968	7,458,869	181.6
2.	Assam		No.	Census	in 1981				N.A.
3.	Bihar †	1,590,025	2,327,226	2,189,621	2,003,710	1,670,362	1,399,553	11,180,497	182.7
4.	Gujarat †	342,286	964,992	812,794	714,712	590,166	521,755	3,946,705	168.1
5.	Haryana †	263,581	400,996	323,811	267,503	215,127	189,299	1,660,317	164.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	67,431	150,767	143,009	112,953	105,488	82,740	662,388	167.5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	71,851	152,922	164,734	136,284	125,458	96,546	747,795	158.1
8.	Karnataka †	490,084	903,424	950,009	755,934	677,510	541,084	4,318,045	163.5
9.	Kerala †	1,86,739	652,804	734,804	553,476	515,370	376,077	3,019,270	146.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh †	1,192,947	1,572,442	1,392,346	1,228,098	1,080,048	928,531	7,394,412	177.8
11.	Maharashtra †	774,618	1,480,599	1,415,489	1,238,912	1,169,719	970,848	7,050,185	172.8
12.	Manipur	6,815	25,282	33,493	26,231	24,030	19,540	135,391	129.5
13.	Meghalaya	12,783	31,707	41,266	28,629	27,236	18,693	160,314	146.5
14.	Nagaland	2,757	10,243	17,377	15,875	16,230	12,808	75,290	115.8
15.	Orissa †	355,994	800,571	814,805	694,372	660,570	527,637	3,853,949	165.7
16.	Punjab †	87,253	367,107	388,519	351,335	288,295	248,881	1,731,390	142.6
17.	Rajasthan †	787,824	1,040,918	922,591	780,840	663,852	571,135	4,767,160	176.2
18.	Sikkim	2,996	9,039	8,513	6,680	5,461	4,637	37,326	140.7
19.	Tamil Nadu †	387,807	1,081,587	1,223,003	978,054	1,053,471	761,213	5,485,135	169.0
20.	Tripura	26,502	57,594	65,663	47,926	44,218	32,808	274,711	150.2
21.	Uttar Pradesh †	2,305,673	3,311,554	2,987,239	2,728,486	2,436,185	2,082,161	15,851,298	174.3
22.	West Bengal †	856,239	1,498,628	1,409,950	1,070,942	948,258	734,345	6,518,362	162.4
23.	A. & N. Islands	1,946	5,028	5,713	3,617	3,306	2,051	21,661	155.7
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,808	16,327	20,632	17,645	16,195	13,574	91,181	154.5
25.	Chandigarh	320	1,151	1,156	807	584	467	4,485	155.9
26.	D. & N. Haveli	1,535	4,095	3,743	2,955	2,429	2,039	16,796	173.6
27.	Delhi	9,517	19,282	15,741	12,106	9,989	7,609	74,244	164.2
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2,394	14,946	23,988	22,302	21,134	15,362	100,126	136.2
29.	Lakshadweep	327	695	829	633	633	415	3,532	163.4
30.	Mizoram	2,181	9,939	11,328	8,995	7,279	5,924	45,646	122.7
31.	Pondicherry	3,465	9,398	10,880	8,011	8,969	5,855	46,578	161.5
INDIA*		10,891,070	18,446,559	17,652,177	15,066,418	13,550,279	11,126,555	86,733,058	170.9

\* Based on 20 percent data excluding Assam.

Note:- States with † mark are based on 20 percent sample data, all others are based on full count.

Source:- Registrar General, India. Census of India 1981, Part IV, Social and Cultural Tables.



TABLE-A.16

NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES (WITH WIFE AGED BETWEEN 15-44 YEARS)  
BY STATES / UNION TERRITORIES-URBAN, 1981 CENSUS.

State / Union Territory	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	Total	Per 1000 Population
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh †	271,579	500,047	510,283	366,619	335,283	237,535	2,221,346	177.9
Assam	No	Census	in 1981					N.A.
Bihar †	154,576	289,526	305,801	273,833	232,213	175,316	1,431,265	164.2
Gujarat †	109,613	424,052	408,322	329,772	274,909	218,006	1,764,674	165.7
Haryana †	35,581	108,783	105,828	80,678	67,450	52,309	450,626	159.4
Himachal Pradesh	2,365	10,805	12,855	9,723	8,318	6,216	50,282	154.3
Jammu & Kashmir	9,688	33,958	49,196	37,279	35,404	25,670	188,195	149.4
Karnataka †	154,384	366,883	410,986	303,282	270,198	188,664	1,964,397	157.9
Kerala †	34,783	136,489	170,239	138,248	117,192	89,039	685,990	143.8
Madhya Pradesh †	199,508	396,526	383,032	308,471	277,882	208,916	1,774,335	167.6
Maharashtra †	255,396	743,391	848,496	659,489	577,162	420,345	3,504,279	159.3
Manipur	2,172	8,960	12,044	10,190	8,663	6,871	48,900	130.2
Meghalaya	2,141	7,291	8,519	6,264	5,254	3,513	32,982	136.7
Nagaland	993	3,544	4,542	3,228	2,376	1,410	16,093	133.8
Orissa †	39,699	101,789	115,875	92,966	83,788	57,801	491,918	158.2
Punjab †	30,947	160,029	177,481	139,467	116,551	94,115	718,590	154.6
Rajasthan †	162,746	287,183	259,365	199,775	169,495	134,265	1,212,829	168.2
Sikkim	631	2,036	1,927	1,203	979	633	7,409	145.0
Tamil Nadu †	175,565	551,078	643,999	478,343	473,240	326,960	2,649,185	166.1
Tripura	2,225	6,475	8,408	6,556	5,821	4,048	33,533	148.7
Uttar Pradesh †	309,952	673,517	682,438	566,710	502,940	393,181	3,128,738	157.2
West Bengal †	164,287	426,007	508,412	436,009	378,696	285,932	2,199,343	152.2
A. & N. Islands	584	1,985	2,379	1,478	1,303	657	8,386	169.0
Arunachal Pradesh	688	1,677	1,709	1,111	801	465	6,451	155.7
Chandigarh	2,925	14,383	19,362	14,902	11,406	8,019	70,997	167.9
D. & N. Haveli	66	283	302	240	166	100	1,157	167.3
Delhi	59,190	207,297	229,583	174,799	147,190	111,535	929,594	161.1
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,720	7,765	12,916	11,567	9,644	6,468	50,080	142.4
Lakshadweep	304	631	745	527	548	342	3,097	166.2
Mizoram	831	3,538	3,535	2,796	2,010	1,778	14,488	118.9
Pondicherry	3,389	10,809	11,848	8,792	8,495	6,056	49,389	156.3
INDIA*	2,188,528	5,486,737	5,907,427	4,664,317	4,125,377	3,066,165	25,438,551	161.3

Based on 20 percent data excluding Assam.

Note:- States with † mark are based on 20 percent sample data, all others are based on full count.

Source:- Registrar General, India, Census of India, 1981, Part IV, Social and Cultural Tables.

**TABLE-A.17**  
**STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION**  
**(1981 CENSUS)**

Sl. No.	States / Union Territories	10,000 and over	5,000 to 9,999	2,000 to 4,999	1,000 to 1,999	500 to 999	Less than 500	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	163	1,058	5,609	6,464	5,227	8 858	27,379
2.	Bihar	192	1,054	5,842	10,841	15,792	33,825	67,546
3.	Gujarat	49	418	2,725	5,108	4,956	4,858	18,114
4.	Haryana	20	221	1,346	1,883	1,776	1,499	6,745
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	3	92	364	1,243	15,105	16,807
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	20	393	1,046	1,715	3,302	6,477
7.	Karnataka	35	401	2,722	5,239	7,342	11,289	27,028
8.	Kerala	905	222	72	13	2	5	1,219
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4	155	2,046	8,118	19,282	41,747	71,352
10.	Maharashtra	116	579	3,604	8,954	12,330	13,771	39,354
11.	Manipur	1	12	90	174	264	1,494	2,035
12.	Meghalaya	—	—	24	85	304	4,489	4,902
13.	Nagaland	—	1	47	143	241	680	1,112
14.	Orissa	1	47	1,234	4,561	9,805	30,905	46,553
15.	Punjab	1	120	1,256	2,819	3,712	4,434	12,342
16.	Rajasthan	21	321	2,335	5,468	8,537	18,286	34,968
17.	Sikkim	—	—	8	60	137	235	440
18.	Tamil Nadu	182	1,000	4,381	4,570	3,172	2,526	15,831
19.	Tripura	8	56	274	253	140	125	856
20.	Uttar Pradesh	52	751	8,148	20,380	30,027	53,208	112,566
21.	West Bengal	82	702	4,383	7,538	9,396	15,923	38,024
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	8	23	54	406	491
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	2	16	63	146	3,030	3,257
24.	Chandigarh	—	—	7	5	6	6	24
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	3	7	27	16	17	70
26.	Delhi	—	15	71	74	36	18	214
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	34	90	102	60	125	412
28.	Lakshadweep	—	1	4	1	—	1	7
29.	Mizoram	—	—	30	62	127	502	721
30.	Pondicherry	—	6	28	48	83	126	291
ALL INDIA TOTAL*		1,834	7,202	46,892	94,486	135,928	270,795	557,137

\* Excludes Assam.

Source: Registrar General, India, Census of India, 1981, Part II A(i), General Population Tables.



**SECTION—B**  
**Vital Statistics**





TABLE-B.1

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES AND EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH (CENSUS ESTIMATES)

Decade	Rate Per 1000 Population @		Expectation of life at Birth (in years)		
	Birth	Death	Males	Females	Combined
901-11	49.2	42.6	22.6	23.3	22.9
911-21	48.1	47.2	19.4	20.9	20.0
921-31	46.4	36.3	26.9	26.6	26.8
931-41	45.2	31.2	32.1	31.4	31.8
941-51	39.9	27.4	32.4	31.7	32.1
951-61	41.7	22.8	41.9	40.6	41.3
961-71	41.2	19.0	46.4	44.7	45.6
971-81*	37.2	15.0	50.9+	50.0+	50.5+
			(54.1)	(54.7)	(54.4)

@ By reverse survival method.

\* Provisional.

+ Based on Sample Registration System and the figures given within brackets relate to the year, 1980.

Source: Registrar General, India.

TABLE-B.1.1.

PROJECTED VALUES OF EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH ( $e^0_0$ )  
FROM 1981 TO 2001 INDIA.

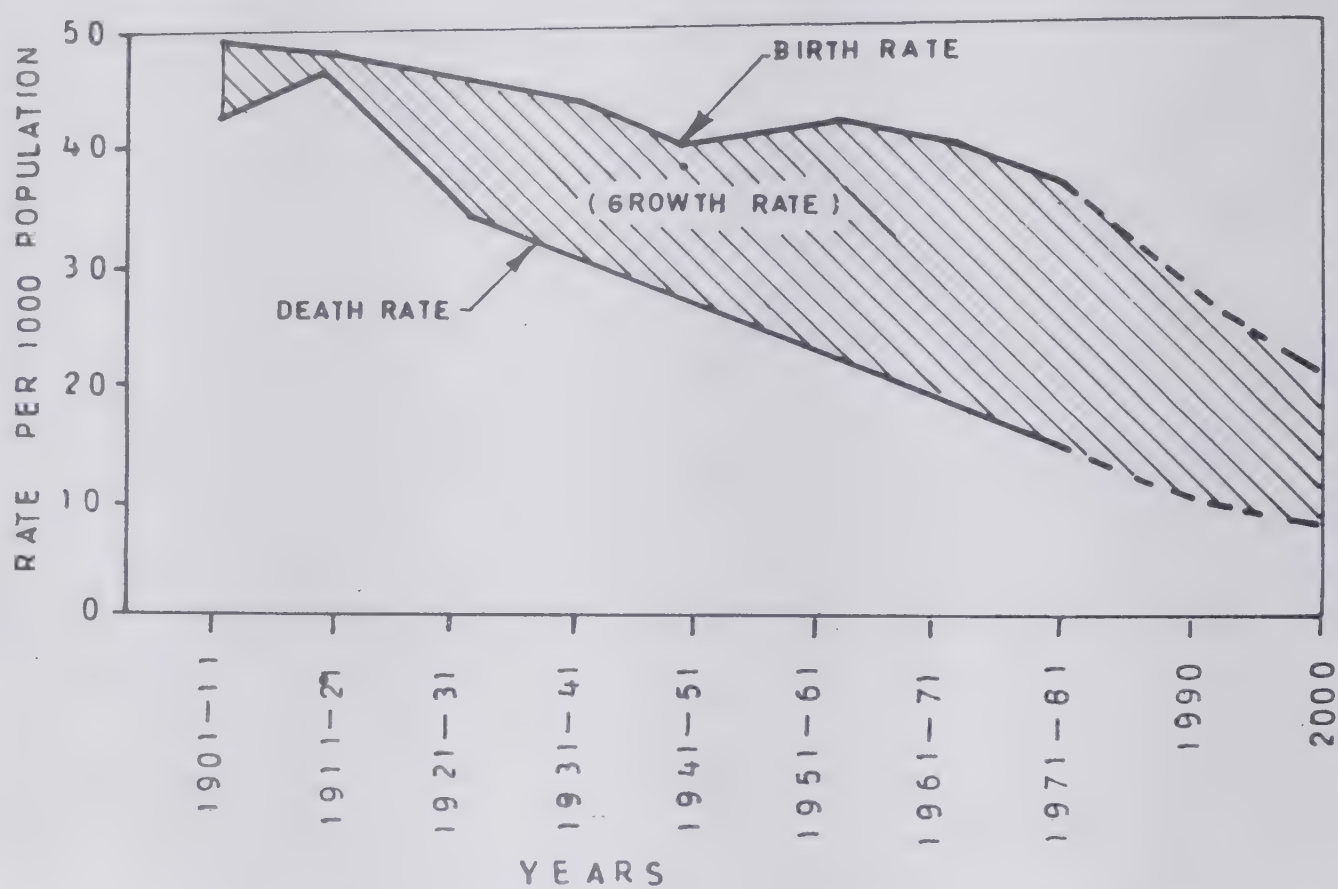
Period	Projected values of expectation of life at birth (in years)		
	Persons	Males	Females
1980* (base year)	54.4	54.1	54.7
1981-86	56.0	55.6	56.4
1986-91	58.6	58.1	59.1
1991-96	61.2	60.6	61.7
1996-2001	63.5	62.8	64.2
2001	64.9	64.1	65.6

SRS Estimates—Registrar General, India.

Source: Report of the Expert Committee on Population Projections, Census of India, 1981, Occasional Paper No. 4 of 1988.

CHART:- B-1

# BIRTH & DEATH RATES<sup>\*</sup> IN INDIA 1901-11 TO 2000



\* CENSUS ESTIMATES  
----DEMOGRAPHIC GOALS



**TABLE-B.1.2**  
**PROJECTED VALUES OF THE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH BY SEX**

State	Base Year*		Projected values of $e_0^0$			
	Value of $e_0^0$		1981-86	1986-91	1991-96	1996-2001
1		2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	M	53.90	56.10	59.10	61.40	63.40
	F	57.60	59.98	62.23	64.48	65.93
Assam (1)	M	49.19	52.74	55.74	58.74	61.14
	F	48.29	51.98	55.23	58.48	61.18
Bihar (2)	M	53.71	55.21	58.21	60.81	62.81
	F	50.71	52.90	57.00	60.09	62.78
Gujarat	M	53.14	55.34	58.34	60.94	62.94
	F	55.92	58.30	61.49	62.74	65.59
Haryana	M	59.89	61.41	63.41	65.21	66.21
	F	57.21	59.59	61.97	64.22	65.94
Karnataka	M	57.88	60.15	62.15	64.15	65.55
	F	59.11	61.06	63.31	65.30	66.55
Kerala	M	64.19	65.23	66.23	67.23	68.23
	F	68.95	69.87	71.12	72.37	73.62
Madhya Pradesh	M	51.04	53.24	56.24	59.24	61.50
	F	49.25	51.46	54.71	57.96	60.81
Maharashtra	M	57.65	59.85	61.90	63.90	65.45
	F	58.56	60.66	62.91	65.06	66.31
Orissa	M	51.93	54.13	57.13	60.13	62.13
	F	49.59	51.90	55.15	58.40	61.15
Punjab	M	62.84	64.31	65.61	66.61	67.61
	F	62.69	64.34	65.30	66.55	67.80
Rajasthan (3)	M	52.30	54.80	57.80	60.50	62.50
	F	52.73	55.44	58.69	61.34	63.59
Tamil Nadu	M	56.05	58.25	60.85	62.85	64.85
	F	55.63	57.85	60.80	63.05	65.20
Uttar Pradesh (3)	M	48.86	51.14	54.14	57.14	60.09
	F	44.60	46.89	49.64	52.84	56.09
West Bengal (2)	M	55.45	56.95	59.95	61.95	63.95
	F	54.65	56.28	59.53	61.94	64.19

(1) Relates to 1976-78

(2) Relates to 1981

(3) Relates to 1978-80

M—Male

F—Female

\* For all other states the base year is 1979-80

Source: Report of the Expert Committee on Population Projections, Census of India, 1981, Occasional Paper No. 4 of 1988.

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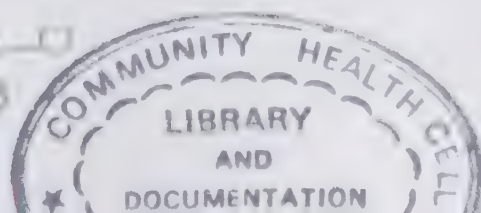


TABLE-B.2  
FERTILITY INDICATORS 1972, 1978, 1984 TO 1986—ALL INDIA

INDICATORS	RURAL					URBAN				
	1972	1978	1984	1985	1986	1972	1978	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
General fertility Rate (GFR)	165.6	146.8	153.1	146.9	145.6	139.8	111.6	120.2	112.9	108.1
General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)	190.8	170.2	191.0	184.4	182.8	172.9	143.6	166.1	157.3	150.6
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.1
Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR)	6.8	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	4.6	5.3	5.2	4.9
Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5

Source: Registrar General, India-Survey Report on Levels, Trends and Differentials in fertility, 1979 & Sample Registration System.

TABLE-B.3  
ESTIMATED ALL INDIA SRS VITAL RATES, \$ 1970-88

	Year Annual Rate per 1000 Population			Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births
	Birth rate	Death rate		
	1	2	3	4
Rural	1970	38.9	17.3	136
	1971	38.9	16.4	138
	1972	38.4	18.9	150
	1973 +	35.9	17.0	143
	1974 +	35.9	15.9	136
	1975	36.7	17.3	151
	1976	35.8	16.3	139
	1977	34.3	16.0	140
	1978	34.7	15.3	137
	1979	35.1	14.1	130
	1980	35.1	13.7	124
	1981	35.6	13.7	119
	1982	35.5	13.1	114
	1983	35.3	13.1	114
	1984	35.3	13.8	113
	1985	34.3	13.0	107
	1986	34.2	12.2	105
	1987	33.7	12.0	104
	1988 *	32.8	11.8	102
Urban	1970	29.7	10.2	90
	1971	30.1	9.7	82
	1972	30.5	10.3	85
	1973 +	28.9	9.6	89
	1974 +	28.4	9.2	74
	1975	28.5	10.2	84
	1976	28.4	9.5	80
	1977	27.8	9.4	81
	1978	27.8	9.4	74



**TABLE-B.3** (Continued)

1	2	3	4
1979	27.6	8.1	72
1980	27.8	7.9	65
1981	27.0	7.8	62
1982	27.6	7.4	65
1983	28.3	7.9	66
1984	29.4	8.6	66
1985	28.1	7.8	59
1986	27.1	7.6	62
1987	27.4	7.4	61
1988 *	26.0	7.5	61
1970	36.8	15.7	129
1971	36.9	14.9	129
1972	36.6	16.9	139
1973 +	34.6	15.5	134
1974 +	34.5	14.5	126
1975	35.2	15.9	140
1976	34.4	15.0	129
1977	33.0	14.7	130
1978	33.3	14.2	127
1979	33.7	13.0	120
1980	33.7	12.6	114
1981	33.9	12.5	110
1982	33.8	11.9	105
1983	33.7	11.9	105
1984	33.9	12.6	104
1985	32.9	11.8	97
1986	32.6	11.1	96
1987	32.2	10.9	95
1988 *	31.3	10.9	94

: Provisional

: The half-yearly survey (SRS) for the period July-December, 1973 postponed and combined with the half-yearly survey for January-June, 1974. The supervision work was also suspended. This might have affected the estimates for 1973 and 1974.

: The aggregate estimates of Birth Rates for India Exclude Bihar and West Bengal for the period 1970 to 1978 and IMR for India exclude Bihar and West Bengal for period 1970 to 1980.

*Source* : Registrar General, India—Sample Registration System.

TABLE-B.4

## ESTIMATED BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN DIFFERENT STATES/UNION TERRITORIES—1984 TO 1988

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Area	Annual rate per 1000 population									
			Birth rate					Death rate				
			1984	1985	1986	1987	1988*	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Combined	31.2	29.9	31.6	30.3	26.8	11.0	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.9
		Rural	31.4	29.8	32.4	30.9	27.0	11.7	11.1	10.7	10.7	10.6
		Urban	30.6	30.2	28.7	28.2	26.0	8.6	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.2
2.	Assam	Combined	35.3	34.3	34.7	34.2	32.5	13.2	13.2	12.6	11.6	11.7
		Rural	36.0	35.0	35.5	34.9	33.2	13.5	13.5	12.9	11.9	12.0
		Urban	26.1	25.0	24.8	25.7	23.7	9.3	8.4	7.9	8.1	7.6
3.	Bihar	Combined	39.9	37.8	36.5	36.6	37.3	14.5	15.0	13.8	13.1	12.6
		Rural	40.6	38.5	37.2	37.3	38.1	15.1	15.6	14.4	13.6	13.0
		Urban	33.6	31.1	29.8	30.1	30.4	9.7	9.0	8.8	8.0	8.1
4.	Gujarat	Combined	33.4	33.0	32.2	30.8	29.3	10.8	10.8	10.5	9.8	10.9
		Rural	34.6	33.8	32.9	31.6	29.8	12.0	11.8	11.3	10.8	11.7
		Urban	30.9	31.2	30.8	29.0	28.0	8.2	8.7	8.6	7.6	9.0
5.	Haryana	Combined	37.2	35.7	35.3	34.5	33.5	10.9	9.1	8.7	8.8	9.7
		Rural	38.5	36.5	36.9	35.4	34.8	11.7	9.7	9.2	9.4	10.4
		Urban	32.6	32.9	29.6	31.3	29.4	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.9	7.3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Combined	30.8	30.2	30.6	30.8	31.9	10.3	10.5	8.7	8.5	9.5
		Rural	31.3	30.7	31.3	31.4	32.7	10.6	10.8	8.8	8.7	9.9
		Urban	23.6	23.8	20.0	22.7	22.5	6.3	6.5	7.2	5.3	5.0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Combined	33.5	33.6	33.4	31.0	32.6	9.5	9.8	8.6	7.7	8.3
		Rural	35.5	35.9	35.6	32.6	35.0	10.1	10.5	9.0	8.0	9.0
		Urban	26.2	25.4	25.4	25.1	23.6	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.4	5.9
8.	Karnataka	Combined	30.3	29.6	29.0	28.9	28.7	9.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8
		Rural	30.9	30.9	29.9	29.9	30.1	10.7	9.8	9.4	9.7	9.5
		Urban	28.5	26.2	26.8	26.3	24.9	6.6	6.1	6.8	6.1	6.9
9.	Kerala	Combined	22.9	23.3	22.5	21.7	19.9	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.3
		Rural	22.6	23.1	22.4	21.5	19.6	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.2
		Urban	24.1	24.1	23.0	22.3	21.2	7.3	6.6	6.9	6.2	6.7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Combined	36.9	39.4	37.2	36.4	36.8	14.2	14.2	13.6	13.3	14.2
		Rural	38.1	41.0	39.0	37.5	38.2	15.5	15.3	14.8	14.6	15.3
		Urban	32.2	33.0	30.1	31.9	30.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	8.0	9.6
11.	Maharashtra	Combined	31.1	29.0	30.1	28.9	29.2	9.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.8
		Rural	32.1	29.8	31.7	30.2	31.3	10.7	9.4	9.7	9.5	10.1
		Urban	29.3	27.7	27.4	26.6	25.6	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.1	6.5
12.	Manipur	Combined	29.1	28.5	25.7	25.9	25.2	6.2	7.7	6.7	5.6	6.7
		Rural	29.7	29.8	27.4	27.7	27.3	6.4	7.9	7.1	5.9	7.2
		Urban	27.1	24.4	20.2	19.9	18.4	5.8	7.1	5.2	4.5	5.3
13.	Meghalaya	Combined	38.3	39.1	35.4	34.9	36.2	11.8	12.7	10.1	9.1	9.1
		Rural	41.9	42.4	38.3	38.6	40.3	13.2	14.3	11.2	10.2	10.5
		Urban	20.9	24.1	21.7	17.6	17.6	5.5	5.6	5.3	3.6	2.7
14.	Nagaland	Combined	20.7	25.3	25.2	21.7	23.7	5.3	6.3	5.9	4.9	5.0
		Rural	22.7	28.4	26.6	23.7	23.8	6.3	7.0	6.6	5.5	5.7
		Urban	11.2	11.2	18.6	13.0	15.5	0.5	3.0	2.7	2.6	1.7
15.	Orissa	Combined	32.7	30.7	32.5	31.0	31.6	14.4	14.0	13.0	13.1	12.2
		Rural	33.0	30.9	33.2	31.6	32.2	14.8	14.6	13.5	13.7	12.7
		Urban	29.8	28.3	26.8	25.7	26.1	10.1	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.0



TABLE-B.4 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16.	Punjab	Combined	30.3	28.5	28.7	28.7	28.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	8.1	8.4
		Rural	30.9	28.8	29.0	28.9	28.9	10.1	9.7	8.7	8.5	8.8
		Urban	28.6	27.6	27.6	27.9	27.5	5.8	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.2
17.	Rajasthan	Combined	39.7	39.7	36.4	35.1	32.8	14.3	13.2	11.7	11.6	13.2
		Rural	40.8	41.1	37.9	36.3	33.9	15.3	14.0	12.5	12.5	14.9
		Urban	35.0	33.6	29.8	29.8	27.7	9.8	9.6	8.4	7.8	8.5
18.	Sikkim	Combined	31.7	33.1	32.1	33.3	33.8	10.2	10.7	11.7	10.3	10.1
		Rural	34.1	35.1	33.8	34.6	35.7	11.3	11.7	12.9	11.4	11.1
		Urban	20.6	24.2	24.4	27.2	24.8	5.0	6.2	6.1	5.4	5.5
19.	Tamil Nadu	Combined	28.0	24.7	23.8	24.0	22.5	10.8	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.2
		Rural	28.4	25.2	24.1	24.1	23.2	11.9	10.9	10.7	11.1	10.2
		Urban	27.2	23.8	23.1	23.7	21.1	8.7	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.1
20.	Tripura	Combined	26.6	27.3	28.5	28.2	26.6	9.6	9.9	10.3	9.2	8.1
		Rural	27.4	27.6	29.1	29.1	27.5	9.7	10.1	10.5	9.5	8.5
		Urban	19.7	24.5	22.4	19.5	17.2	7.9	8.0	9.2	6.3	4.6
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Combined	38.7	37.6	37.5	37.9	36.9	17.8	15.8	14.6	14.5	13.1
		Rural	39.8	39.0	39.1	39.3	38.0	19.1	17.2	15.7	15.5	14.0
		Urban	34.3	31.6	30.7	32.1	31.9	12.2	9.6	10.0	9.9	9.3
22.	West Bengal	Combined	30.4	29.4	29.7	30.7	28.1	10.7	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.3
		Rural	34.3	33.0	33.5	34.6	31.8	12.0	10.7	9.6	9.7	9.3
		Urban	20.5	20.5	20.1	20.9	18.7	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.7
23.	A & N. Islands	Combined	30.4	28.3	25.5	26.9	19.0	8.9	6.8	7.8	6.1	5.1
		Rural	32.7	30.6	27.0	28.8	19.3	10.1	7.9	8.5	6.5	5.4
		Urban	22.6	20.9	20.6	20.1	18.1	4.8	3.4	5.5	4.5	4.2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Combined	34.5	35.5	40.2	36.3	39.6	16.7	14.3	15.0	13.2	17.0
		Rural	35.1	35.9	40.7	37.0	40.6	17.6	15.2	15.9	14.2	18.1
		Urban	26.8	30.5	33.9	29.0	28.9	4.8	2.2	4.6	2.6	4.3
25.	Chandigarh	Combined	23.4	24.5	23.7	23.9	22.1	4.6	4.0	4.6	3.8	4.5
		Rural	34.0	32.3	29.6	29.8	26.0	11.1	6.1	4.6	5.8	6.0
		Urban	22.7	23.9	23.2	23.4	21.8	4.2	3.8	4.6	3.7	4.4
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural	45.9	36.9	43.4	35.8	38.3	15.5	11.9	9.4	11.3	9.8
27.	Delhi	Combined	31.0	32.8	29.5	30.4	28.2	8.5	8.1	7.3	7.5	7.4
		Rural	38.2	35.8	35.9	33.6	30.2	11.9	10.1	8.7	8.5	8.1
		Urban	30.4	32.6	29.0	30.2	28.0	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.3
28.	Goa	Combined	20.7\$	19.5\$	21.2\$	18.9	17.6	8.4\$	8.0\$	7.7\$	7.5	7.8
		Rural	20.7\$	19.6\$	21.4\$	19.4	17.7	9.4\$	9.0\$	8.1\$	8.5	8.4
		Urban	20.6\$	19.4\$	20.9\$	18.0	17.3	6.3\$	6.0\$	6.9\$	5.4	6.7
29.	Daman & Diu	Combined	NA	NA	NA	27.2	27.9	NA	NA	NA	7.1	8.9
		Rural	NA	NA	NA	31.8	35.5	NA	NA	NA	8.6	10.5
		Urban	NA	NA	NA	20.3	16.7	NA	NA	NA	4.8	6.6
30.	Lakshadweep	Combined	29.7	35.0	32.1	30.5	25.5	7.4	7.2	4.9	6.3	6.6
		Rural	30.4	37.2	37.0	34.7	25.8	6.7	9.2	5.4	6.8	6.2
		Urban	28.7	32.7	26.8	25.9	25.2	8.2	5.0	4.2	5.7	7.0
31.	Pondicherry	Combined	25.3	22.1	22.5	22.4	22.3	8.3	7.2	8.3	8.0	7.7
		Rural	26.5	26.1	23.4	22.6	23.6	8.4	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.6
		Urban	24.3	18.8	21.8	22.2	21.2	8.2	6.3	8.0	7.3	6.9
INDIA		Combined	33.9	32.9	32.6	32.2	31.3	12.6	11.8	11.1	10.9	10.9
		Rural	35.3	34.3	34.2	33.7	32.8	13.8	13.0	12.2	12.0	11.8
		Urban	29.4	28.1	27.1	27.4	26.0	8.6	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.5

There is no urban sample in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

\* : Provisional

NA : Not Available

\$ : Combined rates for Goa and Daman & Diu

Source : Registrar General, India—Sample Registration System.

TABLE-B.5

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN DIFFERENT STATES/UNION TERRITORIES BASED ON A  
THREE-YEAR MOVING AVERAGE 1970-87

(Per Mille)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Year	Birth rate			Death rate		
			Com- bined	Rural	Urban	Com- bined	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1970-1972	35.4	35.7	33.0	15.5	16.5	10.7
		1971-1973	34.1	34.3	33.1	15.8	17.0	10.3
		1972-1974	33.9	34.0	33.3	16.0	17.1	10.5
		1973-1975	33.6	34.1	31.2	15.7	16.9	10.1
		1974-1976	34.2	35.0	30.7	14.9	16.1	9.9
		1975-1977	33.6	34.6	29.2	14.7	15.9	9.3
		1976-1978	33.2	34.2	28.7	14.0	15.1	8.8
		1977-1979	32.6	33.5	28.5	13.4	14.5	8.4
		1978-1980	32.2	33.1	28.3	12.4	13.5	7.9
		1979-1981	31.6	32.5	27.9	11.7	12.7	7.1
		1980-1982	31.3	32.2	27.5	10.9	12.1	6.6
		1981-1983	31.2	32.1	28.0	10.7	11.7	6.7
		1982-1984	31.1	31.6	29.0	10.7	11.6	7.4
		1983-1985	30.6	30.9	29.7	10.5	11.3	7.7
		1984-1986	30.9	31.2	29.8	10.4	11.2	7.6
		1985-1987	30.6	31.0	29.0	10.0	10.8	7.2
2.	Assam	1970-1972	37.9	38.7	30.2	17.3	18.0	9.9
		1971-1973	36.0	36.8	28.7	17.3	18.1	9.7
		1972-1974	34.2	34.9	26.7	17.0	17.7	9.8
		1973-1975	32.0	32.7	25.3	16.7	17.4	9.6
		1974-1976	31.9	32.7	24.0	16.2	16.9	9.4
		1975-1977	31.1	31.9	23.5	14.9	15.6	8.6
		1976-1978	31.3	31.9	23.9	13.7	14.2	8.4
		1977-1979	31.1	31.8	23.9	12.5	13.0	7.4
		1978-1980	32.2	33.0	23.2	11.7	12.1	7.2
		1979-1981	32.9	33.7	23.2	11.5	11.9	7.2
		1980-1982	33.0	33.9	23.2	11.9	12.3	7.8
		1981-1983	34.0	34.8	23.9	12.4	12.8	7.7
		1982-1984	34.7	35.5	24.9	12.6	12.9	8.1
		1983-1985	34.7	35.5	25.2	12.8	13.2	8.3
		1984-1986	34.7	35.5	25.3	13.0	13.3	8.5
		1985-1987	34.4	35.1	25.2	12.4	12.8	8.1
3.	Bihar	1970-1972	32.3	32.7	27.5	15.5	16.0	9.7
		1971-1973	32.3	32.7	27.5	15.7	16.2	9.5
		1972-1974	30.9	31.4	26.3	16.2	16.8	9.6
		1973-1975	29.2	29.5	26.4	14.4	14.8	9.4
		1974-1976	19.3	29.5	26.3	13.5	13.7	9.3
		1975-1977	29.7	29.9	27.0	12.3	12.6	8.8
		1976-1978	30.8	31.1	27.1	12.5	12.8	8.8
		1977-1979	31.2	31.4	27.8	12.8	13.1	8.9
		1978-1980	35.8	36.5	30.2	14.5	15.3	7.8
		1979-1981	38.4	39.3	32.8	14.7	15.7	7.8
		1980-1982	38.1	38.6	33.5	14.3	15.2	7.8
		1981-1983	37.9	38.4	32.8	13.7	14.3	7.5
		1982-1984	38.2	38.7	31.7	13.9	14.5	8.1
		1983-1985	38.3	39.0	32.3	14.2	14.7	8.7
		1984-1986	38.1	38.8	31.5	14.4	15.0	9.1
		1985-1987	36.9	37.7	30.3	13.9	14.5	8.6
4.	Gujarat	1970-1972	40.4	42.1	35.6	16.2	17.5	12.5
		1971-1973	38.6	40.1	34.2	15.7	17.0	11.9
		1972-1974	38.0	39.6	33.6	14.6	15.8	11.2



TABLE-B.5 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1973-1975	36.9	38.7	32.3	14.7	15.9	11.6
	1974-1976	37.6	39.3	32.9	14.6	15.8	11.2
	1975-1977	36.8	38.5	31.9	15.2	16.4	11.7
	1976-1978	36.5	38.1	31.6	14.3	15.5	10.8
	1977-1979	35.9	37.4	31.3	13.5	14.5	10.7
	1978-1980	35.5	36.9	31.5	12.6	13.5	10.1
	1979-1981	35.1	36.4	31.1	12.4	13.0	10.5
	1980-1982	34.8	36.3	30.9	12.0	12.8	9.7
	1981-1983	34.3	35.6	30.9	11.8	12.8	9.4
	1982-1984	34.0	35.1	31.3	11.4	12.7	8.5
	1983-1985	33.5	34.5	31.3	11.1	12.2	8.6
	1984-1986	32.9	33.8	31.0	10.7	11.7	8.5
	1985-1987	32.0	32.8	30.3	10.4	11.3	8.3
5. Haryana	1970-1972	39.6	41.5	30.9	10.3	10.9	7.5
	1971-1973	40.6	42.5	32.0	11.3	11.9	8.3
	1972-1974	39.8	41.7	30.9	12.1	12.9	8.6
	1973-1975	38.9	40.8	30.0	12.3	13.2	8.5
	1974-1976	37.9	39.6	29.5	12.6	13.5	8.2
	1975-1977	36.3	37.7	29.5	13.0	14.0	7.9
	1976-1978	34.7	36.1	28.2	13.3	14.4	8.1
	1977-1979	34.8	36.1	28.5	12.6	13.4	8.4
	1978-1980	35.8	37.0	29.3	11.7	12.4	8.3
	1979-1981	36.8	38.0	30.3	11.0	11.6	7.8
	1980-1982	36.8	38.2	30.4	10.6	11.4	6.8
	1981-1983	36.4	38.0	29.8	9.8	10.6	6.6
	1982-1984	36.6	38.2	30.8	9.7	10.6	6.7
	1983-1985	36.2	37.6	31.7	9.7	10.4	7.2
	1984-1986	36.0	37.3	31.7	9.6	10.2	7.1
	1985-1987	35.2	36.3	31.3	8.9	9.4	6.9
6. Himachal Pradesh	1970-1972	34.4	35.1	24.1	15.7	16.3	7.0
	1971-1973	36.0	36.8	23.5	14.6	15.1	6.9
	1972-1974	35.2	36.0	23.3	13.5	13.9	6.9
	1973-1975	35.0	35.9	22.2	12.6	13.0	7.3
	1974-1976	33.3	34.1	21.9	13.0	13.4	7.1
	1975-1977	32.5	33.3	20.8	12.8	13.2	6.5
	1976-1978	30.7	31.4	21.8	12.3	12.7	6.3
	1977-1979	30.5	31.2	21.2	11.2	11.5	5.9
	1978-1980	30.2	30.6	21.2	11.0	11.2	6.1
	1979-1981	31.6	32.2	19.2	10.8	11.0	5.6
	1980-1982	32.0	32.8	20.0	10.3	10.7	5.2
	1981-1983	32.3	33.1	20.8	10.3	10.6	5.3
	1982-1984	32.1	32.7	22.9	10.0	10.3	5.7
	1983-1985	31.3	31.9	23.2	10.4	10.6	6.4
	1984-1986	30.5	31.1	22.4	9.8	10.0	6.7
	1985-1987	30.5	31.1	22.2	9.2	9.4	6.3
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1970-1972	32.5	35.0	23.2	11.0	12.4	6.0
	1971-1973	32.3	34.9	22.6	10.5	11.6	6.6
	1972-1974	31.1	33.5	21.8	10.4	11.5	6.1
	1973-1975	31.3	33.7	21.6	11.2	12.3	6.5
	1974-1976	31.2	33.7	20.9	11.5	12.7	6.5
	1975-1977	31.9	34.2	22.2	11.8	13.0	7.2
	1976-1978	31.9	33.9	23.0	11.5	12.5	7.2
	1977-1979	31.5	33.5	22.9	10.8	11.7	6.5
	1978-1980	31.4	33.5	22.3	10.2	11.1	6.1
	1979-1981	31.3	33.6	21.4	9.3	10.2	5.6
	1980-1982	31.2	33.5	21.9	9.0	9.7	6.0
	1981-1983	31.4	33.7	23.1	8.7	9.4	6.4
	1982-1984	32.1	34.2	24.7	8.9	9.5	6.8
	1983-1985	33.0	35.1	25.6	9.4	10.0	7.1
	1984-1986	33.5	35.7	25.7	9.3	9.9	7.1
	1985-1987	32.7	34.7	25.3	8.7	9.2	6.8
Karnataka	1970-1972	32.0	33.9	27.0	12.7	14.2	8.7

TABLE-B.5 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1971-1973	30.7	32.3	26.4	12.4	14.2	7.9
	1972-1974	29.4	30.8	26.1	12.0	13.7	7.8
	1973-1975	28.2	29.7	24.3	11.4	13.1	7.4
	1974-1976	28.4	30.1	24.0	11.2	12.8	7.4
	1975-1977	27.8	29.3	23.9	11.3	12.8	7.7
	1976-1978	28.3	29.5	25.2	11.6	13.1	7.9
	1977-1979	28.1	29.1	25.4	11.2	12.6	7.5
	1978-1980	28.3	29.4	25.6	10.6	12.0	7.1
	1979-1981	28.0	29.0	25.3	9.7	10.9	6.4
	1980-1982	27.9	29.0	25.3	9.3	10.4	6.4
	1981-1983	28.4	29.4	25.8	9.2	10.3	6.2
	1982-1984	29.1	30.0	26.8	9.4	10.5	6.3
	1983-1985	29.7	30.7	26.9	9.2	10.4	6.2
	1984-1986	29.6	30.6	27.2	9.0	10.0	6.5
	1985-1987	29.2	30.2	26.4	8.7	9.6	6.3
9. Kerala	1970-1972	31.3	31.6	29.7	9.1	9.3	8.3
	1971-1973	30.5	30.7	29.2	8.9	9.1	7.8
	1972-1974	29.0	29.2	28.3	8.5	8.7	7.3
	1973-1975	28.0	28.1	27.6	8.2	8.4	7.3
	1974-1976	27.6	27.7	27.0	8.1	8.2	7.5
	1975-1977	27.2	27.4	26.0	7.9	8.0	7.4
	1976-1978	26.4	26.6	25.1	7.5	7.6	7.1
	1977-1979	25.7	25.9	24.7	7.0	7.1	6.7
	1978-1980	25.9	26.2	24.8	7.0	7.0	6.6
	1979-1981	26.0	26.4	24.3	6.8	6.9	6.3
	1980-1982	26.2	26.5	24.7	6.7	6.8	6.3
	1981-1983	25.6	25.8	24.5	6.6	6.7	6.4
	1982-1984	24.7	24.7	24.7	6.6	6.5	6.9
	1983-1985	23.7	23.6	24.4	6.5	6.5	6.9
	1984-1986	22.9	22.7	23.7	6.3	6.2	6.9
	1985-1987	22.5	22.3	23.1	6.2	6.2	6.6
10. Madhya Pradesh	1970-1972	39.2	40.4	33.2	16.9	18.0	10.7
	1971-1973	38.6	39.6	33.4	17.1	18.1	10.9
	1972-1974	37.8	38.7	32.5	17.1	18.2	10.8
	1973-1975	38.1	39.2	32.4	17.0	18.2	10.7
	1974-1976	38.9	40.1	32.6	16.9	18.1	10.3
	1975-1977	39.5	40.7	32.8	17.6	18.9	10.3
	1976-1978	38.4	39.5	32.0	16.5	17.7	9.9
	1977-1979	37.8	39.0	31.1	16.0	17.2	9.4
	1978-1980	37.4	38.5	31.3	15.2	16.3	9.3
	1979-1981	37.5	38.6	31.6	15.7	17.0	9.1
	1980-1982	37.7	38.9	31.9	15.6	16.9	9.2
	1981-1983	38.2	39.6	31.9	15.4	16.7	9.2
	1982-1984	38.0	39.4	32.2	14.6	15.9	8.9
	1983-1985	38.3	39.7	32.4	14.3	15.6	9.1
	1984-1986	37.9	39.4	31.8	14.0	15.2	9.1
	1985-1987	37.7	39.2	31.7	13.7	14.9	8.8
11. Maharashtra	1970-1972	32.0	33.1	29.6	12.3	13.7	9.5
	1971-1973	31.1	32.0	29.1	12.9	14.5	9.3
	1972-1974	30.0	30.5	29.1	12.6	14.2	9.1
	1973-1975	29.1	29.3	28.8	12.1	13.4	9.2
	1974-1976	29.3	29.7	28.5	11.4	12.4	9.0
	1975-1977	28.4	28.9	27.2	11.8	13.1	9.0
	1976-1978	27.5	28.2	26.0	11.5	12.7	8.6
	1977-1979	26.8	27.5	25.1	11.3	12.7	8.4
	1978-1980	27.8	28.9	25.3	10.3	11.4	7.8
	1979-1981	28.3	29.8	25.0	10.0	11.2	7.5
	1980-1982	29.1	30.8	25.6	9.4	10.5	7.1
	1981-1983	29.3	31.0	25.9	9.2	10.3	7.0
	1982-1984	30.2	31.6	27.5	9.1	10.4	6.9



TABLE-B.5 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Manipur	1983-1985	30.0	31.1	27.9	9.0	10.2	6.9
	1984-1986	30.0	31.2	28.0	8.7	9.9	6.6
	1985-1987	29.3	30.6	27.1	8.4	9.6	6.3
	1970-1972	32.9	33.7	24.4	8.1	8.3	6.2
	1971-1973	31.0	31.7	24.1	7.9	8.0	6.6
	1972-1974	28.2	28.7	23.2	8.3	8.4	7.5
	1973-1975	26.2	26.6	22.1	7.4	7.4	6.7
	1974-1976	25.0	25.4	21.1	7.0	7.1	6.3
	1975-1977	25.6	26.2	19.8	6.3	6.4	5.1
	1976-1978	28.1	28.7	22.1	6.9	7.1	5.2
	1977-1979	29.6	30.3	23.0	6.9	7.1	4.6
	1978-1980	30.6	31.2	24.1	6.8	7.0	4.7
	1979-1981	28.7	29.2	23.8	6.5	6.7	4.2
	1980-1982	NA	27.3	NA	NA	6.8	NA
	1981-1983	NA	26.	NA	NA	7.0	NA
	1982-1984	NA	27.7	NA	NA	6.9	NA
	1983-1985	28.8	29.8	25.4	7.0	7.2	6.3
	1984-1986	27.7	29.0	23.9	6.9	7.1	6.0
	1985-1987	26.7	28.3	21.5	6.6	7.0	5.6
13. Meghalaya	1976-1978	32.6	35.5	18.0	13.2	14.9	4.9
	1977-1979	32.6	35.7	16.4	12.1	13.5	5.4
	1978-1980	32.1	35.0	17.3	11.1	12.2	5.4
	1979-1981	32.3	35.1	17.5	10.5	11.5	5.1
	1980-1982	31.6	33.8	20.1	9.4	10.4	4.5
	1981-1983	31.2	33.6	19.6	8.5	9.3	4.4
	1982-1984	33.1	35.9	20.4	9.7	10.8	4.8
	1983-1985	35.8	39.0	20.8	11.0	12.2	5.1
	1984-1986	37.5	40.9	22.3	11.5	12.9	5.5
	1985-1987	36.4	39.8	21.1	10.6	11.9	4.8
14. Nagaland	1974-1976		21.3			9.0	
	1975-1977		20.3			8.1	
	1976-1978		21.4			6.8	
	1977-1979		22.9			6.8	
	1978-1980		22.9			7.0	
	1979-1981		22.4			6.9	
	1980-1982		NA			NA	
	1981-1983		NA			NA	
	1982-1984		NA			NA	
	1983-1985	23.0	25.0	13.7	6.0	6.9	1.6
	1984-1986	23.7	25.9	13.7	5.8	6.7	2.1
	1985-1987	24.1	26.2	14.3	5.7	6.4	2.8
15. Orissa	1970-1972	35.8	36.0	33.0	17.3	17.8	11.2
	1971-1973	34.7	34.8	32.5	17.9	18.5	11.0
	1972-1974	34.3	34.5	31.7	18.0	18.6	10.9
	1973-1975	34.0	34.3	31.3	17.2	17.7	11.0
	1974-1976	31.2	31.3	30.1	15.1	15.4	10.8
	1975-1977	30.1	30.2	28.5	15.3	15.7	10.7
	1976-1978	32.6	33.0	28.0	15.5	16.0	9.8
	1977-1979	31.7	32.0	28.5	15.2	15.7	9.9
	1978-1980	31.8	32.1	29.5	14.4	14.9	9.3
	1979-1981	31.9	32.1	29.6	14.0	14.5	8.6
	1980-1982	32.7	33.0	29.7	13.5	14.0	7.9
	1981-1983	33.5	33.8	30.3	12.9	13.3	8.3
	1982-1984	33.4	33.7	30.4	13.3	13.7	9.1
	1983-1985	32.5	32.8	29.8	13.6	14.1	9.1
	1984-1986	32.0	32.4	28.3	13.8	14.3	8.8
	1985-1987	31.4	31.9	26.9	13.4	13.9	8.0
	1970-1972	34.2	36.2	30.7	11.4	12.0	9.1
	1971-1973	34.1	35.1	30.4	11.7	12.4	9.1
	1972-1974	33.3	34.4	29.3	11.7	12.5	8.9

TABLE-B.5 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		32.4	33.5	29.0	11.2	11.8	8.8
	1973-1975			28.6	10.8	11.3	8.9
	1974-1976	31.8	32.7	28.6	10.9	11.4	9.0
	1975-1977	31.5	32.2		11.1	11.7	9.0
	1976-1978	30.7	31.5	27.7			
	1977-1979	29.9	30.5	27.6	10.8	11.3	8.6
	1978-1980	29.3	29.8	27.7	9.9	10.5	8.0
	1979-1981	29.6	30.0	28.3	9.2	9.7	7.3
	1980-1982	30.2	30.7	28.5	8.8	9.5	6.7
	1981-1983	30.3	30.8	28.7	9.1	9.8	6.9
	1982-1984	30.3	30.9	28.7	9.0	9.8	6.5
	1983-1985	29.7	30.1	28.3	9.1	10.0	6.6
	1984-1986	29.1	29.6	27.9	8.7	9.5	6.4
	1985-1987	28.6	28.9	27.7	8.4	9.0	6.8
17. Rajasthan	1970-1972	41.1	42.6	34.6	16.6	18.1	10.4
	1971-1973	40.9	42.4	34.3	16.2	17.6	9.6
	1972-1974	38.9	40.2	33.1	15.7	17.2	9.0
	1973-1975	37.1	38.4	31.2	15.4	16.9	8.8
	1974-1976	35.5	36.8	29.5	15.0	16.4	8.3
	1975-1977	34.7	35.9	28.9	15.1	16.5	8.8
	1976-1978	34.2	35.5	28.4	15.0	16.3	9.2
	1977-1979	34.8	36.5	29.9	14.4	15.8	9.4
	1978-1980	36.5	37.5	32.2	13.9	14.9	9.2
	1979-1981	37.1	38.0	32.6	13.5	14.6	8.3
	1980-1982	37.9	39.1	32.7	13.3	14.5	8.0
	1981-1983	38.5	39.7	32.9	13.3	14.5	8.5
	1982-1984	39.3	40.5	34.1	13.3	14.3	9.3
	1983-1985	39.8	41.1	34.3	13.7	14.6	9.9
	1984-1986	38.6	39.9	32.8	13.1	13.9	9.3
	1985-1987	37.1	38.4	31.1	12.2	13.0	8.6
18. Sikkim	1981-1983	32.4	33.5	27.7	9.8	10.6	6.1
	1982-1984	32.6	34.1	25.6	10.2	11.1	6.0
	1983-1985	33.1	35.1	24.0	10.6	11.8	5.4
	1984-1986	32.3	34.3	23.1	10.9	12.0	5.8
	1985-1987	32.8	34.5	25.3	10.9	12.0	5.9
19. Tamil Nadu	1970-1972	31.3	33.6	25.8	15.0	17.5	9.2
	1971-1973	31.3	33.4	26.2	14.5	16.9	8.8
	1972-1974	30.6	32.9	25.0	14.4	16.8	8.6
	1973-1975	30.0	32.1	25.1	14.3	16.7	8.7
	1974-1976	30.2	32.1	25.8	14.5	16.8	9.2
	1975-1977	30.4	31.9	26.9	14.4	16.5	9.6
	1976-1978	29.8	30.9	27.0	13.7	15.4	9.6
	1977-1979	28.9	29.8	26.7	12.9	14.4	9.3
	1978-1980	28.5	29.6	26.0	12.0	13.4	8.7
	1979-1981	28.3	29.6	25.2	11.7	13.1	8.4
	1980-1982	27.8	29.4	24.4	11.4	13.1	7.9
	1981-1983	27.9	29.3	24.9	11.6	13.4	7.9
	1982-1984	27.9	28.9	26.0	11.3	12.9	8.2
	1983-1985	26.9	27.5	25.6	10.7	12.0	8.0
	1984-1986	25.5	25.9	24.7	9.9	11.2	7.5
	1985-1987	24.1	24.5	26.5	9.6	10.9	7.2
20. Tripura	1970-1972	35.1	36.3	23.2	13.4	14.0	7.5
	1971-1973	33.8	35.0	22.5	13.4	14.0	8.0
	1972-1974	32.6	33.8	20.9	12.3	12.8	7.8
	1973-1975	31.3	32.6	19.2	12.0	12.5	7.2
	1974-1976	32.0	33.4	18.0	10.5	10.9	6.6
	1975-1977	30.7	32.0	16.7	9.7	10.0	5.7



TABLE—B.5 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1976-1978	30.5	31.8	16.4	10.4	10.9	5.6
	1977-1979	29.7	30.8	17.4	10.5	10.9	6.2
	1978-1980	27.7	28.5	19.6	10.3	10.7	6.2
	1979-1981	26.9	27.7	18.9	9.1	9.4	5.9
	1980-1982	25.6	26.3	18.2	7.8	8.2	5.3
	1981-1983	24.8	25.7	16.6	7.7	8.0	5.3
	1982-1984	24.9	25.7	18.2	8.3	8.5	6.2
	1983-1985	25.9	26.5	20.3	9.0	9.2	6.9
	1984-1986	27.5	28.0	22.2	9.9	10.1	8.4
	1985-1987	28.0	28.6	22.2	9.8	10.0	7.8
21. Uttar Pradesh	1970-1972	44.5	45.9	34.6	22.5	23.7	13.9
	1971-1973	43.2	44.6	34.0	21.7	22.9	13.5
	1972-1974	42.3	43.6	33.0	21.5	22.7	13.1
	1973-1975	42.3	43.7	32.9	20.6	21.6	13.1
	1974-1976	41.7	43.1	32.8	20.9	22.1	13.2
	1975-1977	41.2	42.4	32.9	20.7	21.8	13.2
	1976-1978	40.3	41.4	32.3	20.0	21.0	12.7
	1977-1979	40.1	41.2	32.2	18.5	19.5	12.0
	1978-1980	39.8	40.9	32.4	17.7	18.6	11.5
	1979-1981	39.5	40.6	32.2	16.4	17.3	10.1
	1980-1982	39.2	40.4	32.3	16.0	17.1	9.9
	1981-1983	38.9	40.1	32.3	15.7	16.8	9.9
	1982-1984	38.6	39.8	33.2	16.2	17.4	10.7
	1983-1985	38.2	39.4	32.9	16.4	17.7	10.7
	1984-1986	38.0	39.3	32.2	16.1	17.3	10.6
	1985-1987	37.7	39.1	31.5	15.0	16.2	9.9
22. West Bengal	1970-1972	NA	NA	24.3	NA	NA	8.7
	1971-1973	NA	NA	25.4	NA	NA	9.5
	1972-1974	NA	NA	24.8	NA	NA	9.9
	1973-1975	NA	NA	24.0	NA	NA	10.0
	1974-1976	29.6	31.4	24.0	12.4	13.1	10.3
	1975-1977	30.9	33.3	23.5	12.2	13.0	9.3
	1976-1978	30.8	33.2	22.7	11.7	12.6	8.8
	1977-1979	31.1	34.0	21.2	11.8	13.0	7.7
	1978-1980	30.9	34.0	20.5	11.5	12.8	7.0
	1979-1981	32.5	36.3	19.9	11.3	12.7	6.6
	1980-1982	32.4	36.4	20.0	10.8	12.1	6.7
	1981-1983	32.5	36.6	20.7	10.6	11.9	6.7
	1982-1984	31.6	35.7	20.9	10.5	11.9	6.9
	1983-1985	30.6	34.4	20.9	10.2	11.4	7.1
	1984-1986	29.8	33.6	20.4	9.7	10.8	7.1
	1985-1987	29.9	33.7	20.5	9.1	10.0	6.7
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1971-1973	35.2	37.8	21.2	8.0	8.8	3.4
	1972-1974	36.0	38.2	23.9	7.6	8.3	3.6
	1973-1975	34.1	36.1	23.2	7.7	8.3	4.6
	1974-1976	36.8	38.5	27.4	8.4	9.0	5.2
	1975-1977	37.8	39.6	27.5	9.0	9.5	6.1
	1976-1978	36.3	37.7	27.4	8.6	9.0	6.3
	1977-1979	34.0	35.7	22.8	8.6	9.1	5.9
	1978-1980	33.5	35.3	20.9	8.1	8.7	4.6
	1979-1981	33.8	35.6	20.8	8.1	8.9	3.3
	1980-1982	35.0	36.7	25.3	7.4	8.1	3.3
	1981-1983	34.3	36.1	25.8	7.4	8.2	3.5
	1982-1984	33.1	35.2	25.7	7.6	8.5	4.3
	1983-1985	30.4	32.6	23.0	7.8	8.9	4.1
	1984-1986	28.1	30.1	21.4	7.8	8.8	4.6
	1985-1987	26.9	28.3	20.5	6.9	7.6	4.4

TABLE-B.5 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1971-1973		35.8			20.9	
	1972-1974		35.2			22.6	
	1973-1975		32.1			20.6	
	1974-1976		32.2			22.8	
	1975-1977		33.2			19.4	
	1976-1978		33.8			19.5	
	1977-1979		36.7			17.0	
	1978-1980		32.6			17.1	
	1979-1981		33.1			15.4	
	1980-1982		31.1			14.6	
	1981-1983		34.7			15.9	
	1982-1984	34.7	35.7	23.0	16.6	17.7	3.0
	1983-1985	35.2	35.9	25.7	16.1	17.2	2.8
	1984-1986	36.7	37.3	30.4	15.3	16.2	3.9
	1985-1987	37.3	37.9	31.1	14.2	15.1	3.1
25. Chandigarh	1972-1974	36.9	31.2	37.3	4.0	6.2	3.9
	1973-1975	35.8	32.0	36.1	4.1	5.3	4.0
	1974-1976	34.7	32.0	34.9	4.3	5.0	4.3
	1975-1977	32.4	30.9	32.6	4.5	6.1	4.3
	1976-1978	29.4	30.6	29.3	4.3	7.2	4.0
	1977-1979	27.9	33.8	27.4	3.9	8.7	3.5
	1978-1980	27.3	37.5	26.7	3.3	8.5	2.8
	1979-1981	26.7	37.0	25.6	2.6	7.2	2.2
	1980-1982	26.5	35.0	25.6	2.7	7.3	2.3
	1981-1983	24.3	30.7	23.6	3.3	7.4	2.9
	1982-1984	23.9	31.1	23.4	4.0	9.1	3.7
	1983-1985	23.4	31.2	22.8	4.1	8.0	3.8
	1984-1986	23.9	32.0	23.3	4.4	7.3	4.2
	1985-1987	24.0	30.6	23.5	4.1	5.5	4.0
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1971-1973		38.7			14.8	
	1972-1974		39.1			14.9	
	1973-1975		39.0			13.7	
	1974-1976		38.9			13.5	
	1975-1977		37.7			16.0	
	1976-1978		37.4			17.6	
	1977-1979		34.2			18.9	
	1978-1980		34.5			16.5	
	1979-1981		34.6			15.4	
	1980-1982		37.8			14.4	
	1981-1983		39.5			13.8	
	1982-1984		42.6			14.3	
	1983-1985		41.0			13.8	
	1984-1986		42.1			12.3	
	1985-1987		38.7			10.8	
27. Delhi	1970-1972	31.8	44.8	30.3	7.9	12.3	7.4
	1971-1973	31.1	42.7	29.8	7.8	12.0	7.3
	1972-1974	30.4	40.8	29.1	7.7	12.2	7.2
	1973-1975	29.2	39.9	27.9	7.6	12.1	7.1
	1974-1976	28.9	39.4	27.7	7.6	11.7	7.2
	1975-1977	27.7	39.1	26.4	8.0	11.4	7.6
	1976-1978	27.2	36.5	26.2	8.0	11.2	7.7
	1977-1979	26.6	34.4	25.7	7.8	10.6	7.5
	1978-1980	26.9	34.2	26.0	7.2	9.6	7.0
	1979-1981	27.3	35.5	26.3	6.9	8.8	6.7
	1980-1982	28.0	36.3	27.0	7.1	8.8	6.9
	1981-1983	27.8	34.9	26.9	7.3	8.7	7.1
	1982-1984	29.1	35.6	28.4	7.7	9.6	7.6
	1983-1985	30.5	35.7	30.0	7.9	10.2	7.7
	1984-1986	31.1	36.6	30.7	8.0	10.3	7.8
	1985-1987	30.9	35.1	30.6	7.6	9.1	7.5



TABLE-B.5 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	1971-1973	25.4	27.0	21.0	8.8	9.9	5.8
	1972-1974	24.7	26.0	20.9	8.6	9.6	6.1
	1973-1975	24.1	25.4	20.6	9.1	10.1	6.4
	1974-1976	24.0	25.3	20.2	9.3	10.4	6.4
	1975-1977	22.6	23.7	19.3	9.4	10.4	6.7
	1976-1978	21.8	22.7	19.3	9.3	10.1	7.0
	1977-1979	20.2	21.1	17.7	8.8	9.4	7.0
	1978-1980	19.6	20.7	16.5	7.9	8.5	6.4
	1979-1981	17.7	18.9	14.5	7.1	7.8	5.3
	1980-1982	18.3	19.3	15.8	7.0	7.7	5.3
	1981-1983	19.4	20.1	17.9	7.2	7.9	5.5
	1982-1984	21.1	21.6	20.3	7.7	8.5	6.2
	1983-1985	20.5	20.8	20.0	7.9	8.9	6.2
	1984-1986	20.5	20.5	20.3	8.0	8.9	6.4
	1985-1987 †	19.2	19.1	19.4	7.7	8.4	6.1
29. Daman & Diu	1985-1987	28.8	34.6	20.6	8.5	8.9	7.8
30. Lakshadweep	1971-1973		35.9			14.5	
	1972-1974		37.7			12.8	
	1973-1975		38.7			12.3	
	1974-1976		37.7			11.6	
	1975-1977		35.1			10.8	
	1976-1978		31.9			8.7	
	1977-1979		31.3			9.6	
	1978-1980		31.3			10.0	
	1979-1981		31.0			9.8	
	1980-1982		29.6			8.6	
	1981-1983		31.2			8.4	
	1982-1984	30.4	31.4	29.2	8.2	7.8	8.6
	1983-1985	32.2	34.1	30.0	8.1	8.4	7.7
	1984-1986	32.3	34.9	29.4	6.5	7.1	5.8
	1985-1987	32.5	36.3	28.4	6.1	7.2	5.0
31. Pondicherry	1971-1973	29.2	29.8	25.2	9.5	9.6	8.6
	1972-1974	28.4	29.4	22.8	9.8	10.2	7.8
	1973-1975	27.6	28.8	20.8	10.3	10.7	7.8
	1974-1976	28.9	30.5	19.8	10.5	11.2	7.0
	1975-1977	29.5	31.0	20.9	10.6	11.1	7.9
	1976-1978	29.1	30.3	22.0	10.9	11.3	8.1
	1977-1979	27.7	28.4	23.1	10.2	10.6	8.5
	1978-1980	26.7	27.4	21.7	9.4	9.5	8.6
	1979-1981	24.8	25.8	18.6	8.3	8.3	7.6
	1980-1982	23.8	24.4	19.5	7.2	7.4	7.5
	1981-1983	23.0	23.3	20.6	7.4	8.4	6.7
	1982-1984	24.2	24.5	23.8	7.8	8.7	7.5
	1983-1985	23.7	25.4	22.2	8.0	9.1	7.2
	1984-1986	23.3	25.3	21.6	8.0	8.5	7.5
	1985-1987	22.3	24.0	20.9	7.9	8.6	7.2
India	1970-1972	37.2	38.7	30.2	16.1	17.6	10.1
	1971-1973	36.3	37.7	30.0	15.9	17.4	9.9
	1972-1974	35.3	36.7	29.4	15.7	17.3	9.7
	1973-1975	34.8	36.2	28.6	15.3	16.8	9.7
	1974-1976	34.4	36.1	28.4	15.0	16.5	9.7
	1975-1977	34.2	35.6	28.5	15.2	16.6	9.7
	1976-1978	33.3	34.9	27.6	14.5	15.9	9.3
	1977-1979	33.1	34.5	27.9	13.9	15.1	9.0
	1978-1980	33.3	34.5	28.1	13.1	14.2	8.6
	1979-1981	33.8	35.3	27.5	12.7	13.9	7.9
	1980-1982	33.8	35.4	27.6	12.3	13.5	7.7
	1981-1983	33.8	35.4	27.8	12.1	13.3	7.7

TABLE-B.5 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1982-1984	33.8	35.3	28.6	12.1	13.3	8.0
	1983-1985	33.6	35.0	28.6	12.1	13.3	8.1
	1984-1986	33.2	34.6	28.2	11.8	13.0	8.0
	1985-1987	32.6	34.1	27.5	11.3	12.4	7.6

† : Only for Goa.

- Note: 1. There was no urban sample in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep upto 1981 and Dadar & Nagar Haveli.  
 2. The aggregated estimates for India exclude Bihar and West Bengal for the period, 1970-1973 & 1978-80.  
 3. Moving average for Assam for 1976-1978 and onwards exclude Meghalaya.

Source: Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi-Sample Registration System.



CHART:- B-2

INDIA  
AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES-RURAL  
1972 & 1986

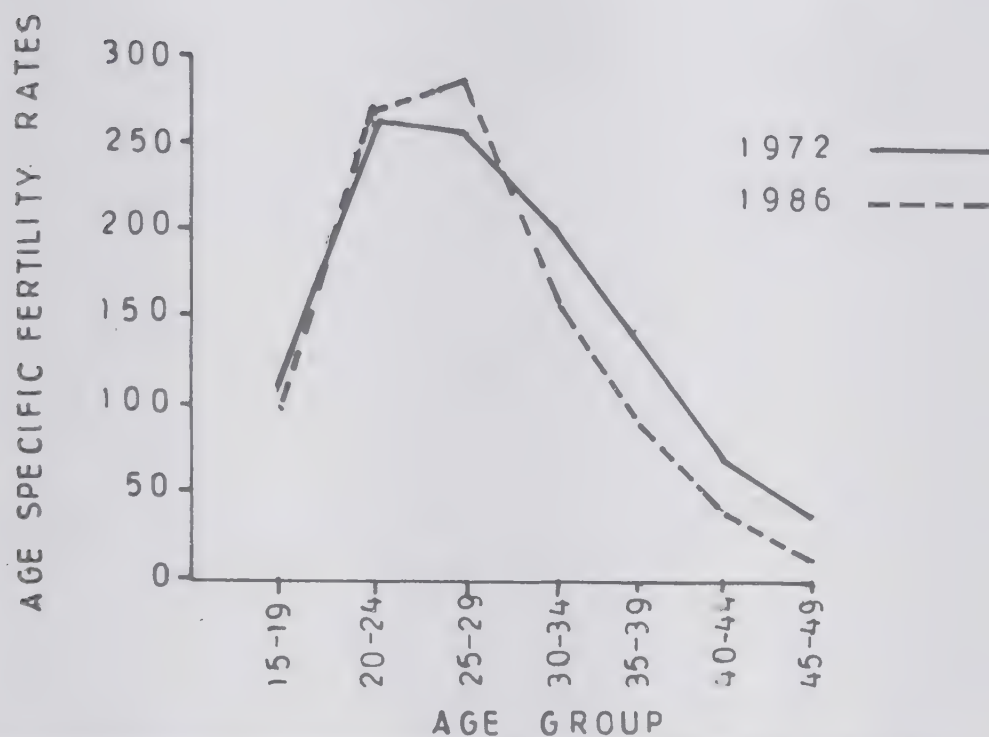
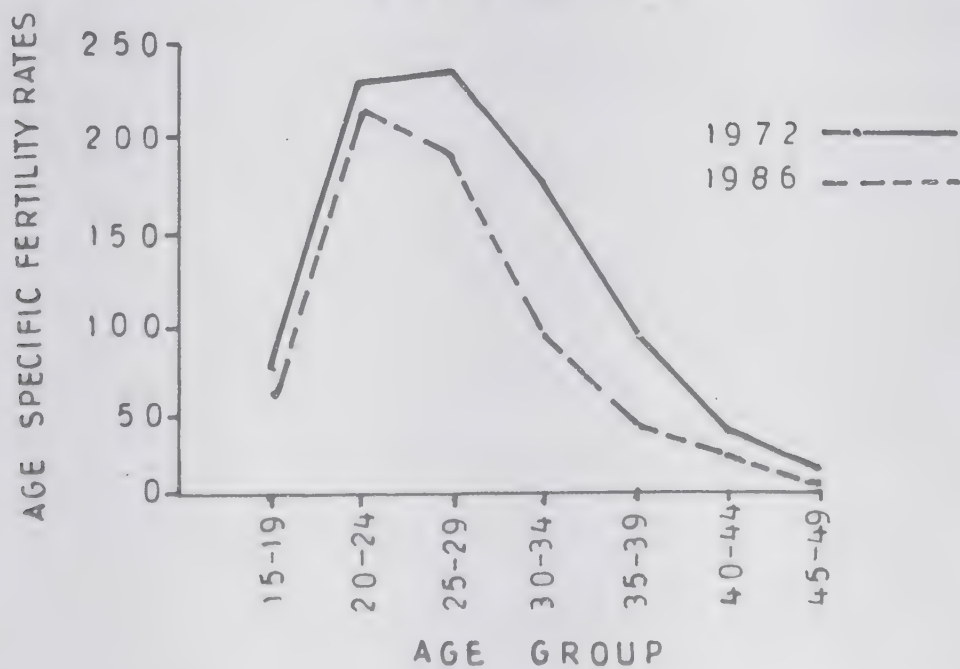


CHART:- B-3

INDIA  
AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES-URBAN  
1972 & 1986



**TABLE B-6**  
**AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 & 1986—ALL INDIA**

Age Groups	RURAL												URBAN											
	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
15-19	111.5	104.9	87.0	96.2	94.2	98.2	96.4	97.6	92.9	97.0	100.3	75.5	62.2	64.6	61.2	64.1	58.1	62.7	62.7	63.3	62.5	62.1		
20-24	260.9	262.2	260.2	259.8	256.4	261.3	258.2	266.0	266.9	267.2	264.6	233.5	203.0	213.7	212.9	210.5	195.0	207.6	220.5	228.0	231.2	217.8		
25-29	256.8	258.2	250.8	243.3	238.8	244.9	245.5	245.9	246.4	232.1	229.4	237.6	204.3	197.5	190.5	190.2	187.0	193.0	187.7	204.5	182.2	179.0		
30-34	205.1	200.7	190.9	183.5	176.4	180.4	180.4	176.6	174.6	163.0	153.6	175.1	140.5	133.9	118.5	113.7	117.8	117.9	116.4	115.4	107.3	94.5		
35-39	142.0	125.8	126.3	107.4	106.5	112.6	112.4	107.2	106.6	92.0	89.3	93.8	79.3	73.6	62.9	59.0	60.1	62.3	57.3	59.9	48.2	45.0		
40-44	65.3	61.2	58.9	50.4	49.9	48.4	53.9	54.5	53.3	45.3	43.5	37.7	32.5	28.9	22.5	23.0	24.5	26.3	25.0	22.6	20.1	17.6		
45-49	31.2	23.3	17.3	18.0	21.7	22.0	25.8	27.0	25.2	19.8	17.8	15.6	12.7	8.3	6.8	13.9	9.1	12.0	10.2	8.8	8.3	4.7		

Source: Registrar General, India—Sample Registration System.



TABLE B-7

AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES, 1972, 1978 & 1985—ALL INDIA

Age Groups	Rural			Urban		
	1972	1978	1985	1972	1978	1985
	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	211.5	175.2	241.6	220.6	197.3	297.0
20-24	312.9	270.7	319.3	312.6	278.4	330.5
25-29	302.8	243.4	248.3	284.3	204.2	203.9
30-34	248.8	181.5	172.3	201.2	123.9	115.3
35-39	170.1	122.8	99.2	123.7	73.4	52.3
40-44	94.5	62.0	51.0	52.2	28.3	23.1
45-49	32.4	26.5	23.8	15.5	10.5	10.2

Source: Registrar General, India—Survey Report on Levels, Trends and Differentials in Fertility, 1979 and sample Registration System, 1985.

TABLE B-8

CUMULATIVE\* PER CENT FERTILITY 1972, 1974, 1976 & 1978—ALL INDIA

Age Groups	Rural				Urban			
	1972	1974	1976	1978	1972	1974	1976	1978
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15-19	10.36	10.12	8.78	7.97	8.69	8.47	8.96	6.74
20-24	34.68	35.42	35.03	33.80	35.57	36.11	38.62	36.87
25-29	58.62	60.34	60.33	59.86	62.92	63.92	66.03	65.99
30-34	77.74	79.71	79.59	79.16	83.07	83.05	84.62	84.41
35-39	90.98	91.85	92.33	91.70	93.87	93.85	94.84	94.94
40-44	97.07	97.76	98.27	97.64	98.21	98.27	98.85	98.70
45-49	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

\*Cumulative per cent fertility is defined as the ratio of the age specific fertility rate to total fertility multiplied by 100.

Source: Registrar General, India—Survey Report on Levels, Trends, and Differentials in Fertility, 1979.

**TABLE B-9**  
**SELECTED INDICATORS OF FERTILITY BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVELS (1978)—ALL INDIA**

		Fertility Indicators					
	Rural Urban	Crude birth rate	General Fer- tility rate	General marital fertility rate	Total ferti- lity rate	Total mari- tal fertility rate	Gross repro- duction rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) Religion							
Hindu	R	32.6	134.5	169.0	4.48	5.37	2.18
	U	25.6	104.1	137.0	2.97	4.37	1.44
Muslim	R	34.9	148.3	187.7	5.01	5.98	2.43
	U	30.6	122.9	176.6	3.98	5.53	1.93
Christian	R	25.7	99.0	153.5	3.34	5.07	1.62
	U	22.3	73.4	121.4	2.31	4.54	1.12
Sikh	R	29.6	120.7	180.5	3.97	5.66	1.93
	U	27.0	98.9	150.5	3.03	5.07	1.47
(b) Caste							
Scheduled Caste	R	34.6	143.3	174.9	4.78	5.56	2.32
	U	31.8	122.2	163.1	3.88	5.03	1.86
Scheduled Tribe	R	31.0	121.7	162.5	4.07	5.25	1.98
	U	29.9	111.3	154.9	3.62	4.97	1.73
Non-SC / ST	R	32.5	134.0	170.2	4.48	5.40	2.18
	U	26.5	97.5	141.3	3.04	4.53	1.46
(c) Educational Level							
Illiterate	R		140.4	167.7	4.74	5.48	
	U		117.2	144.5	4.00	4.93	
Literate & above but below Primary	R		122.3	175.9	3.85	4.98	
	U		106.7	139.1	3.27	4.46	
Primary & above but below Matric	R		99.2	198.0	3.61	4.90	
	U		84.6	146.0	2.61	4.23	
Matric & above	R		81.3	186.4	2.48	4.67	
	U		75.4	144.1	1.88	4.01	
All Literates	R		111.1	182.7	3.56	4.96	
	U		88.9	142.8	2.58	4.27	
(d) Occupation							
All Workers	R		112.6	148.5	3.85	4.91	
	U		62.8	103.7	2.25	4.11	
Non-Workers	R		143.3	178.7	4.76	5.61	
	U		102.3	144.4	3.24	4.65	
(e) Age at effective Marriage							
Below 18 years	R		168.5				
	U		137.2			5.41	
18-20	R		173.1			4.61	
	U		152.6			5.03	
21-23	R		177.9			4.06	
	U		157.9			4.67	
24 & above	R		172.3			3.53	
	U		126.7			4.12	
(f) Per Capita Monthly Expenditure							
Below Rs. 50	R		190.8				
	U		183.0			6.05	
Rs. 51 Rs. 100	R		150.6			5.72	
	U		147.2			4.78	
Rs. 101 & above	R		106.2			4.62	
	U		87.9			3.49	
						2.97	

Source: Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi—Survey Report on Levels, Trends and Differentials in Fertility 1979—Statements 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19: Pages 6-8



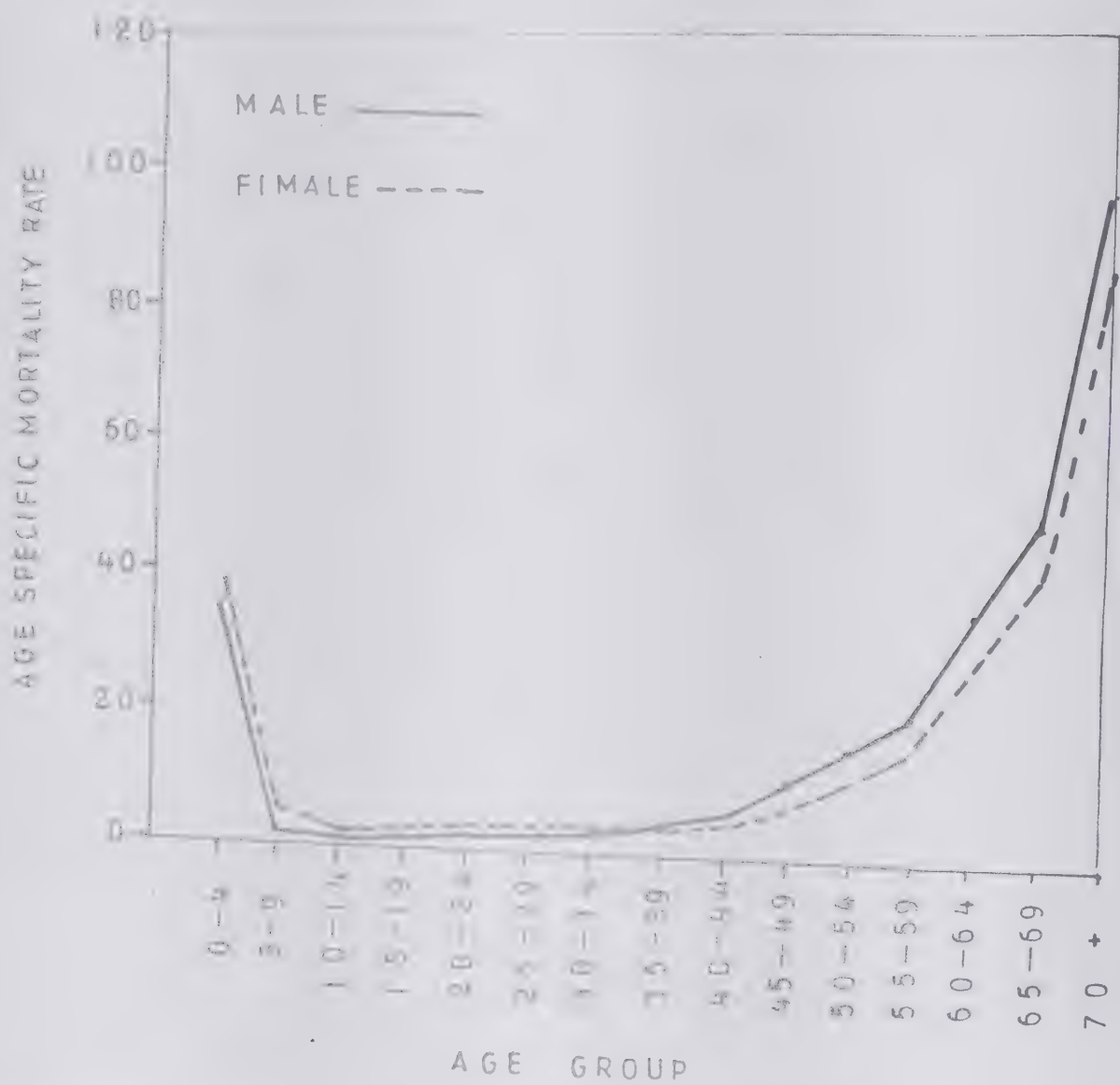
**TABLE—B.10**  
**ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES**  
**BY SEX, 1986—INDIA**

Age-group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	38.6	43.3	40.8	20.3	21.5	20.9	34.7	38.6	36.6
5-9	3.3	4.2	3.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.9	3.7	3.3
10-14	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.6
15-19	2.1	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.3
20-24	2.6	3.8	3.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.4	3.4	2.9
25-29	2.8	3.8	3.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.0
30-34	3.2	3.9	3.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.3
35-39	5.0	4.1	4.6	3.6	2.8	3.3	4.7	3.8	4.2
40-44	6.7	5.3	6.0	4.4	3.6	4.0	6.1	4.9	5.6
45-49	9.8	6.0	7.9	9.0	5.2	7.3	9.6	5.8	7.8
50-54	15.2	10.3	12.9	14.3	8.7	11.8	15.0	10.0	12.6
55-59	20.4	15.0	17.8	20.8	14.9	18.0	20.5	15.0	17.8
60-64	35.9	28.8	32.3	31.8	22.7	27.2	35.0	27.6	31.3
65-69	48.8	42.1	45.4	42.4	34.2	38.2	47.6	40.5	44.0
70 & over	95.6	88.1	91.8	95.8	81.4	88.1	95.6	86.7	91.0
All ages	12.0	12.3	12.2	7.8	7.4	7.6	11.0	11.2	11.1

Source: Registrar General, India.

CHART:- B-4

# AGE SEX SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES-ALL INDIA ( 1986 )





**TABLE B.11**  
**MORTALITY INDICATORS, 1976 TO 1986—ALL INDIA**

Year	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate	Post-natal mortality rate	Peri-natal mortality rate	Still birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
1976	16.3	139.0	83.0	56.0	76.6	18.7
1977	16.0	140.0	88.0	52.0	69.5	16.8
1978	15.3	137.0	85.2	51.8	67.9	16.0
1979	13.9	129.7	77.7	52.0	63.1	13.3
1980	13.5	123.8	75.5	48.3	59.8	12.0
1981	13.7	119.1	75.6	43.5	58.8	11.4
1982	13.1	113.7	72.9	40.8	57.7	9.8
1983	13.1	113.8	73.6	40.2	57.7	9.4
1984	13.8	113.3	72.2	41.1	58.3	11.0
1985	13.0	106.5	66.6	39.9	52.4	10.8
1986	12.2	104.6	65.5	39.1	51.8	10.5
URBAN						
1976	9.5	80.0	49.0	31.0	43.7	11.1
1977	9.4	81.0	42.0	39.0	35.4	8.7
1978	9.4	74.0	38.0	36.0	33.5	10.3
1979	8.4	72.2	42.4	29.8	38.7	9.1
1980	8.0	65.2	39.1	26.1	35.3	7.9
1981	7.8	62.5	38.5	24.0	31.5	6.2
1982	7.4	65.2	38.8	26.4	33.1	5.2
1983	7.9	65.8	39.3	26.5	35.4	8.4
1984	8.6	66.1	39.7	26.4	35.7	7.9
1985	7.8	59.0	38.3	25.6	30.4	8.9
1986	7.6	62.0	36.2	25.8	32.7	9.0
COMBINED						
1976	15.0	129.0	77.0	52.0	66.8	17.5
1977	14.7	130.0	80.2	49.8	63.7	15.5
1978	14.2	127.0	77.4	49.6	62.2	15.0
1979	12.8	120.0	71.7	48.3	59.0	12.6
1980	12.4	113.9	69.3	44.6	55.7	11.3
1981	12.5	110.4	69.9	40.5	54.6	10.6
1982	11.9	104.8	66.7	38.1	53.2	8.9
1983	11.9	104.9	67.2	37.7	53.6	9.3
1984	12.6	104.0	65.8	38.2	53.8	10.4
1985	11.8	97.2	60.1	37.1	48.1	10.4
1986	11.1	96.4	59.8	36.6	48.1	10.2

Source: Registrar General, India—Sample Registration System.

TABLE—B.12

## INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY SEX—ALL INDIA

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1972	141	161	150	85	85	85	132	148	139
1973	141	144	143	88	90	89	132	135	134
1976	133	146	139	78	82	80	124	134	129
1977	136	146	140	80	82	81	126	135	130
1978	132	143	137	74	75	74	123	131	127
1979	129	131	130	73	71	72	119	121	120
1980	123	125	124	65	65	65	113	115	114
1981	119	119	119	63	62	62	110	111	110
1982	114	114	114	70	60	65	106	104	105
1983	113	114	114	69	63	66	105	105	105
1984	113	114	113	68	64	66	104	104	104
1985	106	107	107	56	62	59	96	98	97
1986	+	+	105	+	+	62	+	+	96

+ Not Available.

Source: Registrar General, India—Sample Registration System.



CHART:- B-5

NEO NATAL & POST NATAL MORTALITY-ALL INDIA

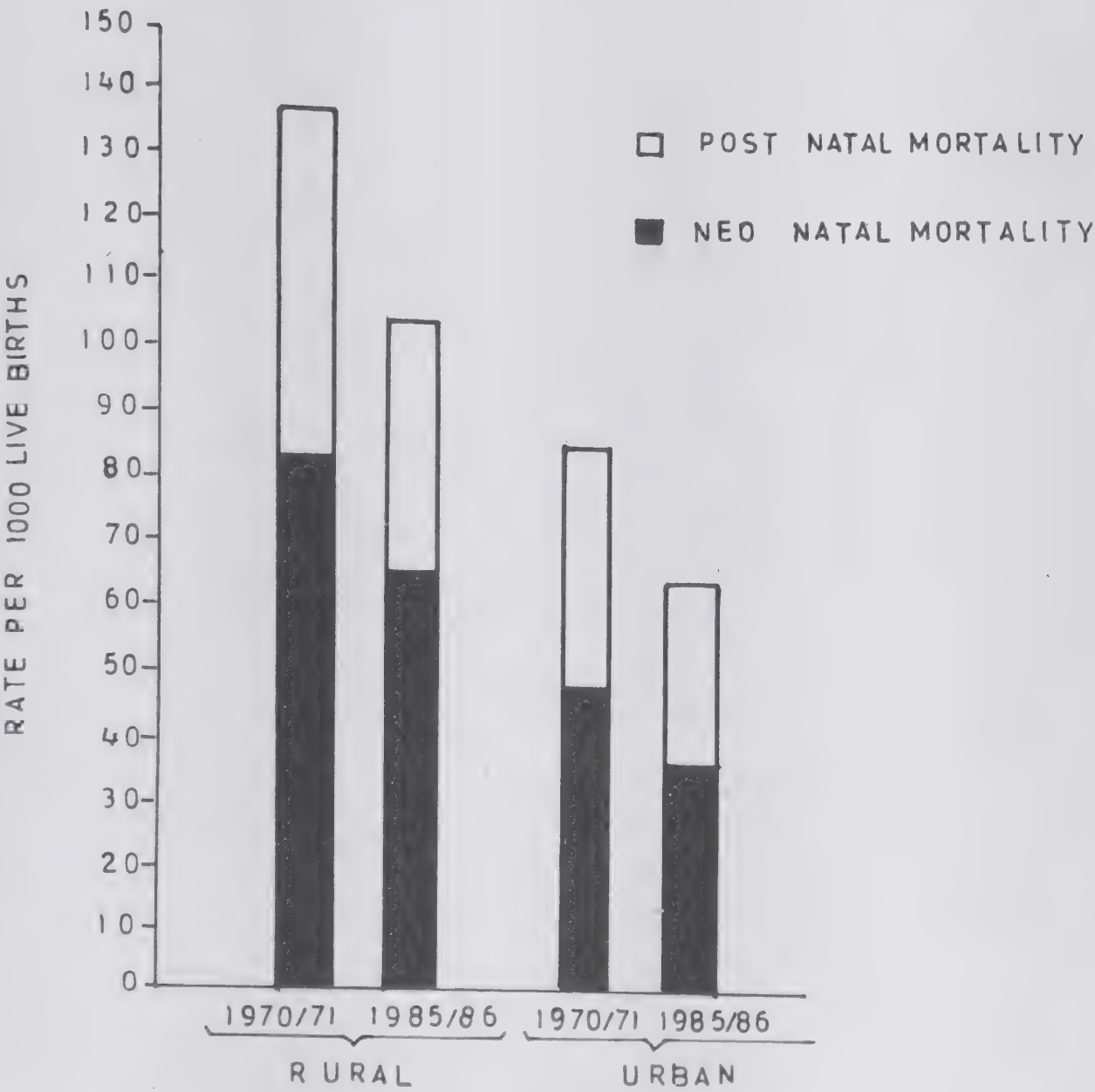


TABLE B.13

## INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY STATES &amp; UNION TERRITORIES\* (1980 TO 1988)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Area	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rural	103	93	86	83	81	90	87	84	87
		Urban	40	52	50	54	66	57	59	58	63
		Combined	92	86	79	77	78	83	82	79	82
2.	Assam	Rural	105	107	103	95	100	112	111	104	101
		Urban	64	76	72	70	77	96	69	69	67
		Combined	103	106	102	94	99	111	109	102	100
3.	Bihar	Rural	NA	124	116	102	96	109	104	104	100
		Urban	NA	60	60	65	79	62	68	72	70
		Combined	NA	118	112	99	95	106	101	101	97
4.	Gujarat	Rural	119	123	120	120	126	112	124	113	101
		Urban	94	89	89	71	56	64	66	59	64
		Combined	113	116	111	106	106	98	107	97	91
5.	Haryana	Rural	111	108	100	97	110	92	91	93	96
		Urban	53	52	62	64	64	58	58	61	64
		Combined	103	101	93	91	101	85	85	87	89
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Rural	88	72	70	81	92	87	90	84	81
		Urban	62	65	42	48	46	32	41	44	41
		Combined	87	71	68	80	90	84	88	82	79
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	76	76	74	77	83	93	86	77	76
		Urban	45	41	43	46	51	44	58	47	54
		Combined	72	72	68	71	78	85	81	71	73
8.	Karnataka	Rural	79	77	71	80	84	80	82	86	83
		Urban	45	45	47	41	43	41	47	41	46
		Combined	71	69	65	71	74	69	73	75	74
9.	Kerala	Rural	41	40	32	35	29	32	28	29	30
		Urban	34	24	24	26	27	30	20	25	22
		Combined	40	37	30	33	29	31	27	28	28
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Rural	152	152	145	135	130	131	124	128	127
		Urban	80	80	79	76	76	79	82	81	83
		Combined	142	142	134	125	121	122	118	120	120
11.	Maharashtra	Rural	84	90	77	91	85	78	73	76	76
		Urban	52	49	55	54	59	49	44	47	49
		Combined	75	79	70	79	76	68	63	66	68
12.	Orissa	Rural	150	140	139	131	135	137	127	131	127
		Urban	62	68	64	73	84	84	75	75	70
		Combined	143	135	132	126	131	132	123	126	122
13.	Punjab	Rural	96	88	82	84	77	78	72	62	63
		Urban	58	51	53	69	35	51	55	63	59
		Combined	89	81	75	80	66	71	68	62	62
14.	Rajasthan	Rural	115	118	105	115	133	114	113	108	111
		Urban	50	53	60	82	69	76	71	69	67
		Combined	105	108	97	109	122	108	107	102	103
15.	Tamil Nadu	Rural	103	104	97	100	90	95	93	86	84
		Urban	64	55	51	59	53	53	54	54	51
		Combined	93	91	83	87	78	81	80	76	74
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Rural	167	157	156	166	166	154	140	136	132
		Urban	99	97	99	100	99	78	88	80	79
		Combined	159	150	147	155	155	142	132	127	123
17.	West Bengal	Rural	NA	98	93	93	88	80	75	77	76
		Urban	NA	44	52	48	55	46	55	43	43
		Combined	NA	91	86	84	82	74	71	71	70
INDIA*		Rural	124	119	114	114	113	107	105	104	102
		Urban	65	62	65	66	66	59	62	61	61
		Combined	114	110	105	105	104	97	96	95	94

\*The aggregated estimate for India for 1980 exclude Bihar & West Bengal.  
Source: Registrar General, India—Sample Registration System.

\$ Provisional.



TABLE B.14

## FERTILITY INDICES BY MAJOR STATES, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986.

Sl. No.	State	1. GENERAL FERTILITY RATE																													
		1981					1982					1983					1984					1985					1986				
		Urban	Com- bined	Rural	Urban	Com- bined	Urban	Com- bined	Rural	Urban	Com- bined	Urban	Com- bined	Rural	Urban	Com- bined	Urban	Com- bined	Rural	Urban	Com- bined	Urban	Com- bined	Rural	Urban	Com- bined					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	132.7	105.1	127.1	132.2	110.5	127.3	131.6	111.8	127.2	133.1	121.0	130.4	123.8	117.0	122.2	135.0	110.6	129.3												
2.	Assam	133.0	88.3	129.4	141.0	91.1	137.0	141.6	92.2	137.5	142.1	96.4	138.4	138.0	91.0	134.1	137.9	89.9	134.0												
3.	Bihar	174.5	145.7	171.2	172.5	144.4	169.8	170.7	140.0	167.9	188.7	153.0	185.1	172.6	138.1	169.2	167.8	131.2	164.2												
4.	Gujarat	148.4	118.3	140.6	148.1	126.4	141.3	146.2	126.8	140.0	142.6	123.9	136.7	140.5	123.6	135.1	133.9	122.9	130.5												
5.	Haryana	169.7	120.7	161.6	169.8	130.1	161.3	170.0	125.0	158.9	175.7	137.9	166.9	164.1	135.7	157.3	162.5	121.4	152.8												
6.	Himachal Pr.	133.3	69.5	129.2	135.9	94.8	133.2	136.6	90.2	133.8	128.9	96.2	126.8	123.1	96.7	121.3	124.7	80.6	121.7												
7.	Jammu & kash.	144.8	80.7	131.8	143.8	92.5	130.7	150.8	99.3	138.4	154.6	103.4	142.6	152.6	96.9	139.6	149.7	96.6	137.5												
8.	Karnataka	119.0	100.9	113.9	118.2	104.0	114.3	126.9	102.8	120.1	129.4	114.4	125.2	130.2	102.4	122.2	123.4	105.0	118.1												
9.	Kerala	96.5	85.1	94.7	98.4	90.3	97.0	92.8	88.2	91.9	83.0	86.0	83.6	83.7	84.9	83.9	80.4	80.5	80.4												
10.	Madhya Pradesh	169.1	126.5	161.6	174.5	136.9	167.1	173.8	133.3	165.9	171.3	136.6	164.1	182.6	137.4	173.1	172.0	123.8	161.9												
11.	Maharashtra	124.1	98.5	115.8	129.0	107.9	121.5	131.4	108.3	123.3	132.5	118.5	127.4	122.0	109.6	117.4	129.9	107.7	121.7												
12.	Orissa	132.4	116.4	131.2	134.8	131.8	134.5	141.9	128.1	140.6	136.8	124.4	135.7	126.1	114.4	125.0	139.4	106.9	136.1												
13.	Punjab	129.4	114.5	126.4	130.2	119.8	127.6	129.8	120.0	128.2	127.8	117.5	125.1	119.4	111.3	117.2	118.2	111.3	116.4												
14.	Rajasthan	166.6	134.4	160.8	172.3	144.3	166.4	192.4	147.6	183.1	187.6	151.9	180.5	189.1	143.6	180.1	172.7	127.4	163.8												
15.	Tamil Nadu	115.0	89.4	107.0	114.2	94.7	107.2	112.5	97.1	107.2	110.3	103.4	108.0	96.7	89.2	94.1	92.5	85.8	90.1												
16.	Uttar Pradesh	181.3	128.9	173.7	179.2	133.8	170.7	185.3	143.7	177.4	188.2	150.5	180.7	182.4	134.0	172.7	179.9	128.5	169.4												
17.	West Bengal	157.8	77.2	138.4	158.1	83.7	136.4	155.2	87.2	135.4	148.6	83.6	129.2	137.5	82.8	121.5	140.5	80.2	122.7												
	ALL INDIA	149.4	107.2	140.9	150.8	112.4	142.2	152.2	114.6	143.5	153.1	120.2	145.2	146.9	112.9	138.7	145.6	108.1	136.5												

TABLE B.14 (Continued)

*Source* : Registrar General India — Sample Registration, System.



Sl. No.	State
1	Andhra Pradesh
2	Assam
3	Bihar
4	Chhattisgarh
5	Goa
6	Gujarat
7	Haryana
8	Himachal Pradesh
9	Jammu and Kashmir
10	Karnataka
11	Kerala
12	Madhya Pradesh
13	Maharashtra
14	Manipur
15	Mizoram
16	Nagaland
17	Nar Pradesh
18	Odisha
19	Punjab
20	Rajasthan
21	Sikkim
22	Tamil Nadu
23	Telangana
24	Tripura
25	Uttar Pradesh
26	Uttarakhand
27	West Bengal
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
29	Chandigarh
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
31	Daman and Diu
32	Lakshadweep

Source: Registrar General of India-Sample Registration System.

**TABLE—B.15**  
**ESTIMATED AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES BY MAJOR STATES, 1986**

State	Area	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	R	158.9	264.3	187.9	118.1	52.5	23.2	10.7
	U	100.9	227.5	155.8	77.6	43.9	13.0	2.6
	T	144.1	255.1	179.7	109.2	50.5	21.1	9.1
Assam	R	88.8	222.4	221.0	154.8	94.5	48.1	2.4
	U	45.7	145.9	161.9	104.9	39.5	10.2	—
	T	85.8	216.4	215.5	150.2	90.0	45.0	2.2
Bihar	R	118.2	266.3	252.0	188.3	131.8	67.2	36.8
	U	75.2	249.8	228.2	146.0	87.1	36.0	16.1
	T	113.0	264.8	249.7	184.0	127.0	64.3	34.9
Gujarat	R	43.4	283.9	243.2	131.6	58.3	22.1	9.3
	U	45.3	265.2	209.3	97.7	31.0	17.0	2.1
	T	43.9	277.9	231.9	120.4	49.3	20.7	7.2
Haryana	R	87.5	331.9	260.5	152.8	78.2	37.9	11.7
	U	40.4	249.4	211.3	94.7	42.5	18.2	—
	T	77.5	310.6	247.8	138.6	70.3	33.5	8.9
Himachal Pradesh	R	65.4	284.8	205.7	110.2	42.9	21.1	5.0
	U	30.2	174.2	152.7	51.7	25.2	6.9	—
	T	63.5	277.7	201.2	105.4	41.7	20.2	4.7
Jammu & Kashmir	R	57.7	255.2	270.2	197.3	104.9	59.8	17.5
	U	42.0	179.1	188.2	95.7	42.3	17.4	—
	T	54.3	235.4	251.4	174.9	92.0	50.4	13.3
Karnataka	R	99.9	242.6	183.1	111.5	67.3	26.4	8.0
	U	59.1	202.8	173.9	84.4	42.5	11.8	4.0
	T	88.8	230.2	180.3	103.9	60.4	22.8	6.9
Kerala	R	37.1	165.1	145.7	66.8	27.3	11.2	2.9
	U	45.4	164.4	143.2	65.6	18.3	4.1	3.3
	T	38.6	165.0	145.3	66.6	25.7	9.8	2.9
Madhya Pradesh	R	137.1	313.2	259.6	171.0	111.1	60.1	19.3
	U	76.0	245.2	201.0	106.3	58.9	15.5	2.9
	T	123.8	298.2	240.0	157.3	100.3	52.0	16.4
Maharashtra	R	119.2	286.8	217.7	103.4	44.4	13.6	4.5
	U	75.7	238.0	177.5	77.5	26.9	10.7	2.8
	T	104.0	267.7	201.3	93.7	37.7	12.6	3.9
Orissa	R	94.0	274.9	242.5	139.0	74.6	24.7	9.8
	U	50.5	237.3	188.0	88.9	42.3	5.4	—
	T	89.8	271.1	236.4	133.2	71.4	23.0	9.0
Punjab	R	23.2	232.7	246.8	124.9	59.2	19.7	4.6
	U	23.1	246.9	206.1	100.9	30.3	6.5	2.4
	T	23.2	236.5	234.8	118.2	51.5	16.1	3.9
Rajasthan	R	107.8	302.3	265.3	190.5	110.7	59.5	25.3
	U	80.4	236.1	207.4	110.6	70.8	36.2	8.6
	T	102.4	289.2	253.0	175.5	102.9	55.2	22.1
Tamil Nadu	R	66.3	215.1	151.1	82.4	30.2	12.6	2.7
	U	56.2	196.5	135.8	57.4	19.7	5.4	1.6
	T	62.7	208.2	145.3	73.7	26.7	10.3	2.4



TABLE-B.15 (Continued)

		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	R		100.2	291.5	287.1	223.9	146.0	76.0	27.8
	U		51.0	219.0	219.7	159.2	95.0	41.1	9.8
	T		89.2	276.1	272.9	211.2	135.9	70.1	24.5
West Bengal	R		118.3	235.9	209.3	138.1	83.2	38.9	12.7
	U		58.9	159.7	131.0	65.7	28.5	16.6	3.9
	T		102.2	213.3	186.2	116.0	65.6	32.0	10.1

Source: Registrar General, India.

TABLE—B. 16  
GENERAL FERTILITY RATE (GFR) AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (TFR), 1972 & 1978

Sl. No.	State	General Fertility Rate (GFR)				Total Fertility Rate (TFR)			
		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
		1972	1978	1972	1978	1972	1978	1972	1978
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	151.3	123.2	145.8	91.2	4.8	4.1	4.5	2.7
2.	Assam	169.1	126.5	121.9	94.3	5.3	4.0	3.7	2.8
3.	Bihar	155.1	126.2	123.9	100.7	5.1	4.2	3.9	3.4
4.	Gujarat	185.2	136.7	142.6	116.8	6.0	4.6	4.5	3.6
5.	Haryana	207.4	142.6	143.6	103.8	7.0	4.6	4.5	3.2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	143.0	110.6	98.3	89.6	4.5	3.4	3.0	2.6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	161.8	139.3	94.2	88.5	5.2	4.8	3.1	2.8
8.	Karnataka	154.9	111.0	124.4	94.9	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.0
9.	Kerala	127.9	89.8	114.0	81.7	4.2	2.8	3.6	2.3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	192.0	161.3	141.5	121.6	6.2	5.3	4.4	3.8
11.	Maharashtra	147.0	117.2	124.0	94.0	4.8	3.9	3.8	2.9
12.	Orissa	152.0	127.0	134.0	110.0	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.5
13.	Punjab	163.3	124.5	123.8	104.1	5.7	4.1	4.1	3.2
14.	Rajasthan	200.0	167.0	168.0	120.0	6.4	5.5	5.4	3.9
15.	Tamil Nadu	142.2	105.0	99.2	91.0	4.4	3.5	3.0	2.9
16.	Uttar Pradesh	228.8	172.9	159.2	124.4	6.9	5.9	4.8	4.1
17.	West Bengal	—	107.9	—	81.5	—	3.5	—	2.5
18.	North Eastern Region	—	122.0	—	86.5	—	4.1	—	2.8
INDIA		165.6	137.3	139.8	102.0	5.4	4.6	4.3	3.2

Source: Registrar General, India-Survey Report on Levels, Trends and differentials in Fertility, 1979.

TABLE—B.17  
GENERAL MARITAL FERTILITY RATE (GMFR) AND TOTAL MARITAL FERTILITY RATE (TMFR), 1972 & 1978

Sl. No.	State	General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)				Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR)			
		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
		1972	1978	1972	1978	1972	1978	1972	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164.0	153.9	156.4	123.8	5.6	4.8	4.9	3.7
2.	Assam	227.5	126.5	163.9	94.3	7.4	6.0	5.4	5.2
3.	Bihar	160.3	149.8	134.9	129.1	5.7	4.8	4.9	4.1
4.	Gujarat	222.6	183.5	175.6	166.2	7.8	5.7	6.1	5.0
5.	Haryana	232.2	177.4	179.6	150.5	8.2	5.4	6.4	4.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	182.8	137.4	153.2	132.9	6.5	4.1	5.1	4.7
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	202.2	177.3	144.2	139.8	9.6	5.7	8.4	4.8
8.	Karnataka	165.0	158.4	141.7	143.6	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.5
9.	Kerala	184.1	145.3	180.2	136.0	6.9	4.8	6.8	4.7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	212.8	184.8	197.0	165.1	7.8	5.9	6.5	5.1
11.	Maharashtra	165.7	133.4	159.2	135.2	5.9	4.3	5.4	4.4
12.	Orissa	167.2	174.2	159.8	157.0	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.1
13.	Punjab	191.8	186.0	171.9	160.9	7.3	5.7	6.7	5.2
14.	Rajasthan	215.2	191.7	183.6	152.2	7.8	6.0	6.2	4.6
15.	Tamil Nadu	166.4	144.6	142.1	132.1	5.9	4.8	5.1	4.3
16.	Uttar Pradesh	217.9	207.2	185.9	174.2	8.0	6.6	6.4	5.6
17.	West Bengal	—	152.8	—	123.9	—	4.8	—	4.3
18.	North Eastern Region	—	189.2	—	155.3	—	6.1	—	4.8
INDIA		190.8	170.2	172.9	143.6	6.8	5.4	6.0	4.6

Source: Registrar General, India—Survey Report on Levels, Trends and Differentials in Fertility, 1979.

TABLE—B.17.1  
GENERAL MARITAL FERTILITY RATE (GMFR) AND  
TOTAL MARITAL FERTILITY RATE (TMFR) FOR 1986

Sl. No.	States	GMFR		TMFR	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164.6	147.9	5.2	4.6
2.	Assam	219.2	161.3	7.0	6.5
3.	Bihar	193.5	172.5	6.1	5.7
4.	Gujarat	173.5	165.0	5.0	4.9
5.	Haryana	199.0	162.3	5.8	4.7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	165.2	114.9	5.1	4.6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	206.2	154.5	6.7	5.9
8.	Karnataka	167.4	153.4	5.3	4.9
9.	Kerala	131.8	131.4	4.7	4.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	197.9	161.0	6.0	4.9
11.	Maharashtra	159.7	148.5	5.0	5.0
12.	Orissa	183.3	150.6	5.8	5.1
13.	Punjab	170.6	153.6	5.5	4.8
14.	Rajasthan	196.4	157.5	5.9	4.7
15.	Tamil Nadu	127.8	122.8	4.7	4.4
16.	Uttar Pradesh	207.9	175.6	6.5	5.7
17.	West Bengal	184.2	120.5	5.7	4.5
INDIA		182.8	150.6	5.7	4.9

Source: Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General, India.



**TABLE-B.18**  
**AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY AND MARITAL FERTILITY RATES BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL**  
**OF THE WOMAN, 1978 (ALL INDIA)**

Educational level of the women	Rural	Age-Groups						
	Urban	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE								
terate	Rural	89.50	242.10	239.34	180.75	117.82	56.41	22.12
	Urban	80.93	237.81	204.63	144.08	87.94	34.86	10.75
erate & above but ow Primary	Rural	52.75	217.21	207.64	138.21	100.76	39.48	14.76
	Urban	59.66	213.68	188.47	114.15	62.72	9.44	6.45
mary and above below Matric	Rural	25.56	183.67	210.50	148.89	74.20	23.93	5.64
	Urban	25.62	190.90	166.33	91.60	37.13	7.63	3.08
atric & above	Rural	22.74	97.02	152.07	118.42	49.86	47.13	9.57
	Urban	14.68	108.48	147.07	66.97	33.09	4.31	1.30
erates	Rural	38.98	190.51	203.11	139.85	91.68	36.56	12.87
	Urban	30.55	164.51	166.54	92.96	46.89	11.10	4.54
AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATE								
terate	Rural	174.56	267.60	247.88	188.11	126.27	64.27	27.46
	Urban	185.06	275.54	218.53	153.83	97.84	41.93	14.48
erate & above but ow primary	Rural	176.13	277.48	222.87	145.74	109.08	45.05	19.23
	Urban	204.98	269.36	202.81	121.59	67.29	18.74	8.06
mary and above but ow Matric	Rural	178.94	294.47	236.49	157.87	80.07	26.67	6.99
	Urban	211.41	297.12	188.38	97.32	39.67	8.58	3.60
atric and above	Rural	206.51	261.73	213.78	131.84	54.00	53.05	13.80
	Urban	217.82	270.50	195.37	76.05	36.28	4.81	1.55
terates	Rural	177.98	281.74	226.38	148.19	99.18	41.49	16.66
	Urban	209.25	280.28	195.36	100.70	50.48	12.55	5.51

Source: Registrar General, India—Survey Report on Levels, Trends and Differentials in Fertility, 1979.

**TABLE-B.19**  
AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES BY AGE AT MARRIAGE,  
ALL INDIA, 1978

Age at marriage (years)	Rural  Urban	Age-Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Below 18	Rural	187.07	285.02	240.61	174.91	115.02	57.40	22.56
	Urban	218.84	286.30	189.35	121.15	71.25	25.65	9.48
18-20	Rural	79.90	254.99	246.66	190.88	134.58	67.69	32.25
	Urban	78.52	282.33	210.54	123.71	73.89	31.35	12.39
21-23	Rural	—	198.36	250.68	214.46	150.77	75.83	44.74
	Urban	—	217.45	243.56	125.18	76.63	34.61	10.21
24+	Rural	—	55.42	253.82	206.20	170.13	106.64	31.74
	Urban	—	9.57	206.15	149.52	92.09	34.93	12.47

Source: Registrar General, India—Survey Report on Levels, Trends and Differentials in Fertility, 1979.

**TABLE-B.20**  
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS BY ORDER OF BIRTH AND BY LEVEL OF  
EDUCATION, 1978

Level of Education		Order of Birth						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 & over	All
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illiterate	Rural	21.43	19.15	17.34	14.02	10.55	17.51	100.00
	Urban	19.32	19.85	17.17	13.61	10.39	19.66	100.00
	Total	21.09	19.26	17.31	13.96	10.53	17.85	100.00
Literate & above but below Primary	Rural	27.64	23.79	17.98	12.25	8.04	10.30	100.00
	Urban	23.54	21.61	18.69	13.43	9.28	13.45	100.00
	Total	26.37	23.12	18.20	12.62	8.42	11.27	100.00
Primary and above	Rural	33.92	28.23	18.05	9.70	5.00	5.10	100.00
	Urban	34.99	28.64	18.34	9.83	4.11	4.09	100.00
	Total	34.51	28.46	18.21	9.77	4.51	4.54	100.00
Literate	Rural	30.14	25.56	18.01	11.23	6.83	8.23	100.00
	Urban	30.97	26.17	18.46	11.09	5.93	7.38	100.00
	Total	30.50	25.83	18.20	11.17	6.44	7.86	100.00

Source: Registrar General, India—Survey Report on Levels, Trends and Differentials in Fertility, 1979.



TABLE-B.21

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS BY ORDER OF BIRTH AND AGE AT MARRIAGE, 1978

Age at Marriage (years)		Order of Birth						
		1	2	3	4	5	6& over	All
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Below 18	Rural	21.60	19.60	17.41	13.90	10.34	17.15	100.00
	Urban	20.65	21.15	18.32	13.86	9.59	16.43	100.00
	Total	21.39	19.95	17.60	13.89	10.18	16.99	100.00
18-20	Rural	27.45	22.99	18.03	12.61	8.14	10.78	100.00
	Urban	31.56	26.74	18.70	10.23	5.53	7.24	100.00
	Total	28.59	24.02	18.22	11.96	7.41	9.80	100.00
21 & over	Rural	33.67	26.04	17.11	9.67	6.38	7.13	100.00
	Urban	43.05	29.38	14.39	6.83	3.07	3.28	100.00
	Total	37.14	27.28	16.10	8.62	5.15	5.71	100.00

Source: Registrar General, India—Survey Report on Levels, Trends and Differentials in Fertility, 1979.

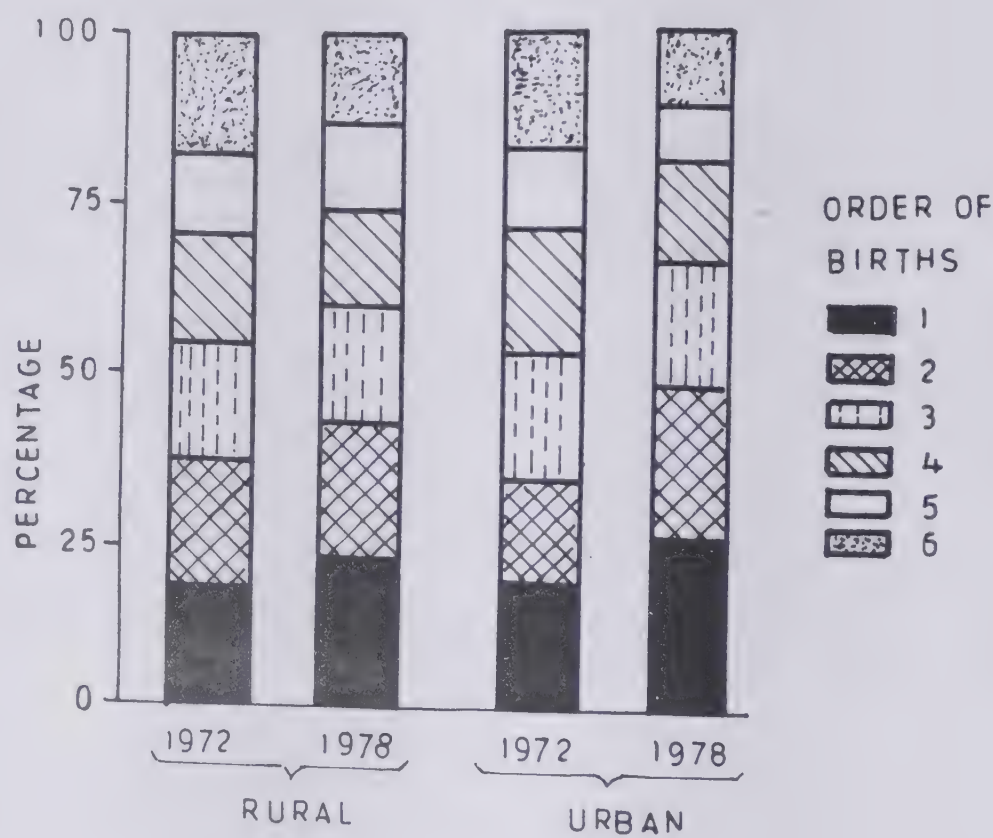
TABLE-B.22  
DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS BY ORDER OF BIRTHS—ALL INDIA

Order of birth	% Rural		% Urban	
	1972	1978	1972	1978
1	2	3	4	5
1	19.85	23.45	21.60	25.75
2	17.44	20.63	18.22	23.33
3	15.70	17.49	16.19	17.88
4	13.77	13.38	14.45	12.22
5	11.24	9.69	9.52	7.93
6 or more	22.00	15.36	20.02	12.89
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Registrar General, India, New Delhi—Survey on Levels, Trends and Differentials in Fertility, 1979.

CHART:- B-6

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS  
BY ORDER OF BIRTHS  
ALL INDIA



NOTE:-  
BASED ON S. R. S. ESTIMATES



TABLE-B.23

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER WOMAN BY AGE, 1981

Sl. No.	India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age Group								
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
INDIA*											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Total	0.17	1.13	2.41	3.46	4.26	4.71	4.99	4.74	
		Rural	0.19	1.19	2.47	3.53	4.35	4.81	5.07	4.80	
		Urban	0.13	0.99	2.24	3.22	3.98	4.38	4.68	4.50	
		Total	0.28	1.27	2.39	3.15	3.79	4.08	4.34	4.06	
		Rural	0.31	1.30	2.41	3.17	3.80	4.10	4.35	4.08	
		Urban	0.22	1.18	2.33	3.10	3.78	3.98	4.29	3.93	
2.	Bihar	Total	0.23	1.18	2.32	3.33	4.06	4.40	4.59	4.34	
		Rural	0.23	1.18	2.30	3.33	4.05	4.40	4.59	4.34	
		Urban	0.19	1.18	2.44	3.47	4.11	4.41	4.62	4.34	
3.	Gujarat	Total	0.07	0.95	2.34	3.46	4.28	4.81	5.15	4.93	
		Rural	0.07	0.97	2.43	3.59	4.44	5.00	5.36	5.11	
		Urban	0.07	0.90	2.17	3.21	3.96	4.37	4.65	4.46	
4.	Haryana	Total	0.15	1.20	2.68	3.94	4.94	5.74	6.21	6.08	
		Rural	0.16	1.30	2.79	4.10	5.17	5.97	6.46	6.36	
		Urban	0.10	0.93	2.36	3.43	4.22	4.93	5.26	5.06	
5.	Karnataka	Total	0.20	1.16	2.44	3.47	4.31	4.71	5.07	4.67	
		Rural	0.22	1.23	2.53	3.55	4.38	4.78	5.11	4.66	
		Urban	0.15	1.01	2.25	3.25	4.13	4.53	4.97	4.71	
6.	Kerala	Total	0.06	0.74	1.94	2.91	3.89	4.49	4.99	5.03	
		Rural	0.06	0.75	1.99	2.96	3.96	4.57	5.07	5.11	
		Urban	0.06	0.68	1.74	2.71	3.60	4.16	4.63	4.70	
	Madhya Pradesh	Total	0.24	1.36	2.70	3.84	4.74	5.24	5.51	5.09	
		Rural	0.26	1.42	2.75	3.90	4.81	5.32	5.57	5.13	
		Urban	0.18	1.17	2.54	3.63	4.45	4.90	5.20	4.93	

TABLE-B.23 (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. Maharashtra			Total	0.16	1.11	2.35	3.31	4.10	4.59	4.95	4.96
			Rural	0.18	1.20	2.47	3.35	4.26	4.80	5.15	5.12
			Urban	0.12	0.97	2.17	3.05	3.78	4.12	4.49	4.53
9. Orissa			Total	0.16	1.23	2.52	3.51	4.25	4.59	4.75	4.32
			Rural	0.16	1.24	2.52	3.51	4.26	4.60	4.75	4.33
			Urban	0.15	1.16	2.56	3.52	4.17	4.50	4.71	4.15
10. Punjab			Total	0.06	0.81	2.29	3.45	4.28	4.79	5.28	5.37
			Rural	0.05	0.83	2.37	3.56	4.40	4.95	5.46	5.50
			Urban	0.06	0.78	2.13	3.16	3.97	4.34	4.80	4.91
11. Rajasthan			Total	0.18	1.26	2.71	3.95	4.93	5.55	5.90	5.63
			Rural	0.18	1.27	2.73	3.99	5.00	5.64	5.99	5.73
			Urban	0.17	1.22	2.65	3.78	4.66	5.16	5.51	5.23
12. Tamil Nadu			Total	0.11	0.95	2.17	3.09	3.79	4.03	4.18	3.90
			Rural	0.11	0.98	2.21	3.11	3.79	3.98	4.10	3.83
			Urban	0.09	0.89	2.10	3.04	3.80	4.14	4.36	4.06
13. Uttar Pradesh			Total	0.19	1.21	2.55	3.68	4.57	5.03	5.28	4.99
			Rural	0.20	1.24	2.58	3.70	4.61	5.07	5.32	5.05
			Urban	0.14	1.06	2.44	3.57	4.38	4.83	5.02	4.69
14. West Bengal			Total	0.22	1.19	2.43	3.47	4.33	4.85	5.11	4.58
			Rural	0.24	1.32	2.62	3.76	4.68	5.20	5.40	4.73
			Urban	0.14	0.86	1.97	2.75	3.45	3.91	4.27	4.10

\* Excludes Assam.

Source: Census of India, 1981, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1983—Key Population Statistics Based on 5 percent Sample Data—Registrar General, India.



TABLE-B.24

PROPORTION OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN OF PARITY (i+1) AND ABOVE TO  
1000 EVER-MARRIED WOMEN OF PARITY (i) AND ABOVE 1981

Party	AGE GROUP								
	15-49			50 and above			All ages		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 to 1	814	811	824	908	912	892	824	820	839
1 to 2	824	825	818	911	915	895	846	849	836
2 to 3	776	784	749	893	896	880	808	816	781
3 to 4	727	737	695	859	862	848	767	775	737
4 to 5	678	687	644	817	819	808	725	733	696
5 to 6	640	646	618	766	767	760	689	693	670
6 to 7	602	606	584	721	721	720	652	655	641
7 to 8	571	573	562	673	670	684	619	619	619
8 to 9	521	522	519	617	613	634	570	568	579
9 to 10 and above	500	496	514	576	569	603	542	537	564

Note: Excludes Assam.

TABLE-B.25

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN (AGED 50 AND ABOVE) WITH NO LIVE  
BIRTH, 1981

Sl. No.	India/State	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA*	6.10	6.00	6.49
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.90	8.80	9.29
2.	Bihar	5.66	5.63	5.97
3.	Gujarat	8.15	7.23	10.58
4.	Haryana	3.84	3.54	4.91
5.	Karnataka	1.38	1.40	1.32
6.	Kerala	2.87	2.73	3.50
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7.78	7.70	8.23
8.	Maharashtra	3.56	3.55	3.59
9.	Orissa	10.70	10.59	11.97
10.	Punjab	5.78	5.44	6.92
11.	Rajasthan	6.03	5.44	8.57
12.	Tamil Nadu	9.58	9.63	9.47
13.	Uttar Pradesh	6.20	6.03	7.26
14.	West Bengal	5.01	4.88	5.27

\* Excludes Assam.

Source: Census of India, 1981—Series-1; Paper-2 of 1983 Key Population Statistics Based on 5 percent Sample Data, Registrar General, India.

TABLE-B.26

PERCENT BIRTHS BY TYPE OF MEDICAL ATTENTION RECEIVED  
AT BIRTHS—ALL INDIA

Type of Medical Attention	1971		1976		1978		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Medical Institutions	7.8	32.1	10.7	38.7	5.9	45.3	11.0	37.7	10.6	38.8	11.1	41.5	12.6	45.4	13.0	46.9
Trained medical practitioners	11.3	24.5	12.1	24.8	8.6	21.7	13.2	27.3	15.7	27.0	15.7	27.2	16.3	25.4	16.8	24.2
Untrained practitioners	53.1	31.0	53.6	25.5	66.1	23.5	55.4	26.5	52.4	24.6	53.3	23.3	50.9	21.5	49.8	20.0
Others	27.8	12.4	23.6	11.0	19.4	9.5	20.4	8.5	21.3	9.6	19.9	8.0	20.2	7.7	20.4	8.9

Source: Registrar General, India—Sample Registration System.

TABLE-B.27

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS BY CAUSES RELATED TO CHILD BIRTH &  
PREGNANCY (MATERNAL)—ALL INDIA (RURAL) (1978-1986)

Specific causes	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Abortion	11.0	11.7	12.5	13.7	10.1	10.7	10.8	11.5	8.0
Toxaemia	21.2	16.1	12.4	8.0	12.5	12.1	10.8	6.7	11.9
Anaemia	14.6	15.0	15.8	17.7	24.4	18.9	23.3	23.1	17.0
Bleeding of Pregnancy & Puerperium	18.2	20.0	15.8	23.4	26.2	23.8	18.8	15.9	21.6
Malposition of child leading to death of mother	9.5	10.5	13.4	9.2	7.2	8.3	6.2	7.7	6.2
Puerperal sepsis	12.4	11.7	12.4	13.1	8.3	11.6	10.8	13.9	13.1
Not classifiable	13.1	15.0	17.7	14.9	11.3	14.6	19.3	21.2	22.2

Source: Model Registration Scheme—Survey of Causes of Death (Rural) 1984 & 1986—A report, Series 3, No. 17 & 19; Statement No. XIX;—Registrar General, India, New Delhi.



TABLE-B.28

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL INFANT DEATHS BY CAUSES—ALL INDIA  
(RURAL) (1979 TO 1986)

## (I) BROAD CAUSE GROUPS

Sl. No.	Major Cause Groups	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Digestive Disorders	3.3	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.0
2.	Coughs (disorders of respiratory system)	11.9	11.7	15.0	14.8	15.1	15.2	16.9	16.8
3.	Fevers	4.8	2.8	4.5	5.0	7.3	6.2	6.9	6.4
4.	*Diseases peculiar to infancy	69.1	73.1	66.3	67.3	65.6	67.0	62.9	64.6
5.	Others	10.9	10.2	10.8	10.6	9.4	8.6	9.6	8.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total No. of Infant deaths covered in the survey	3,296	3,296	3,186	2,803	2,892	2,907	2,817	2,977

## (II) \*SPECIFIC CAUSES BELONGING TO THE GROUP "DISEASES PECULIAR TO INFANCY"

Sl. No.	Specific causes under diseases peculiar to infancy*	Percentage of Deaths							
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984@	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Pre-maturity	31.4	33.5	36.2	37.3	43.6	45.3	41.4	41.0
2.	Respiratory infection of new born	16.3	17.5	15.5	12.1	13.7	15.5	13.5	14.5
3.	Malnutrition	13.1	11.3	11.7	10.3	1.8	—	—	—
4.	Diarrhoea of new born	10.8	9.4	10.0	10.4	9.5	8.9	11.3	10.2
5.	Convulsions	8.3	6.1	7.0	7.0	0.7	—	—	—
6.	Others	20.1	22.3	19.6	22.9	30.7	30.3	33.8	34.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No. of deaths under the group "Diseases peculiar to infancy"	2,280	2,409	2,112	1,887	1,898	1,948	1,772	1,923

@ In revised non Medical List 'Malnutrition' and 'Convulsions' have been dropped from 1984.

Source: Registrar General, India—Model Registration Scheme, Survey of Cause of Death (Rural)—A Report Series 3, 1979 to 1986.

TABLE-B.29

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANT DEATHS UNDER MAJOR CAUSE-GROUPS  
FOR SELECTED STATES—1985

States	Total Deaths	%	Digestive disorders	Coughs	Fevers	Causes peculiar to infancy	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	197	100.0	5.1	2.5	3.6	83.8	5.0
Bihar	195	100.0	5.6	21.0	12.3	39.5	21.6
Gujarat	222	100.0	4.5	9.5	5.0	66.2	14.8
Haryana	90	100.0	7.8	28.9	24.4	27.8	11.1
Karnataka	168	100.0	—	—	—	98.8	1.2
Madhya Pradesh	158	100.0	5.7	20.3	13.9	41.1	19.0
Maharashtra	575	100.0	1.2	16.7	4.7	66.4	11.0
Orissa	167	100.0	7.2	10.2	9.6	59.9	13.1
Punjab	108	100.0	7.4	19.4	26.9	40.7	5.6
Rajasthan	269	100.0	6.3	35.3	7.8	39.8	10.3
Tamil Nadu	93	100.0	5.4	2.2	7.5	77.4	7.5
Uttar Pradesh	430	100.0	—	23.7	—	75.1	1.2
All-India	2,817	100.0	3.7	16.9	6.9	62.9	9.6

TABLE-B.29.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANT DEATHS UNDER MAJOR CAUSE-GROUPS  
FOR SELECTED STATES—1986

Sl. No.	States	Total Deaths	Percentage	Digestive disorders	Coughs	Fevers	Causes peculiar infancy	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	184	100.0	3.3	—	5.4	81.5	9.8
2.	Bihar	169	100.0	1.8	20.7	13.6	41.4	22.5
3.	Gujarat	170	100.0	4.1	6.5	2.4	77.6	9.4
4.	Haryana	71	100.0	8.4	28.2	15.5	36.6	11.3
5.	Karnataka	134	100.0	—	1.5	—	98.5	—
6.	M.P.	247	100.0	6.9	36.8	9.3	33.6	13.4
7.	Maharashtra	545	100.0	1.3	18.9	4.4	65.9	9.5
8.	Orissa	187	100.0	10.2	13.9	4.3	58.8	12.8
9.	Punjab	128	100.0	15.6	14.9	39.8	26.6	3.1
10.	Rajasthan	222	100.0	3.2	23.0	4.9	64.0	4.9
11.	Tamil Nadu	152	100.0	3.3	2.6	7.2	80.3	6.6
12.	Uttar Pradesh	611	100.0	1.0	18.3	1.3	77.3	2.1
	India	2,977	100.0	4.0	16.8	6.4	64.6	8.2



TABLE-B.30

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIFIC CAUSES UNDER THE GROUP OF CAUSES PECULIAR TO INFANCY FOR SELECTED STATES, 1985

States	No. of deaths	Percent-age	Pre-maturity	Birth injury	Respi-ratory infec-tions	Cord infection	Diarrhoea of new born	Others including not classifi-able, specify symptoms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	165	100.0	33.9	—	21.2	1.2	15.8	27.9
Bihar	77	100.0	18.2	7.8	7.8	—	5.25	61.0
Gujarat	147	100.0	57.8	1.4	12.9	1.4	6.1	20.4
Karnataka	166	100.0	32.5	0.6	29.5	1.2	16.9	19.3
Madhya Pradesh	65	100.0	41.5	—	10.8	6.1	3.1	38.5
Maharashtra	382	100.0	70.4	1.1	5.5	1.0	4.5	17.5
Orissa	100	100.0	58.0	1.0	19.0	7.0	4.0	11.0
Rajasthan	107	100.0	36.4	1.9	6.5	18.7	10.3	26.2
Tamil Nadu	72	100.0	16.7	12.5	27.8	1.4	11.1	30.5
Uttar Pradesh	323	100.0	21.4	1.6	13.0	22.9	13.9	27.2
India	1,772	100.0	41.4	2.2	13.5	6.8	11.3	24.8

TABLE-B.30.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIFIC CAUSES UNDER THE GROUP OF CAUSES PECULIAR TO INFANCY' SELECTED STATES, 1986

Sl. No.	States	No. of deaths	Percent-age	Pre-maturity	Respi-ratory infection	Diarrhoea of new born	Cord infection	Congenital malformation	Birth injury	Not classifi-able specify symptoms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150	100.0	36.0	14.7	4.0	2.6	2.7	2.0	38.0
2.	Bihar	70	100.0	20.0	15.7	7.2	—	—	10.0	47.1
3.	Gujarat	132	100.0	54.5	12.1	3.8	1.5	3.8	0.8	23.5
4.	Karnataka	132	100.0	36.4	24.2	15.9	2.3	0.8	0.7	19.7
5.	M.P.	83	100.0	47.0	12.0	7.3	14.5	12.0	3.6	3.6
6.	Maharashtra	359	100.0	71.0	3.3	2.5	—	1.4	1.7	20.1
7.	Orissa	110	100.0	67.3	20.9	1.8	2.7	—	1.8	5.5
8.	Rajasthan	142	100.0	34.5	11.3	16.2	12.0	4.9	1.4	19.7
9.	Tamil Nadu	122	100.0	21.3	37.7	13.1	—	1.7	9.0	17.2
10.	U.P.	472	100.0	23.5	14.4	17.0	22.7	1.9	0.8	19.7
	India	1,923	100.0	41.0	14.5	10.2	7.7	2.6	2.5	21.5





**SECTION—C**  
**Related Socio-Economic Statistics**





**TABLE—C.1**  
**NATIONAL INCOME\* AND PER CAPITA INCOME—INDIA**

Years	National Income (Rs. in 000 Millions)		Per Capita Income (in Rs.)	
	At current Prices	At 1980-81 Prices	At current Prices	At 1980-81 Prices
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81 p	1104.84	1104.84	1627.2	1627.2
1981-82 p	1284.57	1170.27	1851.0	1686.2
1982-83 p	1413.31	1196.19	1993.4	1687.2
1983-84 p	1656.42	1293.44	2287.9	1786.5
1984-85 p	1842.73	1339.72	2493.5	1812.9
1985-86 p	2064.19	1406.47	2734.0	1862.9
1986-87 p	2290.10	1456.75	2974.2	1891.9
1987-88 Q	2578.13	1505.73	3284.2	1918.1

Net National Product at Factor Cost.

Provisional

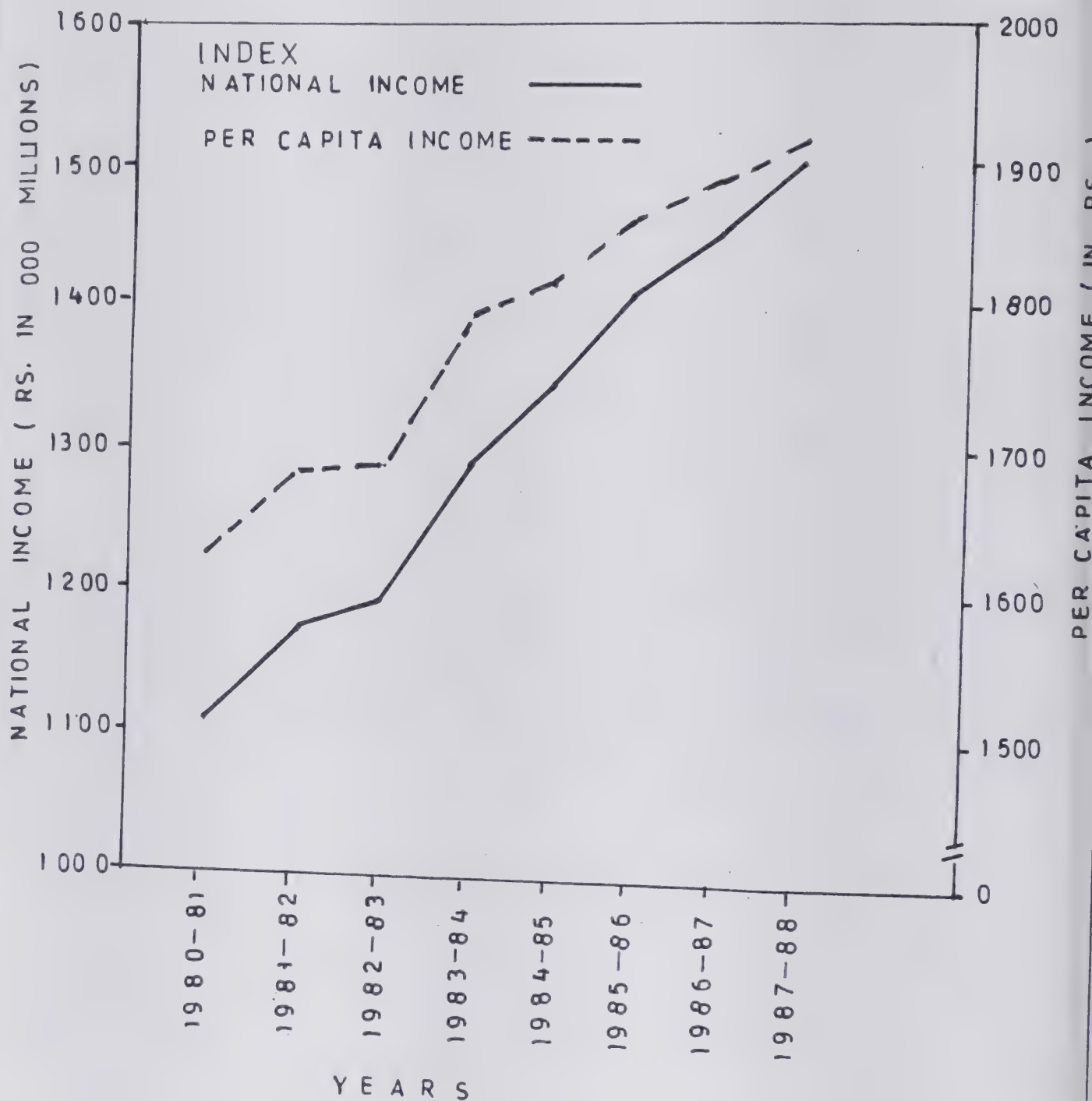
Q Quick Estimates

Source: Central Statistical Organisation.

Note: CSO has issued a New Series on National Accounts Statistics, by changing base year (1970-71) to the base year (1980-81). The above figures are based on the New Series. For further details, reference may be made to CSO publication entitled, "New Series on National Accounts Statistics with 1980-81 as base year", issued in February, 1988. Due to comprehensive changes made both in the methodology and the data base, the new series is not comparable to the series with 1970-71 as the base year.

CHART:- C-1

NATIONAL INCOME & PER CAPITA INCOME IN INDIA  
AT 1980-81 PRICES





TABLE—C.2

**NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST  
OF VARIOUS STATES/UTs. AT CURRENT PRICES, 1980-81 to 1987-88**

(Rs. in million)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (P)	1987-88 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73450	89815	97055	117533	122801	135091	141101	160635
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	952	1249	1702	2030	2310	2768	3021	NA
3.	Assam	23561	29778	33982	37657	47251	51176	54755	59778
4.	Goa	3179	3471	4189	4656	5608	6033	6797	7400
5.	Gujarat	65920	82222	86895	109071	114331	113590	134973	139374
6.	Haryana	30100	34677	39609	43090	47080	55978	59305	64782
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7054	8624	9464	10619	10675	12280	14039	15542
8.	Kerala	36551	38578	44887	5239	57643	59490	68298	74263
9.	Manipur	2233	2570	2629	3145	3508	3874	4225	4720
10.	Meghalaya	1624	1840	2059	2404	2760	3093	3535	3809
11.	Mizoram	622	701	777	947	1220	1649	NA	NA
12.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1166	1347	NA
13.	Tamil Nadu	72182	86767	88209	102222	120278	139652	154969	170339
14.	Uttar Pradesh	146102	155954	181758	201314	221557	252806	282604	316364
15.	Pondicherry	1938	2119	2351	2625	2911	3166	3305	3775

NA — Not Available      P — Provisional      Q — Quick Estimates

Note: Owing to the differences in methodology and source material used the figures for different States are not strictly comparable.

Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics of respective State Govts. for S.D.P. estimates.

TABLE-C.2.1

PER CAPITA NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES AND AT  
CONSTANT (1980-81)  
PRICES OF VARIOUS STATES/UTs. (1980-81 TO 1987-88)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (P)	1987-88 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) At Current Prices	1384	1658	1757	2088	2141	2313	2372	2653
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	1384	1562	1549	1583	1506	1553	1452	1495
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	(i) At Current Prices	1525	1943	2575	2986	3300	3850	4087	NA
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	1525	1706	2116	2218	2344	2467	2518	NA
3.	Assam	(i) At Current Prices	1200	1474	1641	1777	2182	2313	2420	2583
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	1200	1307	1367	1375	1457	1483	1474	1516
4.	Goa	(i) At Current Prices	3169	3401	4012	4348	5105	5360	5901	6284
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	3169	2757	3216	3088	3522	3338	3473	3545
5.	Gujarat	(i) At Current Prices	1950	2383	2469	3030	3115	3037	3543	3592
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	1950	2106	2019	2248	2206	1976	2124	1948
6.	Haryana	(i) At Current Prices	2353	2641	2935	3103	3297	3818	3947	4214
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	2353	2365	2449	2440	2463	2753	2690	2572
7.	Himachal Pradesh	(i) At Current Prices	1662	1991	2143	2359	2328	2630	2955	3217
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	1662	1768	1696	1740	1617	1749	1869	1822
8.	Kerala	(i) At Current Prices	1444	1501	1715	1963	2123	2152	2424	2598
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	1444	1403	1407	1317	1378	1391	1384	1386
9.	Manipur	(i) At Current Prices	1564	1780	1773	2068	2248	2419	2575	2806
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	1564	1599	1560	1651	1660	1686	1655	1705
10.	Meghalaya	(i) At Current Prices	1230	1355	1474	1672	1869	2037	2263	2371
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	1230	1236	1243	1247	1285	1310	1326	1338
11.	Mizoram	(i) At Current Prices	1289	1383	1471	1724	2139	2788	NA	NA
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Sikkim	(i) At Current Prices	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3110	3471	NA
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	Tamil Nadu	(i) At Current Prices	1498	1776	1777	2024	2341	2674	2921	3163
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	1498	1640	1527	1582	1758	1855	1875	1943
14.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) At Current Prices	1332	1389	1584	1718	1853	2072	2269	2488
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	1332	1326	1401	1425	1414	1438	1483	1486
15.	Pondicherry	(i) At Current Prices	3159	3368	3643	3964	4285	4541	4620	5142
		(ii) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	3159	3084	3182	3206	3294	3343	3308	3337

NA - Not Available

P - Provisional

Q - Quick Estimates

Note: Owing to the differences in methodology and source material used the figures for different states are not strictly comparable.

Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics of respective State Govts. for S.D.P. estimates.



TABLE-C.3

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR AS ON 31.3.1988\* (in Thousands)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total			Women			Percentage of women to total		
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	North Zone	2954.1	872.3	3826.4	351.0	108.4	459.5	11.9	12.4	12.0
	1. Haryana	382.8	192.8	575.6	49.5	14.9	64.4	12.9	7.7	11.2
	2. Punjab	547.6	207.0	754.6	78.3	20.4	98.7	14.3	9.9	13.1
	3. Himachal Pradesh	260.8	23.8	284.6	25.9	2.9	28.9	9.9	12.4	10.2
	4. Chandigarh	56.9	15.7	72.6	8.4	2.5	10.9	14.8	16.1	15.1
	5. Delhi	597.9	213.0	810.9	72.2	24.3	96.4	12.1	11.4	11.9
	6. Rajasthan	916.7	210.6	1127.4	98.8	41.7	140.4	10.8	19.8	12.5
	7. Jammu & Kashmir	191.5	9.3	200.8	18.0	1.7	19.7	9.4	18.6	9.8
II.	Central Zone	3436.3	768.6	4204.9	274.4	67.0	341.4	8.0	8.7	8.1
	8. Madhya Pradesh	1327.2	226.7	1553.8	127.4	22.0	149.4	9.6	9.7	9.6
	9. Uttar Pradesh	2109.1	541.9	2651.0	146.9	45.1	192.0	7.0	8.3	7.2
III.	North Eastern Zone	734.4	524.4	1258.8	93.5	240.3	333.8	12.7	45.8	26.5
	10. Assam	457.1	507.6	964.8	50.3	234.3	284.6	11.0	46.1	29.5
	11. Meghalaya	56.9	4.5	61.3	9.3	1.7	11.0	16.4	38.7	18.0
	12. Manipur	48.3	0.4	48.7	6.7	0.1	6.8	13.9	12.8	13.9
	13. Mizoram	23.6	1.4	25.0	5.4	0.4	5.8	22.8	27.4	23.0
	14. Nagaland	67.8	1.5	69.3	9.8	0.4	10.2	14.5	28.1	14.7
	15. Tripura	80.7	9.0	89.7	12.0	3.5	15.5	14.8	38.8	17.2
IV.	Eastern Zone	3601.0	1277.5	4878.5	239.9	168.6	408.5	6.7	13.2	8.3
	16. Bihar	1400.0	261.5	1661.6	90.3	16.3	106.6	6.4	6.2	6.4
	17. Orissa	607.7	87.6	695.3	42.2	11.4	53.6	6.9	13.0	7.7
	18. West Bengal	1593.3	928.4	2521.7	107.4	140.9	248.3	6.7	15.2	9.8
V.	Western Zone	3164.0	2032.5	5196.6	419.1	224.3	643.4	13.2	11.0	12.4
	19. Gujarat	907.4	651.1	1558.5	126.2	57.3	183.4	13.9	8.8	11.7
	20. Maharashtra	2196.4	1353.1	3549.5	281.3	161.7	443.0	12.8	12.0	12.5
	21. Goa, Daman & Diu	60.3	28.3	88.5	11.6	5.3	16.9	19.2	18.8	19.1
VI.	Southern Zone	4408.6	1943.7	6352.2	715.6	533.7	1249.2	16.2	27.5	19.7
	22. Andhra Pradesh	1305.9	351.5	1657.4	130.5	71.6	202.0	10.0	20.4	12.2
	23. Karnataka	962.2	389.3	1351.5	135.4	67.2	202.6	14.1	17.3	15.0
	24. Kerala	586.1	511.0	1097.1	164.7	227.8	392.5	28.1	44.6	35.8
	25. Pondicherry	40.0	8.8	48.9	5.8	0.9	6.7	14.5	10.2	13.7
	26. Tamil Nadu	1514.3	683.1	2197.4	279.1	166.2	445.4	18.4	24.3	20.3
	27. A&N Island**	27.7	3.3	30.9	2.7	0.1	2.8	9.9	3.0	9.2
Grand Total		18326.1	7422.2	25748.3	2096.2	1342.5	3438.7	11.4	18.1	13.4

\* Provisional

\*\* The Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is outside the zonal classification as per the State Reorganisation Act, 1956.

Source: D.G.E. &amp; T, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

TABLE—C.4

## WORK PARTICIPATION RATES FOR MAIN WORKERS BY AGE AND SEX 1971, 1981

Age Group	Total Rural Urban	Males		Females	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	Total	52.61	51.62	12.06	13.99
	Rural	53.62	52.62	13.36	16.00
	Urban	48.80	48.54	6.65	7.28
0-14	Total	6.65	5.48	2.63	2.95
	Rural	7.56	6.31	3.05	3.52
	Urban	2.75	2.49	0.82	0.91
15-19	Total	55.32	51.00	15.78	18.46
	Rural	62.31	58.03	18.80	22.74
	Urban	33.13	31.51	5.51	6.21
20-24	Total	81.43	76.89	18.12	20.39
	Rural	86.56	82.69	20.58	24.36
	Urban	67.49	63.31	9.54	9.32
25-29	Total	94.27	91.00	20.01	22.59
	Rural	95.45	92.78	22.16	26.20
	Urban	90.54	86.54	11.68	12.26
30-39	Total	97.12	96.25	21.70	25.32
	Rural	97.61	96.73	23.78	28.53
	Urban	95.45	94.98	13.11	14.95
40-49	Total	97.08	96.81	22.63	25.99
	Rural	97.62	97.25	24.43	28.92
	Urban	95.15	95.51	14.53	15.39
50-59	Total	94.03	92.46	19.64	21.53
	Rural	95.50	94.08	21.08	23.90
	Urban	87.85	86.93	12.71	12.40
60+	Total	73.82	63.88	10.64	10.15
	Rural	77.52	67.78	11.49	11.27
	Urban	55.35	47.60	6.46	5.63

Note: The data for 1971 have been adjusted to exclude that relating to Assam for comparability with the 1981 census data.

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India, Census of India, 1981, based on 20 percent data.



TABLE—C.5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN PLUS MARGINAL) BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1981

Industrial Category	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
i) Cultivators	43.70	33.20	41.50	47.70	42.04	43.66	37.43
ii) Agricultural labourers	19.56	46.18	33.57	41.63	26.33	19.84	44.85
iii) Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	2.37	1.84	3.61	1.67	2.24	2.39	1.79
iv) Mining and quarrying	0.63	0.35	0.30	0.07	0.53	0.63	0.27
v) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs							
a) Household industry	3.18	4.59	2.87	4.07	3.51	3.17	4.44
b) Other than household industry	8.91	3.60	5.01	2.01	7.35	8.83	3.14
vi) Constructions	1.88	0.87	2.09	0.37	1.58	1.88	0.72
vii) Trade and commerce	7.41	2.04	4.75	1.17	5.91	7.36	1.79
viii) Transport, storage and communications	3.36	0.37	1.86	0.07	2.54	3.33	0.28
ix) Other services	9.00	6.96	4.44	1.24	7.97	8.91	5.29

Note: Excludes Assam

Sources: Office of the Registrar General, India, Census of India, 1981, based on 20 percent data.

TABLE—C.6

ENROLMENT BY LEVEL AND SEX-1987-88  
(ALL INDIA)

Stage	Enrolment & Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Elementary Stage (Classes I-VIII) (Age-Group 6-14 Yrs)	74377330 (97.03)	48480725 (66.81)	122858055 (82.33)
2. High/Hr. Sec. Stage (Classes IX-XII) (Age-Group 14-17 Yrs)	10565189 (28.71)	4932689 (14.29)	15497878 (21.73)
3. Higher Education Stage* (General Education) (17-23 years Age' Group)	3800916 (N.A.)	1659276 (N.A.)	5460192 (N.A.)

\* Includes Inter/Jr. Colleges, Pre-degree, Pre-Univ., B.Com., M.Com., B.Sc., M.Sc., B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. only.

Note: Figures within brackets indicate the % of enrolment in schools to the total in the eligible age-group.

Source: Selected Educational Statistics 1987-88.

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**TABLE—C.7**  
**ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN INDIA—PROGRESS OF ENROLMENT**  
(Million Persons)

Year	Primary Level (Class I-V) (Age 6-11 years)			Middle Level (Class VI-VIII) (Age 6-14 years)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	13.8	5.4	19.2	2.6	0.5	3.1
1955-56	17.5	7.7	25.2	3.4	0.9	4.3
1960-61	23.6	11.4	35.0	5.1	1.6	6.7
1965-66	32.2	18.3	50.5	9.7	2.8	12.5
1970-71	35.7	21.3	57.0	9.4	3.9	13.3
1975-76	40.7	25.0	65.7	11.0	5.0	16.0
1976-77	42.7	26.4	69.1	11.4	5.3	16.7
1977-78	43.2	26.9	70.1	12.0	5.7	17.7
1978-79	44.0	28.2	72.2	12.1	6.0	18.1
1979-80	44.2	27.3	71.5	13.0	6.3	19.3
1980-81	45.3	28.5	73.8	13.9	6.8	20.7
1981-82	46.7	29.4	76.1	14.7	7.2	21.9
1982-83	48.6	30.9	79.5	15.7	7.9	23.6
1983-84	50.4	32.2	82.6	16.6	8.6	25.2
1984-85	51.9	33.7	85.6	17.2	9.0	26.2
1985-86	52.2	35.2	87.4	17.7	9.6	27.3
1986-87(P)	53.8	36.1	89.9	18.6	10.2	28.8
1987-88(P)	55.1	37.8	92.9	19.2	10.7	29.9
(7th Plan Target)	55.0	41.0	96.0	25.1	16.5	41.6
Enrolment as Percentage of the Corresponding Age-Group						
1950-51	60.6	24.8	43.1	20.6	4.6	12.9
1960-61	82.6	41.4	62.4	33.2	11.3	22.5
1970-71	92.6	59.1	76.4	46.5	20.8	34.2
1975-76	95.7	62.0	79.3	47.0	23.3	35.6
1978-79	100.2	67.8	84.5	49.4	26.0	38.0
1979-80	99.3	65.0	82.7	52.0	26.4	39.6
1980-81	95.8	64.1	80.5	54.3	28.6	41.9
1981-82	98.9	66.2	83.1	56.0	29.7	43.3
1982-83	103.0	69.7	86.8	58.3	31.8	45.5
1983-84	106.9	72.6	90.2	60.6	33.2	47.3
1984-85	110.3	75.9	93.6	61.3	34.1	48.1
1985-86	111.1	75.9	95.6	61.8	35.3	48.9
1986-87(P)	111.8	79.2	95.9	66.5	38.9	53.1
1987-88(P)	113.1	81.7	97.8	68.9	40.6	55.1
(7th Plan Target)	122.3	97.4	114.3	80.5	52.1	66.8

P =Provisional

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education) and Draft Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Planning Commission

Note: Revised population estimates (single year based on 1981 Census as supplied by the R.G. Office have been used to work out enrolment as percentage of the corresponding age-group population for the period 1980-81 to 1987-88.



TABLE—C.7.1

ENROLMENT RATIO IN CLASSES I-V AND VI-VIII  
OF SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION - 1987-88\*

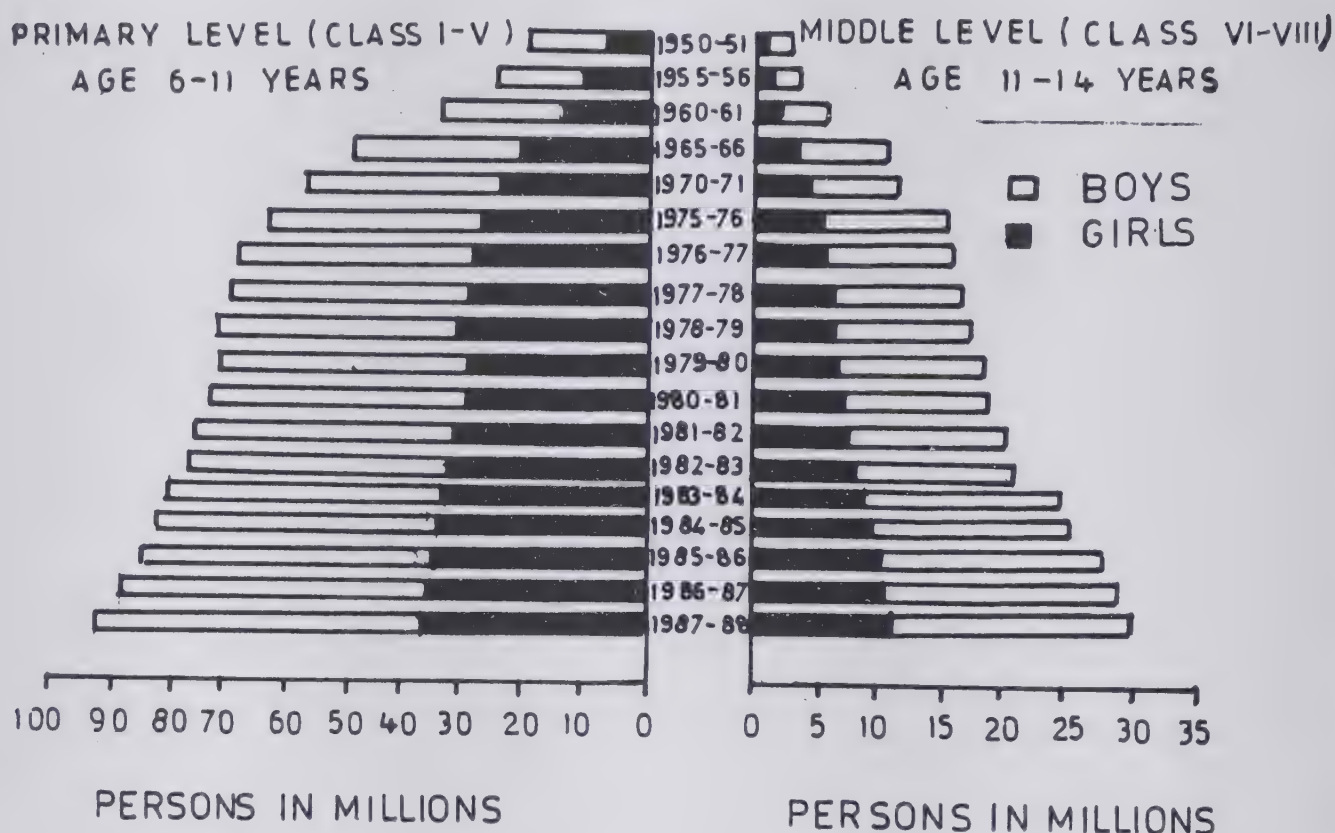
Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Classes (I-V) (6-11 years)			Classes VI-VIII (11-14 years)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	118.15	88.47	103.45	61.07	34.80	48.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	110.06	75.54	92.91	47.87	26.55	37.47
3.	Assam	112.22	98.78	105.71	60.19	44.76	52.75
4.	Bihar	107.18	53.79	80.81	49.73	17.08	33.60
5.	Goa	119.63	108.49	114.10	110.57	95.82	103.31
6.	Gujarat	128.09	99.87	114.27	68.41	44.77	56.91
7.	Haryana	97.61	72.82	85.41	81.32	44.14	63.73
8.	Himachal Pradesh	121.63	104.61	113.20	108.94	76.37	92.89
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	101.31	66.91	84.61	71.19	39.65	55.93
10.	Karnataka	112.96	96.19	104.70	63.02	45.09	54.11
11.	Kerala	109.14	106.98	108.08	98.00	95.73	96.88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	119.51	78.24	99.50	71.10	28.99	50.45
13.	Maharashtra	130.74	112.17	121.70	81.98	55.84	69.24
14.	Manipur	125.33	104.79	115.29	82.69	60.93	71.96
15.	Meghalaya	102.29	99.01	100.64	61.95	53.46	57.66
16.	Mizoram	139.59	134.17	136.94	71.13	70.24	70.69
17.	Nagaland	118.82	117.73	118.28	60.72	52.44	56.68
18.	Orissa	112.35	83.57	98.14	51.39	28.42	39.91
19.	Punjab	97.65	91.80	94.89	67.00	56.51	62.08
20.	Rajasthan	110.01	47.17	79.56	63.91	16.99	41.23
21.	Sikkim	127.99	105.42	116.81	59.06	49.35	54.37
22.	Tamil Nadu	139.57	123.76	131.83	97.21	70.96	84.29
23.	Tripura	142.81	118.09	130.66	76.51	57.95	67.40
24.	Uttar Pradesh	93.88	53.27	74.74	64.39	24.51	45.69
25.	West Bengal	134.87	101.02	118.09	72.72	57.58	65.20
26.	A & N Islands	106.92	91.63	99.17	98.23	85.78	92.28
27.	Chandigarh	64.47	62.78	63.68	59.30	53.52	56.65
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	105.31	77.58	92.04	53.85	33.93	44.11
29.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Delhi	89.65	92.15	90.81	85.16	79.19	82.44
31.	Lakshadweep	158.39	131.70	144.59	115.00	80.07	97.53
32.	Pondicherry	135.81	122.23	129.09	120.98	72.89	96.98
	India	113.13	81.75	97.86	68.87	40.62	55.14

\* Provisional

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education)

CHART:- C-2

# ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN INDIA-PROGRESS OF ENROLMENT





TABLE—C.8

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION 1971 AND 1981 (CENSUS)

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Percentage of literates to total population					
		1971			1981		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	29.45	39.45	18.70	36.23*	46.89*	24.82*
	STATES						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.57	33.18	15.75	29.94	39.26	20.39
2.	Assam	28.15	36.68	18.63	NA	NA	NA
3.	Bihar	19.94	30.64	8.72	26.20	38.11	13.62
4.	Gujarat	35.79	46.11	24.75	43.70	54.44	32.30
5.	Haryana	26.89	37.29	14.89	36.14	48.20	22.27
6.	Himachal Pradesh	31.96	43.19	20.23	42.48	53.19	31.46
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.58	26.75	9.28	26.67	36.29	15.88
8.	Karnataka	31.52	41.62	20.97	38.46	48.81	27.71
9.	Kerala	60.42	66.62	54.31	70.42	75.26	65.73
10.	Madhya Pradesh	22.14	32.70	10.92	27.87	39.49	15.53
11.	Maharashtra	39.18	51.04	26.43	47.18	58.79	34.79
12.	Manipur	32.91	46.04	19.53	41.35	53.29	29.06
13.	Meghalaya	29.49	34.12	24.50	34.08	37.89	30.08
14.	Nagaland	27.40	35.02	18.65	42.57	50.06	33.89
15.	Orissa	26.18	38.29	13.92	34.23	47.10	21.12
16.	Punjab	33.67	40.38	25.90	40.86	47.16	33.69
17.	Rajasthan	19.07	28.74	8.46	24.38	36.30	11.42
18.	Sikkim	17.74	25.37	8.90	34.05	43.95	22.20
19.	Tamil Nadu	39.46	51.78	26.86	46.76	58.26	34.99
20.	Tripura	30.98	40.20	21.19	42.12	51.70	32.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	21.70	31.50	10.55	27.16	38.76	14.04
22.	West Bengal	33.20	42.81	22.42	40.94	50.67	30.25
	UNION TERRITORIES						
1.	A&N Islands	43.59	51.64	31.11	51.56	58.72	42.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.29	17.82	3.71	20.79	28.94	11.32
3.	Chandigarh	61.56	66.97	54.35	64.79	69.00	59.31
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.97	22.15	7.84	26.67	36.32	16.78
5.	Delhi	56.61	63.71	47.75	61.54	68.40	53.07
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	44.75	54.31	35.09	56.66	65.59	47.56
7.	Lakshadweep	43.66	56.48	30.56	55.07	65.24	44.65
8.	Mizoram	53.79	60.49	46.71	59.88	64.46	54.91
9.	Pondicherry	46.02	57.29	34.62	55.85	65.84	45.71

\* Excludes Assam

NA: Not Available

Source: Census of India 1981, Series 1, India, Part II B (i) Primary Census Abstract, General Population, Registrar General & Census Commissioner. India, New Delhi.

**TABLE—C.9**  
LITERACY RATES FOR ALL AGES AND FOR AGES ABOVE 5, 10, 15 AND 35 BY SEX,  
1971, 1981

1	Age Group India/State	Total Rural Urban	1971			1981		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ALL AGES							
	INDIA	Total	29.48	39.52	18.70	36.23	46.89	24.82
		Rural	23.69	33.76	13.08	29.65	40.79	17.96
		Urban	52.37	61.24	42.05	57.40	65.83	47.82
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Total	24.57	33.18	15.75	29.94	39.26	20.39
		Rural	19.19	27.31	10.92	23.24	32.25	14.08
		Urban	47.08	57.30	36.31	51.99	61.88	41.55
2.	Bihar	Total	19.94	30.64	8.72	26.20	38.11	13.62
		Rural	17.17	27.64	6.39	22.50	34.38	10.17
		Urban	44.92	55.43	31.89	52.18	62.47	39.81
3.	Gujarat	Total	35.79	46.11	24.75	43.70	54.44	32.30
		Rural	28.33	38.92	17.19	36.20	47.85	24.06
		Urban	54.90	63.96	44.77	60.31	68.62	51.13
4.	Haryana	Total	26.89	37.29	14.89	36.14	48.20	22.27
		Rural	21.72	32.57	9.24	30.33	43.44	15.37
		Urban	51.00	59.12	41.48	56.86	64.95	47.35
5.	Karnataka	Total	31.52	41.62	20.97	38.46	48.81	27.71
		Rural	25.13	35.40	14.54	31.05	42.06	19.77
		Urban	51.43	60.40	41.61	56.71	64.98	47.78
6.	Kerala	Total	60.42	66.62	54.31	70.42	75.26	65.73
		Rural	59.28	65.57	53.10	69.11	74.13	64.25
		Urban	66.31	71.99	60.62	76.11	80.10	72.20
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Total	22.14	32.70	10.92	29.79	39.49	19.48
		Rural	16.81	27.05	6.10	23.62	32.91	13.91
		Urban	49.55	60.46	36.98	54.02	64.41	42.26
8.	Maharashtra	Total	39.18	51.04	26.43	47.18	58.79	34.79
		Rural	30.63	43.22	17.84	38.15	51.25	24.88
		Urban	58.07	66.88	47.33	63.92	71.80	54.65
9.	Orissa	Total	26.18	38.29	13.92	34.23	47.10	21.12
		Rural	24.09	36.14	12.06	31.49	44.51	18.45
		Urban	49.00	59.94	36.05	54.77	65.13	42.72
10.	Punjab	Total	33.67	40.38	25.90	40.86	47.16	33.69
		Rural	27.81	34.69	19.88	35.21	41.91	27.63
		Urban	52.49	58.55	45.41	55.63	60.73	49.72
11.	Rajasthan	Total	19.07	28.74	8.46	24.38	36.30	11.42
		Rural	13.85	22.87	4.03	17.99	29.65	5.46
		Urban	43.46	55.52	29.68	48.35	60.55	34.45



TABLE—C.9 (continued)

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamil Nadu	Total	39.46	51.78	26.86	46.76	58.26	34.99
	Rural	32.13	45.14	18.98	38.56	51.16	25.80
	Urban	56.36	66.76	45.42	63.45	72.50	53.99
Uttar Pradesh	Total	21.70	31.50	10.55	27.16	38.76	14.04
	Rural	18.13	28.02	6.99	23.06	35.18	9.49
	Urban	43.63	52.08	33.33	45.88	54.73	35.43
West Bengal	Total	33.20	42.81	22.42	40.94	50.67	30.25
	Rural	25.72	35.80	15.02	33.12	43.58	22.06
	Urban	55.93	62.01	47.84	62.66	69.08	54.82
AND ABOVE							
INDIA							
	Total	34.46	46.01	21.95	41.42	53.45	28.46
	Rural	27.81	39.52	15.40	34.03	46.72	20.65
	Urban	60.15	69.80	48.73	64.83	73.91	54.38
Andhra Pradesh	Total	28.52	38.43	18.32	34.08	44.61	23.25
	Rural	22.30	31.68	12.72	26.49	36.71	16.07
	Urban	54.29	65.94	41.97	58.91	69.92	47.22
Bihar	Total	23.35	35.78	10.23	30.24	43.78	15.79
	Rural	20.13	32.37	7.50	26.01	39.62	11.79
	Urban	51.81	63.17	37.33	59.48	70.46	45.96
Gujarat	Total	41.84	53.78	29.00	49.90	62.07	36.94
	Rural	33.31	45.72	20.23	41.46	64.77	27.57
	Urban	63.23	73.33	51.81	68.41	77.60	58.18
Haryana	Total	31.91	44.02	17.78	41.62	55.30	25.76
	Rural	25.93	38.66	11.10	35.08	50.06	17.84
	Urban	58.90	67.98	48.14	64.61	73.42	54.11
Karnataka	Total	36.83	48.52	24.56	43.91	55.66	31.67
	Rural	29.48	41.49	17.09	35.56	48.17	22.66
	Urban	59.34	69.33	48.28	64.24	73.38	54.32
Kerala	Total	69.75	77.13	62.53	78.85	84.56	73.36
	Rural	68.54	76.06	61.22	77.56	83.49	71.86
	Urban	75.92	82.50	69.33	84.40	89.12	79.81
Madhya Pradesh	Total	26.37	38.77	13.08	32.23	45.50	18.02
	Rural	20.08	32.18	7.32	24.61	38.07	10.46
	Urban	58.13	70.37	43.78	61.73	73.05	48.71
Maharashtra	Total	45.77	59.40	31.00	53.54	66.61	39.54
	Rural	36.09	50.96	21.01	43.47	58.51	28.29
	Urban	66.56	75.82	54.98	72.00	80.32	62.07
Orissa	Total	30.53	44.50	16.29	38.82	53.33	23.99
	Rural	28.09	42.04	14.10	35.70	50.44	20.93
	Urban	57.03	68.97	42.54	62.19	73.30	49.00
Punjab	Total	38.69	46.22	29.91	46.31	53.29	38.31
	Rural	32.02	39.79	22.99	39.92	47.38	31.43
	Urban	59.97	66.64	52.13	63.05	68.59	56.58

TABLE—C.9 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Rajasthan	Total	22.58	33.88	10.06	28.36	42.02	13.34
		Rural	16.44	27.04	4.80	21.01	34.49	6.40
		Urban	50.82	64.53	34.94	55.51	68.99	39.89
12.	Tamil Nadu	Total	45.40	59.54	30.92	52.63	65.58	39.37
		Rural	37.03	52.06	21.87	43.54	57.83	29.10
		Urban	64.57	76.30	52.16	70.92	80.91	60.45
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Total	25.44	36.69	12.46	31.36	44.48	16.32
		Rural	21.29	32.72	8.27	26.69	40.50	11.05
		Urban	50.53	59.73	39.07	52.44	61.94	40.98
14.	West Bengal	Total	38.86	49.56	26.56	46.32	57.03	34.42
		Rural	30.61	42.25	18.05	38.07	49.98	25.34
		Urban	62.25	68.20	54.12	68.50	74.85	60.72
<u>10 AND ABOVE</u>								
INDIA								
		Total	36.84	49.92	22.60	43.56	57.02	29.02
		Rural	29.88	43.18	15.81	35.90	50.14	20.89
		Urban	62.98	73.79	49.94	67.19	77.24	55.46
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Total	30.13	41.25	18.65	35.03	46.63	23.07
		Rural	23.72	34.20	12.99	27.14	38.32	15.72
		Urban	56.41	69.58	42.36	60.50	72.80	47.33
2.	Bihar	Total	25.43	39.61	10.54	32.09	47.31	15.85
		Rural	22.07	36.05	7.77	27.73	43.06	11.78
		Urban	54.55	67.07	38.07	61.61	73.66	46.40
3.	Gujarat	Total	45.09	58.82	30.37	51.65	65.26	37.20
		Rural	36.10	50.38	21.13	42.78	57.67	27.33
		Urban	67.00	78.59	53.82	70.69	81.00	59.19
4.	Haryana	Total	34.42	48.14	18.41	43.40	58.60	25.73
		Rural	28.04	42.44	11.32	36.62	53.28	17.46
		Urban	67.20	83.40	49.73	66.50	76.35	54.63
5.	Karnataka	Total	38.62	51.71	24.75	45.64	58.74	31.89
		Rural	30.96	44.38	17.04	36.88	50.92	22.45
		Urban	61.62	72.90	48.93	66.55	76.84	55.24
6.	Kerala	Total	72.84	81.62	64.33	80.95	87.63	74.58
		Rural	71.65	80.62	63.00	79.65	86.60	73.04
		Urban	78.83	86.57	71.13	86.45	91.93	81.16
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Total	28.95	43.17	13.61	34.74	49.69	18.63
		Rural	22.28	36.15	7.61	26.72	41.93	10.69
		Urban	61.88	75.89	45.16	64.91	77.49	50.18
8.	Maharashtra	Total	48.69	64.07	31.83	55.33	69.94	39.58
		Rural	38.60	55.64	21.33	44.84	61.80	27.78
		Urban	69.44	79.57	56.38	74.03	83.19	62.86
9.	Orissa	Total	32.91	48.68	16.69	41.08	57.37	24.34
		Rural	30.44	46.20	14.51	37.89	54.47	21.24
		Urban	59.49	72.75	42.88	64.67	76.94	49.71



TABLE—C.9 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Punjab	Total	40.21	48.79	30.20	47.16	54.98	38.18
		Rural	33.18	42.00	22.92	40.51	48.81	31.06
		Urban	62.27	69.88	53.25	64.47	70.79	57.04
11.	Rajasthan	Total	24.55	37.31	10.44	30.62	45.91	13.78
		Rural	18.01	29.91	4.99	22.89	37.97	6.60
		Urban	54.12	69.77	35.88	58.53	73.49	40.92
12.	Tamil Nadu	Total	46.29	62.21	30.00	53.45	67.89	38.68
		Rural	37.73	54.57	20.76	43.74	59.59	27.77
		Urban	65.77	79.14	51.59	72.90	84.17	61.03
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Total	27.45	40.16	12.83	33.67	48.44	16.75
		Rural	23.06	35.94	8.49	28.76	44.33	11.22
		Urban	53.76	64.08	40.60	55.32	65.87	42.35
14.	West Bengal	Total	42.42	54.32	28.34	49.57	61.49	36.17
		Rural	33.79	47.05	19.15	41.26	54.79	26.64
		Urban	65.42	71.59	56.63	70.75	77.45	62.40
15 AND ABOVE								
INDIA		Total	34.04	47.69	19.32	40.82	54.91	25.70
		Rural	26.98	40.51	12.88	32.78	47.38	17.59
		Urban	60.28	72.42	45.42	65.09	76.28	51.88
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Total	28.26	40.05	16.16	32.50	44.50	20.17
		Rural	22.03	32.95	10.95	24.61	35.86	13.21
		Urban	53.74	68.33	38.11	57.83	71.45	43.19
2.	Bihar	Total	23.51	37.88	8.85	32.15	49.06	13.14
		Rural	20.20	34.15	6.39	28.35	45.51	9.41
		Urban	52.22	66.03	33.84	59.08	72.56	41.85
3.	Gujarat	Total	42.00	56.41	26.75	48.26	62.73	33.08
		Rural	32.69	47.27	17.72	38.60	54.13	22.77
		Urban	64.22	77.24	49.46	68.43	79.93	55.62
4.	Haryana	Total	29.74	42.74	14.61	39.16	54.41	21.42
		Rural	23.02	36.09	7.98	31.51	47.89	12.72
		Urban	58.18	70.10	43.59	63.90	74.89	50.49
5.	Karnataka	Total	35.93	49.76	21.11	43.04	56.93	28.26
		Rural	28.11	42.03	13.54	33.89	48.51	18.79
		Urban	59.00	71.66	44.53	64.44	75.95	51.64
6.	Kerala	Total	69.15	79.37	59.35	78.11	85.90	70.78
		Rural	67.76	78.19	57.82	76.58	84.69	68.97
		Urban	76.02	85.08	67.08	84.52	90.94	78.40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Total	26.61	41.08	11.23	32.35	47.70	15.96
		Rural	20.19	3.94	5.92	24.26	39.47	8.47
		Urban	58.46	74.13	39.66	62.40	76.42	45.78
8.	Maharashtra	Total	44.94	61.46	26.85	51.83	67.73	34.68
		Rural	34.09	51.99	16.25	40.34	58.48	22.32
		Urban	66.61	78.04	51.49	71.65	82.06	58.70
9.	Orissa	Total	31.04	47.95	13.88	38.71	55.95	20.97
		Rural	28.52	45.36	11.79	35.42	52.86	17.97
		Urban	57.30	71.91	38.67	62.62	76.22	45.61

TABLE—C.9 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Punjab	Total	35.21	44.63	24.19	42.57	51.08	32.81
		Rural	27.68	37.12	16.73	35.04	43.86	25.04
		Urban	58.32	67.34	47.53	61.73	69.10	53.01
11.	Rajasthan	Total	21.99	34.14	8.73	28.18	42.95	12.00
		Rural	15.57	26.39	3.93	20.20	34.21	5.23
		Urban	50.52	67.81	31.28	56.47	72.45	37.43
12.	Tamil Nadu	Total	42.94	59.86	25.63	50.38	65.86	34.59
		Rural	34.24	51.78	16.63	40.26	56.93	23.54
		Urban	62.76	77.72	46.78	70.62	83.28	57.27
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Total	24.49	36.97	10.43	30.74	45.60	14.03
		Rural	20.05	32.34	6.52	25.52	40.85	8.70
		Urban	51.37	62.90	36.34	53.56	65.24	39.03
14.	West Bengal	Total	40.51	53.61	24.82	48.09	61.21	33.15
		Rural	31.55	46.04	15.59	39.03	53.92	22.97
		Urban	63.52	70.64	52.91	69.76	77.21	60.08
35 AND ABOVE								
	INDIA	Total	25.16	37.97	10.75	30.27	44.72	14.54
		Rural	19.40	31.23	6.47	23.28	37.07	8.70
		Urban	49.33	64.47	30.18	54.26	69.39	36.02
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Total	21.45	32.79	9.26	24.86	37.27	11.87
		Rural	17.06	27.33	6.17	19.05	30.08	7.62
		Urban	42.45	59.17	24.18	47.17	64.14	28.84
2.	Bihar	Total	17.55	29.71	4.53	22.46	36.60	7.39
		Rural	14.87	26.26	3.01	18.85	32.27	4.95
		Urban	43.45	58.65	21.95	49.97	66.08	28.63
3.	Gujarat	Total	32.14	46.67	16.79	36.76	52.30	20.53
		Rural	23.97	37.34	10.10	27.66	42.71	12.28
		Urban	53.37	70.07	34.80	57.83	73.68	40.37
4.	Haryana	Total	17.60	26.91	6.04	24.05	36.86	9.06
		Rural	12.10	19.94	2.36	17.04	28.74	3.46
		Urban	42.45	58.45	22.61	48.85	65.04	29.31
5.	Karnataka	Total	27.60	41.68	11.62	33.14	48.83	16.12
		Rural	21.66	35.12	6.57	25.74	41.18	9.21
		Urban	47.93	63.60	29.41	53.10	68.98	35.23
6.	Kerala	Total	55.66	70.16	41.44	63.94	77.10	51.46
		Rural	54.14	68.69	39.89	61.87	75.28	49.13
		Urban	63.41	77.66	49.38	72.76	84.89	61.35
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Total	18.46	30.35	5.46	22.69	36.52	7.91
		Rural	13.59	24.05	2.36	16.45	28.98	3.39
		Urban	45.85	63.69	24.12	49.70	67.18	28.90
8.	Maharashtra	Total	32.35	48.78	13.88	38.12	56.11	18.93
		Rural	23.03	39.08	6.21	27.41	45.90	9.11
		Urban	54.57	69.47	34.70	60.17	74.99	41.74
9.	Orissa	Total	24.57	41.32	6.80	30.27	49.23	10.37
		Rural	22.77	39.28	4.12	27.69	46.55	8.41
		Urban	46.72	63.72	24.28	52.06	69.43	29.32



TABLE—C.9 (Continued)

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	Total	20.79	30.39	9.14	25.54	36.20	13.05
	Rural	14.29	22.53	4.37	18.07	27.66	6.94
	Urban	42.77	56.50	25.61	46.47	59.76	30.51
Rajasthan	Total	15.14	24.80	4.80	19.03	30.93	6.13
	Rural	10.27	18.05	1.58	12.87	22.86	2.17
	Urban	38.81	57.35	17.59	44.17	62.87	22.86
Tamil Nadu	Total	33.75	51.92	14.26	38.87	56.98	19.73
	Rural	26.57	44.15	8.04	29.94	47.32	10.95
	Urban	52.02	71.15	30.59	59.01	77.13	39.17
Uttar Pradesh	Total	17.13	26.88	5.56	20.92	33.09	7.01
	Rural	13.56	22.58	3.07	16.52	28.03	3.63
	Urban	41.48	54.18	24.12	43.32	57.48	25.42
West Bengal	Total	32.46	46.46	14.78	40.34	56.75	21.03
	Rural	23.75	37.83	7.53	30.76	48.56	11.54
	Urban	56.11	66.70	38.84	62.82	73.64	47.20

Note: The data for 1971 has been adjusted to exclude that relating to Assam for comparability with 1981 census data which excludes Assam. The 1981 figures are based on 20 per cent data.

Source: Registrar General, India

TABLE—C.10

PER CAPITA NET AVAILABILITY PER DAY OF FOODGRAINS IN INDIA (1951-1988)  
(in grams)

Year	Cereals	Pulses	Total
1951	334.2	60.7	394.9
56	360.4	70.3	430.7
61	399.7	69.0	468.7
66	359.9	48.2	408.1
71	417.6	51.2	468.8
76	373.8	50.5	424.3
77	386.4	43.2	429.6
78	422.4	45.4	467.8
79	431.8	44.8	476.6
80	379.5	30.9	410.4
81*	416.2	37.5	453.7
82*	414.8	39.2	454.0
83*	396.9	39.5	436.4
84*	436.1	41.8	477.9
85*	415.6	38.1	453.7
86*	434.2	41.9	476.1
87*	436.2	35.9	472.1
88*	408.2	33.2	441.4

Provisional

Production Figures relates to agricultural year July to June; 1956 figures correspond to the production of 1955-56 and so on for the subsequent years.

Source: Economic Survey 1988-89.

TABLE—C.11

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BELOW THE POVERTY LINE BY STATES SEPARATELY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS: 1983-84 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (lakhs)	% age	Number (lakhs)	% age	Number (lakhs)	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164.4	38.7	40.7	29.5	205.1	36.6
2.	Assam	44.9	23.8	4.9	21.6	49.8	23.3
3.	Bihar	329.4	51.4	36.1	37.0	365.5	49.1
4.	Gujarat	67.7	27.6	19.9	17.3	87.6	24.4
5.	Haryana	16.2	15.2	5.5	16.9	21.7	15.9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.8	14.0	0.3	8.0	6.1	13.3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.1	16.4	2.2	15.8	10.3	16.1
8.	Karnataka	102.9	37.5	34.7	29.2	137.6	35.3
9.	Kerala	55.9	26.1	15.6	30.1	71.5	26.6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	218.0	50.3	36.9	31.1	254.9	46.2
11.	Maharashtra	176.1	41.5	55.9	23.3	232.0	34.4
12.	Manipur	1.3	11.7	0.6	13.8	1.9	12.1
13.	Meghalaya	3.9	33.7	0.1	4.0	4.0	28.8
14.	Orissa	107.7	44.8	10.4	29.3	118.1	42.1
15.	Punjab	13.7	10.9	10.7	21.0	24.4	13.3
16.	Rajasthan	105.0	36.6	21.2	26.1	126.2	34.4
17.	Tamil Nadu	147.6	44.1	52.6	30.9	200.2	39.1
18.	Tripura	4.6	23.5	0.5	19.6	5.1	23.3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	440.0	46.5	90.6	40.3	530.6	45.1
20.	West Bengal	183.9	43.8	41.2	26.5	225.1	39.1
21.	Nagaland, Sikkim & All Union Territories	17.9	47.4	14.4	17.7	32.3	27.1
	All India	2215.0	40.4	495.0	28.1	2710.0	37.1

- Note:-
- 1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.
  - 2) For up-dating the poverty line for 1983-84, C.S.O. Poverty Consumption deflator has been used.
  - 3) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expenditure of 38th Round (Jan. 1983 to Dec. 1983).
  - 4) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.
  - 5) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1984.



# RANKING OF MAJOR STATES BY VARIOUS FERTILITY/SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sl. No.	Couple protection Rate (as on 31.3.1989)*	Crude Birth Rate (1988)*	Total Fertility Rate (1986)	Infant Mortality Rate (1988)*
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Punjab	(69.6)	Kerala	Kerala	Kerala
2. Haryana	(59.4)	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Punjab
3. Gujarat	(55.2)	Andhra Pradesh	Punjab	Maharashtra
4. Maharashtra	(55.1)	West Bengal	Karnataka	West Bengal
5. Tamil Nadu	(55.0)	Punjab	Maharashtra	Karnataka
6. Kerala	(49.7)	Karnataka	West Bengal	Tamil Nadu
7. Karnataka	(44.2)	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
8. Andhra Pradesh	(41.9)	Gujarat	Gujarat	Haryana
9. Orissa	(39.6)	Orissa	Assam	Gujarat
10. Madhya Pradesh	(38.9)	Assam	Orissa	Bihar
11. West Bengal	(32.7)	Rajasthan	Haryana	Assam
12. Uttar Pradesh	(32.2)	Haryana	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan
13. Rajasthan	(28.9)	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh
14. Bihar	(25.8)	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Orissa
15. Assam	(25.7)	Bihar	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh

\* Ranking based on provisional figures. †

TABLE—C.12 (Continued)

Sl. No.	Death Rate (1988)*	Expectation of Life at Birth (1986-91)£		Female Literacy (1981)	Females mean age at marriage (1981)
		Female	Male		
1.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1. Kerala	(6.3)	Kerala	(71.12)	Kerala	(65.73)
2. West Bengal	(8.3)	Punjab	(65.30)	Tamil Nadu	(34.79)
3. Punjab	(8.4)	Karnataka	(63.31)	Maharashtra	(34.79)
4. Maharashtra	(8.8)	Maharashtra	(62.91)	Punjab	(33.69)
5. Karnataka	(8.8)	Andhra Pradesh	(62.63)	Gujarat	(32.30)
6. Tamil Nadu	(9.2)	Haryana	(61.97)	West Bengal	(30.25)
7. Haryana	(9.7)	Gujarat	(61.49)	Karnataka	(27.71)
8. Andhra Pradesh	(9.9)	Tamil Nadu	(60.80)	Haryana	(22.27)
9. Gujarat	(10.9)	West Bengal	(59.53)	Orissa	(21.12)
10. Assam	(11.7)	Rajasthan	(58.69)	Andhra Pradesh	(20.39)
11. Orissa	(12.2)	Bihar	(57.00)	Madhya Pradesh	(15.53)
12. Bihar	(12.6)	Assam	(55.23)	Uttar Pradesh	(14.04)
13. Rajasthan	(13.2)	Orissa	(55.15)	Bihar	(13.62)
14. Uttar Pradesh	(13.1)	Madhya Pradesh	(54.71)	Rajasthan	(11.42)
15. Madhya Pradesh	(14.2)	Uttar Pradesh	(49.64)		

\* Ranking based on provisional figures.  
£ Based on projections worked out by the expert committee.  
Ranking has been done according to expectation of life at birth for females.



Sl. No.	Population Below Poverty line (1983-84)	Per Capita Net Domestic Product at 1970-71 prices (1986-87)\$	Road Length per Lakh of Population (kms) (31st March 1983)	% age of women employed in the organised Sector to the total employed in the organised sector as on 31.3.1988*
1	11	12	13	14
1.	Punjab	(13.8)	Orissa	Kerala (35.8)
2.	Haryana	(15.6)	Kerala	Assam (29.5)
3.	Gujarat	(24.3)	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu (20.3)
4.	Kerala	(26.8)	Tamil Nadu	Karnataka (15.0)
5.	Rajasthan	(34.3)	Punjab	Punjab (13.1)
6.	Maharashtra	(34.9)	Maharashtra	Rajasthan (12.5)
7.	Karnataka	(35.0)	Andhra Pradesh	Maharashtra (12.5)
8.	Andhra Pradesh	(36.4)	Rajasthan	Andhra Pradesh (12.2)
9.	West Bengal	(39.2)	Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat (11.7)
10.	Tamil Nadu	(39.6)	Haryana	Haryana (11.2)
11.	Orissa	(42.8)	Gujarat	West Bengal (9.8)
12.	Uttar Pradesh	(45.3)	Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh (9.6)
13.	Madhya Pradesh	(46.2)	Bihar	Orissa (7.7)
14.	Bihar	(49.5)	West Bengal	Uttar Pradesh (7.2)
15.				Bihar (6.4)

\$ Ranking based on quick estimates

\* Ranking based on provisional figures.

TABLE-C.12 (Continued)

Sl. No.	Levels of Female Enrolment in Schools - 1987-88		Percentage of Birth attended at institutions and by trained professional (1986)		Percentage of Maternal deaths (due to Child birth and pregnancy) to total deaths—Rural (1986)	
	(6-11 years)	(11-14 years)				
1	15	16	17	18		
1.	Tamil Nadu (123.76)	Kerala (95.73)	Kerala (86.0)	Punjab (0.2)		
2.	Maharashtra (112.17)	Tamil Nadu (70.96)	Haryana (78.7)	Karnataka (0.3)		
3.	Kerala (106.98)	West Bengal (57.58)	Punjab (77.5)	Tamil Nadu (0.4)		
4.	West Bengal (101.02)	Punjab (56.51)	Tamil Nadu (60.1)	Andhra Pradesh (0.6)		
5.	Gujarat (99.87)		Karnataka (53.6)	Maharashtra (0.6)		
6.	Assam (98.78)	Maharashtra (55.84)	Gujarat (51.8)	Gujarat (0.8)		
7.	Karnataka (96.19)	Karnataka (45.09)	Andhra Pradesh (47.3)	Orissa (1.0)		
8.	Punjab (91.80)	Gujarat (44.77)	Maharashtra (46.4)	Madhya Pradesh (1.3)		
9.	Andhra Pradesh (88.47)	Assam (44.76)	West Bengal (35.1)	Rajasthan (1.3)		
10.	Orissa (83.57)	Haryana (44.14)	Uttar Pradesh (25.4)	Bihar (1.4)		
11.	Madhya Pradesh (78.24)	Andhra Pradesh (34.80)	Madhya Pradesh (25.2)	Haryana (1.5)		
12.	Haryana (72.82)	Madhya Pradesh (28.99)	Assam (25.0)	Uttar Pradesh (1.8)		
13.	Bihar (53.79)	Orissa (28.42)	Bihar (22.0)	Assam (4.7)		
14.	Uttar Pradesh (53.27)	Uttar Pradesh (24.51)	Orissa (19.4)			
15.	Rajasthan (47.17)	Bihar (17.08)	Rajasthan (16.6)			

\* Ranking based on provisional figures.



Sl. No.	No. of doctors per lakh population as on 31.12.1987	19	No. of Registered nurses per lakh population as on 31.12.1987	20	No. of workers per lakh population as on 31.3.89*	21
1.	Karnataka	(62.4)	Kerala	(141.3)	Karnataka	(50.9)
2.	Maharashtra	(58.2)	Punjab	(111.9)	Maharashtra	(41.9)
3.	Kerala	(54.3)	Tamil Nadu	(56.9)	Uttar Pradesh	(35.7)
4.	Andhra Pradesh	(49.9)	Maharashtra	(50.9)	Orissa	(34.4)
5.	West Bengal	(47.5)	Andhra Pradesh	(25.5)	Andhra Pradesh	(32.0)
6.	Rajasthan	(28.1)	Karnataka	(21.9)	Gujarat	(30.1)
7.	Bihar	(21.1)	West Bengal	(20.5)	West Bengal	(27.0)
8.	Punjab	(19.5)	Haryana	(19.2)	Madhya Pradesh	(26.5)
9.	Haryana	(17.6)	Rajasthan	(19.2)	Kerala	(26.2)
10.	Orissa	(14.9)	Madhya Pradesh	(18.6)	Assam	(24.9)
11.	Assam	(14.6)	Gujarat	(17.9)	Tamil Nadu	(24.3)
12.	Tamil Nadu	(14.4)	Orissa	(14.3)	Haryana	(23.5)
13.	Madhya Pradesh	(14.1)	Bihar	(11.4)	Rajasthan	(20.1)
14.	Gujarat	(12.4)	Assam	(11.3)	Punjab	(13.7)
15.	Uttar Pradesh	(6.0)	Uttar Pradesh	(8.1)	Assam	(13.3)





**SECTION— D**  
**Family Welfare Performance Statistics**





TABLE— D-1

## FAMILY PLANNING ACCEPTORS BY METHODS—ALL INDIA

(Since 1956)

(Figures in Thousands)

YEAR	Sterilisations	I.U.D. Insertions	Equivalent C.C. Users@	Equivalent Oral Pill Users	Total Acceptors	Equivalent Sterilisations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1956	7				7	7
1957	14				14	14
1958	25				25	25
1959	42				42	42
1960	64				64	64
1961	105				105	105
1962	158				158	158
1963	170 (36.4)		298 (63.6)		468 (100.0)	187
1964	270 (38.0)		439 (62.0)		709 (100.0)	294
Jan. 1965 to March 1966	671 (32.5)	813 (39.3)	582 (28.2)		2066 (100.0)	974
1966-67	887 (39.2)	910 (40.2)	465 (20.6)		2262 (100.0)	1216
1967-68	1840 (61.7)	669 (22.4)	475 (15.9)		2984 (100.0)	2089
1968-69	1665 (53.6)	479 (15.4)	961 (31.0)		3105 (100.0)	1878
1969-70	1422 (41.9)	459 (13.5)	1509 (44.6)		3390 (100.0)	1659
1970-71	1330 (35.3)	476 (12.6)	1963 (52.1)		3769 (100.0)	1598
1971-72	2187 (43.5)	488 (9.7)	2354 (46.8)		5029 (100.0)	2481
1972-73	3122 (53.2)	355 (6.0)	2398 (40.8)		5875 (100.0)	3373
1973-74	942 (21.8)	372 (8.6)	3010 (69.6)		4324 (100.0)	1233
1974-75	1354 (31.4)	433 (10.1)	2521 (58.5)		4308 (100.0)	1638
1975-76	2669 (39.2)	607 (8.9)	3495 (51.4)	32 (0.5)	6804\$ (100.0)	3068
1976-77	8261 (65.9)	581 (4.6)	3634 (29.0)	58 (0.5)	12534 (100.0)	8663
1977-78	949 (21.0)	326 (7.2)	3175 (70.1)	78 (1.7)	4528 (100.0)	1242
1978-79	1484 (27.0)	552 (10.0)	3387 (61.5)	82 (1.5)	5505 (100.0)	1865
1979-80	1778 (32.4)	635 (11.6)	2987 (54.5)	82 (1.5)	5482 (100.0)	2165
1980-81	2053 (31.6)	628 (9.7)	3718 (57.3)	91 (1.4)	6490 (100.0)	2479
1981-82	2792 (34.4)	751 (9.3)	4439 (54.8)	120 (1.5)	8102 (100.0)	3302
1982-83	3983 (36.1)	1097 (10.0)	5765 (52.3)	183 (1.6)	11028 (100.0)	4689
1983-84	4532 (30.1)	2134 (14.2)	7661 (50.9)	729 (4.8)	15056 (100.0)	5750
1984-85	4085 (24.8)	2562 (15.6)	8505 (51.7)	1290 (7.9)	16442 (100.0)	5555
1985-86	4902 (25.9)	3274 (17.3)	9387 (49.6)	1358 (7.2)	18920\$ (100.0)	6665
1986-87	5043 (24.4)	3935 (19.1)	9825 (47.6)	1829 (8.9)	20632 (100.0)	7104
1987-88	4940 (21.8)	4356 (19.2)	11342 (49.9)	2064 (9.1)	22702 (100.0)	7251
1988-89*	4678 (19.2)	4851 (19.9)	12433 (51.0)	2419 (9.9)	24382 \$ (100.0)	7255

@ Net of Nirodh Distributed free to vasectomised cases from 1970-71 onwards.

\* Figures Provisional

\$ Sum of the figures given under cols. 2, 3, 4, & 5 may not tally with the figures under Col. 6 due to rounding off.

Note 1. Equivalent Sterilisation have been calculated by revised formula by adding the number of sterilisations, 1/3 the number of IUD Insertions, 1/18 the number of Equivalent C.C. Users and 1/9 the number of Equivalent Oral Pill Users.

2. Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total acceptors for each year.

TABLE — D-2

## SEX-WISE BREAK-UP OF STERILISATIONS PERFORMED (SINCE 1956)

YEAR	Number of Sterilisations		Total	Percentage of Tubectomies to Total
	VASECTOMY	TUBECTOMY		
1	2	3	4	5
1956	2395	4758	7153	66.5
1957	4152	9584	13736	69.8
1958	9189	15959	25148	63.5
1959	17633	24669	42302	58.3
1960	37596	26742	64338	41.6
1961	63880	40705	104585	38.9
1962	112357	45590	157947	28.9
1963	114621	55625	170246	32.7
1964	201171	68394	269565	25.4
January 1965 to March 1966	576609	94214	670823	14.0
1966-67	785378	101990	887368	11.5
1967-68	1648152	191659	1839811	10.4
1968-69	1383053	281764	1664817	16.9
1969-70	1055860	366258	1422118	25.8
1970-71	878800	451114	1329914	33.9
1971-72	1620076	567260	2187336	25.9
1972-73	2613263	508593	3121856	16.3
1973-74	403107	539295	942402	57.2
1974-75	611960	741899	1353859	54.8
1975-76	1438337	1230417	2668754	46.1
1976-77	6199158	2062015	8261173	25.0
1977-78	187609	761160	948769	80.2
1978-79	390922	1092985	1483907	73.7
1979-80	472687	1305237	1777924	73.4
1980-81	438909	1613861	2052770	78.6
1981-82	573469	2218905	2792374	79.5
1982-83	585489	3397700	3983189	85.3
1983-84	661041	3871181	4532222	85.4
1984-85	549703	3534880	4084583	86.5
1985-86	639477	4262132	4901609	87.0
1986-87	809605	4233580	5043185	83.9
1987-88	754086	4185670	4939756	84.7
1988-89*	617328	4060827	4678155	86.8
Cumulative upto March'89 since inception	26457072	41966622	68423694	61.3

\* Provisional



CHART:-D-1

FAMILY PLANNING METHODS  
FAMILY PLANNING ACCEPTORS BY METHODS  
(1968-69 TO 1988-89)

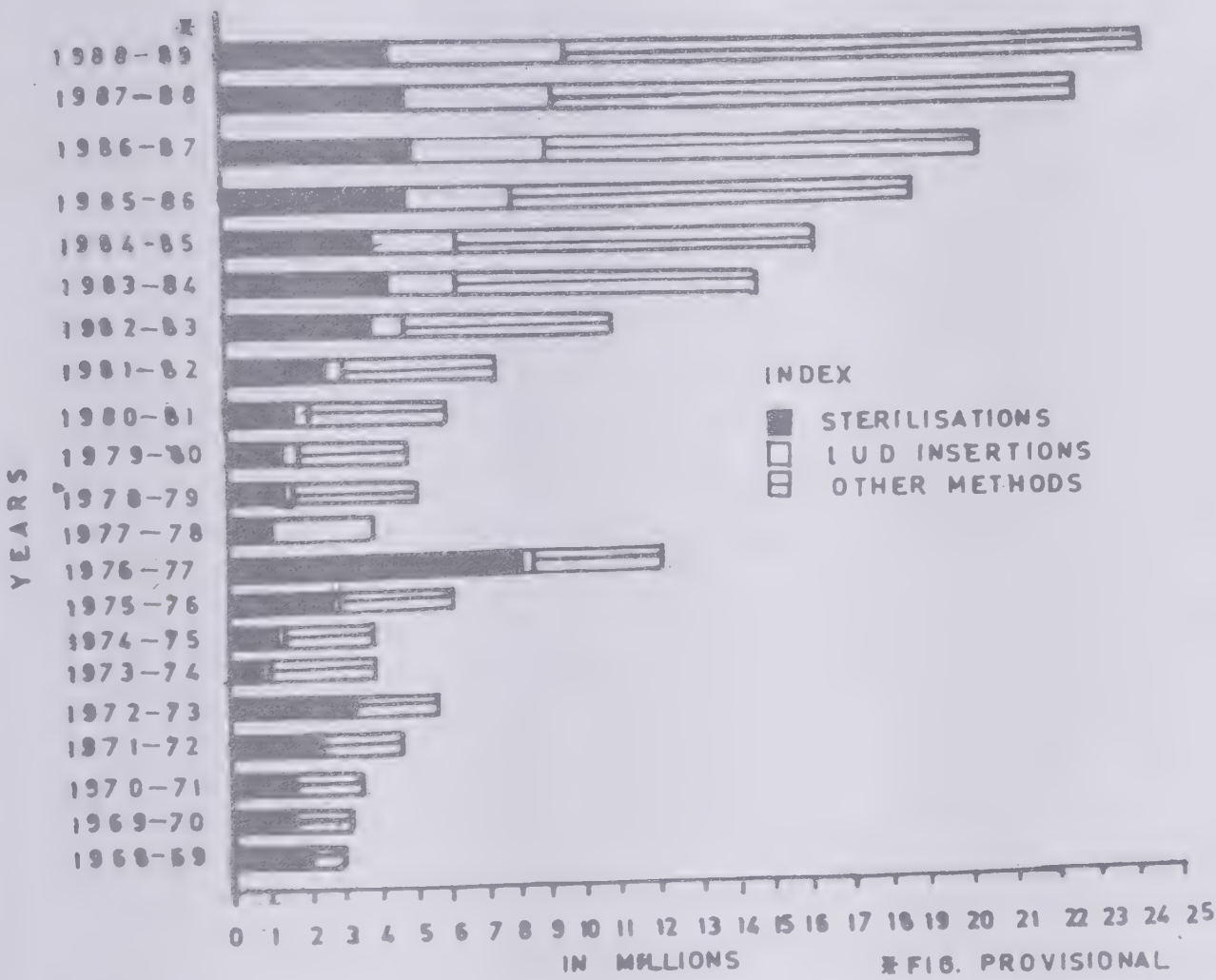


CHART:-D-2

ACCEPTORS OF VASECTOMY & TUBECTOMY  
(1968-69 TO 1988-89)

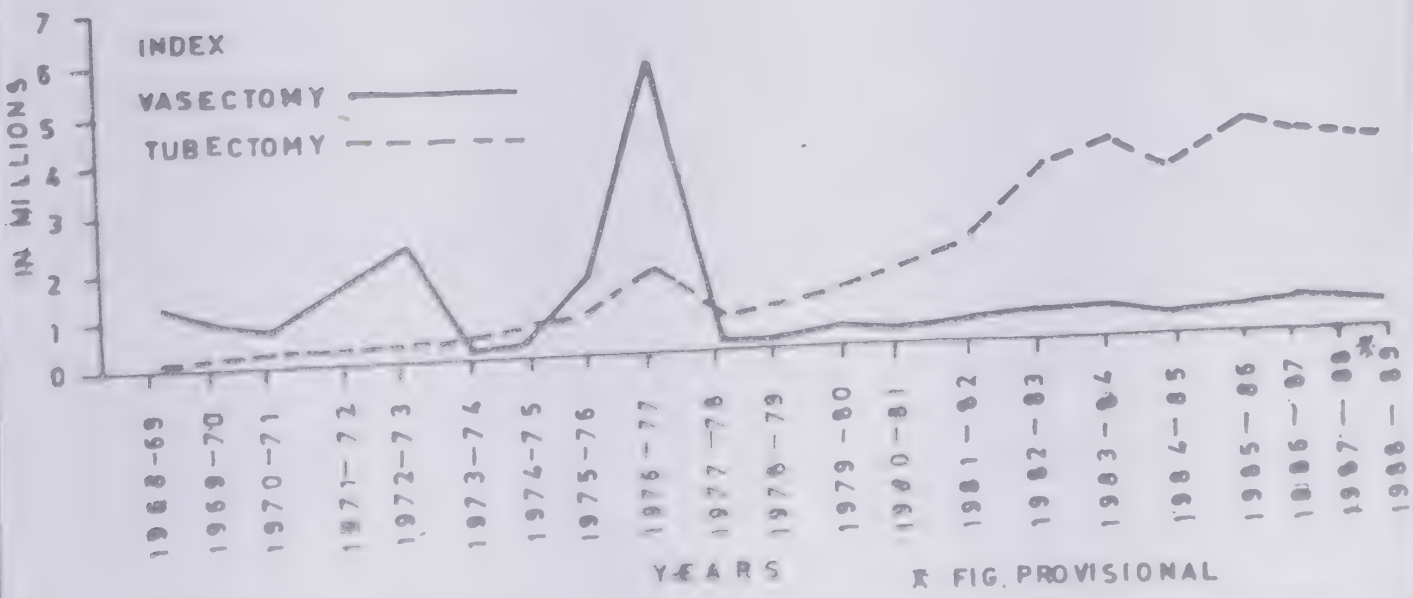


TABLE — D-3

DISTRIBUTION OF CONVENTIONAL CONTRACEPTIVES (SINCE  
1968-69)

YEAR	No. of Pieces Distributed (in thousands)				
	Condoms	Diaphragms	Jelly/Cream Tubes	Foam Tablets	Equivalent C.C. Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
1968-69 Free	43475	33	387	4793	742
Commercial	15740	—	—	—	219
Total	59215	33	387	4793	961
1969-70 Free	68760	23	465	4724	1098
Commercial	29590	—	—	—	411
Total	98350	23	465	4724	1509
1970-71 Free	80223	14	459	3129	1230
Commercial	52710	—	—	—	732
Total	132933	14	459	3129	1963
1971-72 Free	96287	10	377	2419	1430
Commercial	66550	—	—	—	924
Total	162837	10	377	2419	2354
1972-73 Free	88470	10	341	1644	1305
Commercial	78680	—	—	—	1093
Total	167150	10	341	1644	2398
1973-74 Free	96075	9	298	1014	1396
Commercial	116230	—	—	—	1614
Total	212305	9	298	1014	3010
1974-75 Free	115365	10	107	736	1633
Commercial	63940	—	—	—	888
Total	179305	10	107	736	2521
1975-76 Free	171187	6	32	635	2394
Commercial	79290	—	—	—	1101
Total	250477	6	32	635	3495
1976-77 Free	162914	3	29	394	2274
Commercial	97940	—	—	—	1360
Total	260854	3	29	394	3634
1977-78 Free	118134	2	41	297	1652
Commercial	109670	—	—	—	1523
Total	227804	2	41	297	3175



TABLE—D.3 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1978-79 Free	135253	2	61	429	1894
Commercial	107480	—	—	—	1493
Total	242733	2	61	429	3387
1979-80 Free	136388	2	53	197	1906
Commercial	77865	—	—	—	1081
Total	214253	2	53	197	2987
1980-81 Free	137433	1	64	26	1919
Commercial	129500	—	—	—	1799
Total	266933	1	64	26	3718
1981-82 Free	152648	1	74	14	2131
Commercial	166200	—	—	—	2308
Total	318848	1	74	14	4439
1982-83 Free	174169	1	49	12	2427
Commercial	240360 (77660)	—	—	—	3338
Total	414529 (77660)	1	49	12	5765
1983-84 Free	279573	1	40	5	3889
Commercial	271550 (73050)	—	—	—	3772
Total	551123 (73050)	1	40	5	7661
1984-85 Free	336046	1	35	7	4673
Commercial	275940 (73390)	—	—	—	3832
Total	611986 (73390)	1	35	7	8505
1985-86 Free	363666	1	29	3	5056
Commercial	311840 (63900)	—	—	—	4331
Total	675506 (63900)	1	29	3	9387
1986-87 Free	427462	1	25	4	5941
Commercial	279640 (51880)	—	—	—	3884
Total	707102 (51880)	1	25	4	9825
1987-88 Free	477565	0.3	46	9	6649
Commercial	337930 (71870)	—	—	—	4693
Total	815495 (71870)	0.3	46	9	11342
1988-89* Free	588446	0.4	54	11	8191
Commercial	305400 (68750)	—	—	—	4242
Total	893846 (68750)	0.4	54	11	12433

Note : \*Figure provisional.

- (i) The Equivalent C.C. users is arrived at by dividing the off-take of Condoms, Diaphragms, Jelly/Cream Tubes and Foam Tablets by 72, 2, 7 (3in case of Deflin Cream Tube of increased capacity and efficacy i.e., 100gms. with a dosage of 2.5 ml. from the year 1987-88) and 72 respectively required on an average by a couple in a year to give complete protection.
- (ii) While calculating the C.C. Users from 1970-71 onwards, only the net figures of Condoms after deducting the number of pieces distributed to vasectomised cases for extra protection and also those distributed as free samples have been used.
- (iii) Figures within brackets relate to condoms under full cost commercial sales and are included in the total.

**TABLE—D.4**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF ORAL PILLS (SINCE 1975-76)**

Year	Number of Distribution centres		No. of Cycles Distributed	Equivalent Oral Pill Users
	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5
1975-76	923	1637	420106	32315
1976-77	1633	1965	757978	58306
1977-78	2927	2228	1010141	77703
1978-79	3684 K	2361 K	1067180	82091
1979-80	4295 K	2520 K	1064592	81892
1980-81	4546 K	2515 K	1186412	91262
1981-82	4719 K	2493 K	1556215	119708
1982-83	5495 K	2766 K	2380295	183100
1983-84	9308 K@	2848 K	9478747	729134
1984-85	11606 K@	2717 K	16771698	1290130
1985-86	19983 K@	2846 K	17648958	1357612
1986-87	20901 K@	2853 K	23774942 (9130333)	1828842
1987-88	17898 K@	2844 K	26837164 (8918496)	2064397
1988-89*	33542 K@	3185 K	31408710 (9242648)	2419415

\* Figures Provisional

K Apart from these Centres, Rural/Urban breakup of 21 Centres in respect of Tripura has not been received.

@ Includes PHC's & Sub-Centres where such facilities are available.

Note: Figures with in brackets relate to Oral pill cycles under full cost commercial sales & are included in the total.

TABLE—D.5

YEAR-WISE ACHIEVEMENT OF TARGETS OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS  
ALL—INDIA (SINCE 1966-67)

(Figures in 000's)

Year	Sterilisations			I.U.D. Insertions		
	Target	Achievt.	Achievt. %	Target	Achievt.	Achievt. %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	1263	887	70.2	4199	910	21.7
1967-68	1543	1840	119.2	2057	669	32.5
1968-69	2109	1665	79.0	791	479	60.5
1969-70	2215	1422	64.2	702	459	65.3
1970-71	2600	1330	51.2	900	476	52.9
1971-72	2079	2187	105.2	831	488	58.8
1972-73	5697	3122	54.8	949	355	37.4
1973-74	2268	942	41.6	669	372	55.5
1974-75	2000	1354	67.7	600	433	72.1
1975-76	2492	2669	107.1	912	607	66.6
1976-77	4299	8261	192.2	1137	581	51.1
1977-78	3990+	949	23.8	1000	326	32.6
1978-79	3965	1484	37.4	600	552	91.9
1979-80	3049	1778	58.3	1149	635	55.2
1980-81	2896	2053	70.9	791	628	79.4
1981-82	2896	2792	96.4	791	751	94.9
1982-83	4522	3983	88.1	1512	1097	72.5
1983-84	5900	4532	76.8	2500	2134	85.4
1984-85	5823	4085	70.1	3183	2562	80.5
1985-86	5560	4902	88.2	3244	3274	100.9
1986-87	6000	5043	84.1	3750	3935	104.9
1987-88	6000	4940	82.3	4250	4356	102.5
1988-89 *	5374	4678	87.1	4970	4851	97.6



**TABLE — D.5 (Continued)**  
**YEAR-WISE ACHIEVEMENT OF TARGETS OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS**  
**ALL-INDIA (SINCE 1966-67)**

(Figures in 000's)

YEAR	Eq. C.C. Users			Eq. O.P. Users		
	Target	Achvt.	Achvt. (%)	Target	Achvt.	Achvt. (%)
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1966-67	2308	465	20.1			
1967-68	2057	475	23.1			
1968-69	2109	961	45.6			
1969-70	2431	1509	62.1			
1970-71	4800	1963	40.9			
1971-72	3829	2354	61.5			
1972-73	4258	2398	56.3			
1973-74	4303	3010	70.0			
1974-75	3500	2521	72.0			
1975-76	4538 @	3528 @ (3495)	80.9 @			32
1976-77	4690 @	3692 @ (3634)	78.7 @			58
1977-78	5000 @	3253 @ (3175)	65.1@			78
1978-79	4000 @	3469 @ (3387)	86.7@			82
1979-80	5003	2987	59.7	500	82	16.4
1980-81	5042	3718	73.7	495	91	18.4
1981-82	5042	4439	88.0	495	120	24.2
1982-83	6502	5765	88.7	503	183	36.4
1983-84	7900	7661	97.0	1100	729	66.3
1984-85	10000	8505	85.1	1000	1290	129.0
1985-86	9515	9387	98.7	960	1358	141.4
1986-87	10500	9825	93.6	1000	1829	182.9
1987-88	10750	11342	105.5	2000	2064	103.2
1988-89*	13043	12433	95.3	2140	2419	113.0

\* Figures Provisional

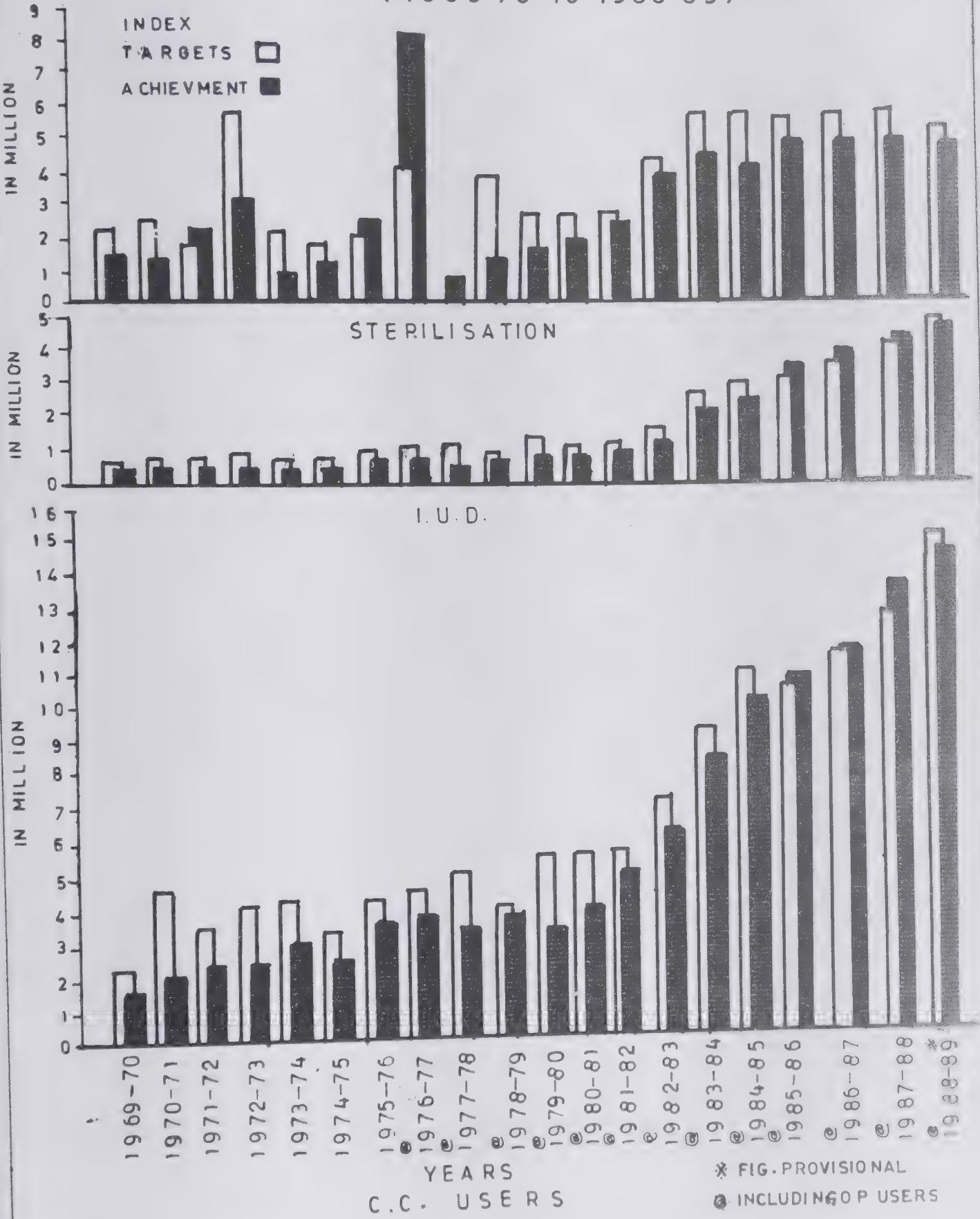
@ Includes Equivalent Oral Pill Users also

+ Targets (Levels of expectation) not insisted upon for the year.

Note: Figures in brackets relate to Equivalent Conventional Contraceptive Users.

CHART:- D-3

ACHIEVEMENT OF FAMILY PLANNING TARGETS  
(1969-70 To 1988-89)



TABLE—D.6

STATE-WISE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN RESPECT OF STERILISATIONS  
DURING 1988-89 AND 1987-88

Sl. No.	States/U.T.s/ Agencies	Target		Achievement		Achievement(%)	
		1988-89	1987-88	1988-89*	1987-88	1988-89*	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600000	600000	477106	457489	79.5	76.2
2.	Assam	149000	205000	58119	78274	39.0	38.2
3.	Bihar	513000	600000	514498	510085	100.3	85.0
4.	Gujarat	293000	300000	241079	277062	82.3	92.4
5.	Haryana	100000	105000	81426	77603	81.4	73.9
6.	Karnataka	325000	350000	301147	319763	92.7	91.4
7.	Kerala	200000	215000	207457	195298	103.7	90.8
8.	Madhya Pradesh	400000	450000	273584	318311	68.4	70.7
9.	Maharashtra	500000	570000	510191	460612	102.0	80.8
10.	Orissa	200000	225000	161547	146982	80.8	65.3
11.	Punjab	120000	125000	96594	149030	80.5	119.2
12.	Rajasthan	225000	300000	107372	194479	47.7	64.8
13.	Tamil Nadu	450000	560000	407530	511744	90.6	91.4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	650000	650000	729075	751670	112.2	115.6
15.	West Bengal	437000	500000	335873	324575	76.9	64.9
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s</b>							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	30000	35000	35164	31576	117.2	90.2
2.	J & K	36600	60000	26146	25669	71.4	42.8
3.	Manipur	7000	7000	5740	4711	82.0	67.3
4.	Meghalaya	1000	700	470	558	47.0	79.7
5.	Nagaland	1000	1000	715	548	71.5	54.8
6.	Sikkim	1100	1000	973	861	88.5	86.1
7.	Tripura	10000	10000	6915	6764	69.2	67.6
8.	A&N Islands	2000	1500	2061	1522	103.1	101.5
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1800	500	1560	944	86.7	188.8
10.	Chandigarh	3500	3500	2926	3708	83.6	105.9
11.	D&N Haveli	1100	1000	1163	1905	105.7	190.5
12.	Delhi	36000	40000	31456	28971	87.4	72.4
13.	Goa	4500	4270	4368	4457	97.1	104.4
14.	Daman & Diu	450	470	367	417	81.6	88.7
15.	Lakshdweep	60	60	40	25	66.7	41.7
16.	Mizoram	3000	3000	3154	3565	105.1	118.8
17.	Pondicheerry	5300	6000	6074	5727	114.6	95.5
<b>III. OTHER AGENCIES</b>							
1.	M/O Defence	28800	30000	19746	22192	68.6	74.0
2.	M/O Railways	38400	40000	26519	22659	69.1	56.6
All India		5374000	6000000	4678155	4939756	87.1	82.3

\*Figures are provisional.



TABLE—D.7

STATE-WISE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN RESPECT OF IUD  
INSERTIONS DURING 1988-89 AND 1987-88

Sl. No.	States/U.T.s/Agencies	Target		Achievement		Achievement(%)	
		1988-89	1987-88	1988-89*	1987-88	1988-89*	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	321000	250000	213648	173974	66.6	69.6
2.	Assam	68400	35000	23512	21079	34.4	60.2
3.	Bihar	355000	272000	337869	206360	95.2	75.9
4.	Gujarat	317000	313000	358918	318661	113.2	101.8
5.	Haryana	187000	167000	194783	182573	104.2	109.3
6.	Karnataka	210000	198000	204693	189765	97.5	95.8
7.	Kerala	115000	121000	115535	85530	100.5	70.7
8.	Madhya Pradesh	251000	265000	306712	233544	122.2	88.1
9.	Maharashtra	475000	525000	396949	393732	83.6	75.0
10.	Orissa	148000	122000	146188	114086	98.8	93.5
11.	Punjab	270000	250000	314310	348826	116.4	139.5
12.	Rajasthan	210000	120000	173026	140055	82.4	116.7
13.	Tamil Nadu	453000	288000	458650	493770	101.2	171.4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1151000	982000	1310552	1197824	113.9	122.0
15.	West Bengal	168000	115000	116864	94994	69.6	82.6
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s</b>							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	43200	32000	35287	31355	81.7	98.0
2.	J & K	25700	17000	15953	12709	62.1	74.8
3.	Manipur	7000	7000	8026	6158	114.7	88.0
4.	Meghalaya	5300	1500	1454	1208	27.4	80.5
5.	Nagaland	4100	1500	646	493	15.8	32.9
6.	Sikkim	1700	1700	1384	1017	81.4	59.8
7.	Tripura	4000	4400	1867	1748	46.7	39.7
8.	A&N Islands	1700	1500	1889	1227	111.1	81.8
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	4200	2000	2169	1902	51.6	95.1
10.	Chandigarh	10000	10000	6020	6186	60.2	61.9
11.	D&N Haveli	180	200	200	160	111.1	80.0
12.	Delhi	110000	100000	69402	64246	63.1	64.2
13.	Goa	3050	2840	3056	3162	100.2	111.3
14.	Daman & Diu	250	160	124	99	49.6	61.9
15.	Lakshdweep	100	100	44	86	44.0	86.0
16.	Mizoram	2700	2500	2100	3192	77.8	127.7
17.	Pondicherry	3300	3600	3924	3491	118.9	97.0
<b>III. OTHER AGENCIES</b>							
1.	M/O Defence	18200	16000	12645	12156	69.5	76.0
2.	M/O Railways	26100	23000	13070	10804	50.1	47.0
All India		4970000	4250000	4851469	4356172	97.6	102.5

\*Figures are provisional.

TABLE—D.8

STATE-WISE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN RESPECT OF  
C.C. USERS DURING 1988-89 AND 1987-88

Sl. No.	States/U.T.s/ Agencies	Target		Achievement		Achievement(%)	
		1988-89	1987-88	1988-89*	1987-88	1988-89*	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	773000	540000	601344	423695	77.8	78.5
2.	Assam	119000	46300	33343	39620	28.0	85.6
3.	Bihar	202000	150000	205670	107350	101.8	71.6
4.	Gujarat	650000	508000	671876	573844	103.4	113.0
5.	Haryana	628000	470000	660530	581639	105.2	123.8
6.	Karnataka	222000	220000	223745	209316	100.8	95.1
7.	Kerala	271000	150000	238830	169992	88.1	113.3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	961000	747000	1002491	692741	104.3	92.7
9.	Maharashtra	849000	850000	805822	728891	94.9	85.8
10.	Orissa	268000	192000	268476	196210	100.2	102.2
11.	Punjab	462000	380000	521597	504758	112.9	132.8
12.	Rajasthan	527990	220000	428755	298022	81.2	135.5
13.	Tamil Nadu	320000	293000	337864	303521	105.6	103.6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1183000	1000000	1138746	960398	96.3	96.0
15.	West Bengal	412000	250000	252470	197732	61.3	79.1
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s</b>							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	69300	42000	57935	42211	83.6	100.5
2.	J & K	21200	15000	14016	10418	66.1	69.5
3.	Manipur	3900	6600	2783	2150	71.4	32.6
4.	Meghalaya	13600	6000	1407	2494	10.3	41.6
5.	Nagaland	640	600	17	25	2.7	4.2
6.	Sikkim	600	400	246	137	41.0	34.3
7.	Tripura	8100	4000	3074	2999	38.0	75.0
8.	A&N Islands	1300	900	1402	995	107.9	110.6
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1700	700	628	516	36.9	73.7
10.	Chandigarh	14200	9000	9975	7758	70.2	86.2
11.	D&N Haveli	600	700	497	506	82.8	72.3
12.	Delhi	345000	248000	313758	237050	90.9	95.6
13.	Goa	17700	9500	16253	11033	91.8	116.1
14.	Daman & Diu	1400	500	281	240	20.1	48.0
	Lakshdweep	790	500	291	166	36.8	33.2
	Mizoram	2200	2300	1091	1272	49.6	55.3
	Pondicherry	8400	6000	10194	8279	121.4	138.0
<b>III. OTHER AGENCIES</b>							
1.	M/O Defence	82700	65000	50013	49963	60.5	76.9
2.	M/O Railways	402000	316000	315895	282518	78.6	89.4
3.	Comm. Distn.	4200000	4000000	4241667@	4693472@@	101.0	117.3
	All India	13043320	10750000	12432982@	11341931@@	95.3	105.5

\* Figures are provisional.

@ Includes 954, 861 CC users under full cost commercial sales of condoms.

@@ Includes 998, 194 CC users under full cost commercial sales of condoms.

TABLE—D.9

STATE-WISE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN RESPECT OF O.P. USERS  
DURING 1988-89 AND 1987-88

Sl. No.	States/U.T.s/ Agencies	Target		Achievement		Achievement(%)	
		1988-89	1987-88	1988-89*	1987-88	1988-89*	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	151000	70000	142238	108587	94.2	155.1
2.	Assam	12900	10000	7804	6333	60.5	63.3
3.	Bihar	20700	20000	20164**	16781	97.4	83.9
4.	Gujarat	78000	100000	114808	111476	147.2	111.5
5.	Haryana	25000	25000	40994	32871	164.0	131.5
6.	Karnataka	65000	63000	75608	71950	116.3	114.2
7.	Kerala	34500	40000	37557	28000	108.9	70.0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	132000	110000	191491	131225	145.1	119.3
9.	Maharashtra	181000	217000	249594	247562	137.9	114.1
10.	Orissa	37700	36000	55433	44948	147.0	124.9
11.	Punjab	31000	28000	53837	54598	173.7	195.0
12.	Rajasthan	45990	20000	46234	44182	100.5	220.9
13.	Tamil Nadu	82100	76000	164212	158666	200.0	208.8
14.	Uttar Pradesh	112000	117000	169112	155572	151.0	133.0
15.	West Bengal	44700	37600	83572	81084	187.0	215.6
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s</b>							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	9500	6000	9000	7472	94.7	124.5
2.	J & K	2600	4000	3020	2290	116.2	57.3
3.	Manipur	190	900	556	256	292.6	28.4
4.	Meghalaya	2500	1000	1282	1342	51.3	134.2
5.	Nagaland	980	500	100	105	10.2	21.0
6.	Sikkim	2100	2000	1467	1150	69.9	57.5
7.	Tripura	2900	2500	2581	2291	89.0	91.6
8.	A&N Islands	280	200	407	290	145.4	145.0
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1600	700	965	812	60.3	116.0
10.	Chandigarh	420	500	363	336	86.4	67.2
11.	D&N Haveli	40	100	80	79	200.0	79.0
12.	Delhi	2000	1500	3891	2509	194.6	167.3
13.	Goa	1950	1120	1686	1382	86.4	123.4
14.	Daman & Diu	150	80	78	73	51.8	91.3
15.	Lakshdweep	50	100	50	41	100.0	41.0
16.	Mizoram	920	700	1328	1069	144.3	152.7
17.	Pondicherry	990	1200	1000	1083	101.0	90.3
<b>III. OTHER AGENCIES</b>							
1.	M/O Defence	3800	3700	3213	2869	84.6	77.5
2.	M/O Railways	3700	3600	4012	3467	108.4	96.3
3.	Comm. Distn.	1050000	1000000	931678@	741646@@	88.7	74.2
All India		2140260	2000000	2419415(a	2064397(a (a	113.0	103.2

\* Figures are provisional.

@ Includes 710, 973 O.P. Users under full cost commercial sales

(a/@ Includes 686038 O.P. Users under full cost commercial sales

\*\* Figures taken upto January '89 as figures for Feb. &amp; March '89 are under clarification.



TABLE—D.10

STATE-WISE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN RESPECT OF OTHER METHODS \$  
DURING 1988-89 AND 1987-88

Sl. No.	States/U.T.s/Agencies	Target		Achievement		Achievement(%)	
		1988-89	1987-88	1988-89*	1987-88	1988-89*	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	924000	610000	743582	532282	80.5	87.3
2.	Assam	131900	56300	41147	45953	31.2	81.6
3.	Bihar	222700	170000	225834**	124131	101.4	73.0
4.	Gujarat	728000	608000	786684	685320	108.1	112.7
5.	Haryana	653000	495000	701524	614510	107.4	124.1
6.	Karnataka	287000	283000	299353	281266	104.3	99.4
7.	Kerala	305500	190000	276387	197992	90.5	104.2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1093000	857000	1193982	823966	109.2	96.1
9.	Maharashtra	1030000	1067000	1055416	976453	102.5	91.5
10.	Orissa	305700	228000	323909	241158	106.0	105.8
11.	Punjab	493000	408000	575434	559356	116.7	137.1
12.	Rajasthan	573980	240000	474989	342204	82.8	142.6
13.	Tamil Nadu	402100	369000	502076	462187	124.9	125.3
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1295000	1117000	1307858	1115970	101.0	99.9
15.	West Bengal	456700	287600	336042	278816	73.6	96.9
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s</b>							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	78800	48000	66935	49683	84.9	103.5
2.	J & K	23800	19000	17036	12708	71.6	66.9
3.	Manipur	4090	7500	3339	2406	81.6	32.1
4.	Meghalaya	16100	7000	2689	3836	16.7	54.8
5.	Nagaland	1620	1100	117	130	7.2	11.8
6.	Sikkim	2700	2400	1713	1287	63.4	53.6
7.	Tripura	11000	6500	5655	5290	51.4	81.4
8.	A&N Islands	1580	1100	1809	1285	114.5	116.8
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	3300	1400	1593	1328	48.3	94.9
10.	Chandigarh	14620	9500	10338	8094	70.7	85.2
11.	D&N Haveli	640	800	577	585	90.1	73.1
12.	Delhi	347000	249500	317649	239559	91.5	96.0
13.	Goa	19650	10620	17939	12415	91.3	116.9
14.	Daman & Diu	1550	580	359	313	23.2	54.0
15.	Lakshdweep	840	600	341	207	40.6	34.5
16.	Mizoram	3120	3000	2419	2341	77.5	78.0
17.	Pondicherry	9390	7200	11194	9362	119.2	130.0
<b>III. OTHER AGENCIES</b>							
1.	M/O Defence	86500	68700	53226	52832	61.5	76.9
2.	M/O Railways	405700	319600	319907	285985	78.9	89.5
3.	Comm. Distn.	5250000	5000000	5173345@	5435118@@	98.5	108.7
All India		15183580	12750000	14852397@	13406328@@	97.8	105.1

\* Figures are provisional. \$ Other than Sterilisation and IUD

@ Includes 954, 861 CC users and 710, 973 OP users under full cost commercial sales of Condoms and Oral Pill Cycles respectively.

@@ Includes 998, 194 CC users and 686, 038 OP users under full cost commercial sales of Condoms and Oral Pill Cycles respectively.

\*\* Includes O.P. users upto January, 89 as figures for February and March, 89 are under clarification.

TABLE--D.11

STATE-WISE VASECTOMIES, TUBECTOMIES AND TOTAL STERILISATIONS DONE DURING 1987-88, 1988-89  
AND SINCE INCEPTION

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/Agency	1987-88			1988-89*		
		Vasec- tomy	Tubec- tomy	% of tubec- tomy to total Sterilisa- tions	Vasec- tomy	Tubec- tomy	% of tubec- tomy to total Sterilisa- tions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30,827	426,662	93.3	40,046	437,060	91.6
2.	Asam	23,092	55,182	70.5	12,067	46,052	79.2
3.	Bihar	22,205	457,680	89.6	12,500	366,947	92.2
4.	Gujarat	31,334	245,728	88.7	23,441	217,638	90.3
5.	Haryana	3,260	74,343	95.8	3,348	78,078	95.9
6.	Karnataka	6,012	313,751	98.1	2,645	298,502	99.1
7.	Kerala	5,656	189,642	97.1	6,097	201,360	97.1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	50,080	268,231	84.3	32,782	240,802	88.0
9.	Maharashtra	38,630	421,982	91.6	35,920	474,271	93.0
10.	Orissa	13,398	133,584	90.9	14,095	147,452	91.3
11.	Punjab	33,854	115,176	77.3	11,030	85,564	88.6
12.	Rajasthan	29,073	165,406	85.1	13,009	94,363	87.9
13.	Tamil Nadu	73,568	438,176	85.6	37,760	369,770	90.7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	325,528	426,142	56.7	295,431	433,644	59.6
15.	West Bengal	16,211	308,364	95.0	13,293	322,500	96.1
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/UTs.</b>							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	5,092	26,484	83.9	6,271	28,893	82
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,281	23,388	91.1	2,108	24,038	91
3.	Manipur	453	4,258	90.4	648	5,092	91
4.	Meghalaya	18	540	96.8	8	462	98
5.	Nagaland	4	544	99.3	11	704	99
6.	Sikkim	84	777	90.2	107	866	88
7.	Tripura	34	6,730	99.5	12	6,903	99.8
8.	A&N Islands	92	1,430	94.0	118	1,943	94.3
9.	Arunchal Pradesh	27	917	97.1	16	1,544	99.0
10.	Chandigarh	410	3,298	88.9	289	2,637	90.1
11.	D&N Haveli	909	996	52.3	550	613	52.7
12.	Delhi	2,352	26,619	91.9	2,130	29,326	93.2
13.	Goa	409	4,048	90.8	211	4,157	95.2
14.	Daman & Diu	2	415	99.5	—	367	100.0
15.	Lakshadweep	14	11	44.0	12	28	70.0
16.	Mizoram	10	3,555	99.7	1	3,153	100
17.	Pondicherry	70	5,657	98.8	58	6,016	99.3
<b>III. OTHER AGENCIES</b>							
1.	M/O Defence	6,483	15,709	70.8	4,859	14,887	75.4
2.	M/O Railways	2,614	20,045	88.5	3,404	23,115	87.2
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		<b>754,086</b>	<b>4,185,670</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>617,328</b>	<b>4,060,827</b>	<b>86.3</b>

TABLE—D.11 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/Agency	Cumulative since inception of the programme (upto March, 89)				
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total Steri- lisation	% of tubec- tomy to total Sterilisations	Rate per 1000 population
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)						
1.	Andhrā Pradesh	2,182,797	4522,203	6,705,000	67.4	107.4
2.	Assam	883, 926	510, 673	1, 394, 599	36.6	57.9
3.	Bihar	2,000,943	3,062,555	5,063,498	60.5	60.6
4.	Gujarat	1,412,970	2,997,493	4,410,463	68.0	110.4
5.	Haryana	492,939	833,150	1,326,089	62.8	83.2
6.	Karnataka	769,219	3,197,458	3,966,677	80.6	90.1
7.	Kerala	917,025	2,084,726	3,001,751	69.5	102.2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2,424,925	2,819,702	5,244,627	53.8	84.3
9.	Maharashtra	4,119,085	5,498,445	9,617,530	57.2	130.8
10.	Orissa	1,200,376	1,623,895	2,824,271	57.5	92.4
11.	Punjab	431,101	1,223,295	1,654,396	73.9	85.2
12.	Rajasthan	799,624	1,630,957	2,430,581	67.1	56.9
13.	Tamil Nadu	2,613,453	4,091,672	6,705,125	61.0	121.5
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2,937,418	3,547,412	6,484,830	54.7	49.2
15.	West Bengal	2,202,508	2,755,613	4,958,121	55.6	77.4
II. SMALLER STATES/UTs.						
1.	Himachal Pradesh	191,713	276,928	468,641	59.1	94.2
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	119,739	216,937	336,676	64.4	46.8
3.	Manipur	25,143	33,283	58,426	57.0	33.6
4.	Meghalaya	9,064	8,797	17,861	49.3	10.7
5.	Nagaland	335	4,569	4,904	93.2	4.6
6.	Sikkim	1,753	5,299	7,052	75.1	16.5
7.	Tripura	45,811	43,861	89,672	48.9	35.9
8.	A&N Islands	3,269	12,068	15,337	78.7	55.6
9.	*Arunachal Pradesh	812	5,905	6,717	87.9	8.5
10.	Chandigarh	8,249	31,346	39,595	79.2	56.6
11.	D&N Haveli	6,706	6,652	13,358	49.8	104.4
12.	Delhi	207,148	322,399	529,547	60.9	61.0
13.	Goa	5,835	57,993	63,828	90.9	52.3
14.	Daman & Diu	26	2,838	2,864	99.1	29.8
15.	Lakshadweep	760	91	851	10.7	18.9
16.	Mizoram	517	28,087	28,604	98.2	42.5
17.	Pondicherry	21,992	67,293	89,285	75.4	123.2
III. OTHER AGENCIES						
1.	M/O Defence	179,485	184,438	363,923	50.7	—
2.	M/O Railways	240,406	258,589	498,995	51.8	—
ALL INDIA		26,457,072	41,966,622	68,423,694	61.3	84.3

\* Figures provisional.



TABLE—D.12

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF LAPAROSCOPIC TUBECTOMIES ALONGWITH  
TOTAL NUMBER OF TUBECTOMY OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING 1987-88

1	State / Union Territory / Agency	Number of Tubectomy Operations Performed		% of Laparoscopic Cases to Total Tubectomy
		Total@	Laparoscopic	
2		3	4	5
<b>MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)</b>				
	Andhra Pradesh	426,662	10,128	2.4
	Assam	55,182	41,150	74.6
	Bihar	457,880	160,860	35.1
	Gujarat	245,728	118,070	48.0
	Haryana	74,343	38,579	51.9
	Karnataka	313,751	70,931	22.6
	Kerala	189,642	39,383	20.8
	Madhya Pradesh	268,231	179,870	67.1
	Maharashtra	421,982	73,482	17.4
	Orissa	133,584	28,864	21.6
	Punjab	115,176	39,799	34.6
	Rajasthan	165,406	128,148	77.5
	Tamil Nadu	437,916	115,874	26.5
	Uttar Pradesh	NR	NR	NR
	West Bengal	308,364	119,845	38.9
<b>I. SMALLER STATES/UTs.</b>				
	Himachal Pradesh	26,484	14,919	56.3
	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR
	Manipur	4,258	4,258	100.0
	Meghalaya	540	—	—
	Nagaland	544	464	85.3
	Sikkim	777	394	50.7
	Tripura	6,730	6,252	92.9
	A&N Islands	1,430	79	5.5
	Arunachal Pradesh	917	237	25.8
	Chandigarh	3,298	2,459	74.6
	D&N Haveli	996	256	25.7
	Delhi	26,619	18,492	69.5
	Goa	4,048	1,069	26.4
	Daman & Diu	415	—	NR
	Lakshadweep	11	—	—
	Mizoram	3,555	465	13.1
	Pondicherry	5,657	271	4.8
<b>III. OTHER AGENCIES</b>				
	M/O Defence	NR	NR	NR
	M/O Railways	20,045	5,836	29.1
	ALL INDIA	3,720,171	1,220,434	32.8

— Nil

NR Not Received

@ Relate to only those tubectomy operations for which laparoscopic break-up is available

TABLE—D.13

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF LAPAROSCOPIC TUBECTOMIES ALONGWITH TOTAL  
NUMBER OF TUBECTOMY OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING 1988-89

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/Agency	Number of Tubectomy* Operations Performed		% of Laparoscopic Cases to Total Tubectomy
		Total @	Laparoscopic	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	437,060	10,891	2.5
2.	Assam	46,052	32,490	70.6
3.	Bihar	458,947	324,767	70.8
4.	Gujarat	217,638	105,444	48.4
5.	Haryana	78,078	40,567	52.0
6.	Karnataka	298,502	61,329	20.5
7.	Kerala	201,360	43,789	21.7
8.	Madhya Pradesh	240,802	156,795	65.1
9.	Maharashtra	474,271	72,999	15.4
10.	Orissa	147,452	30,196	20.5
11.	Punjab	85,564	29,171	34.1
12.	Rajasthan	94,363	67,027	71.0
13.	Tamil Nadu	369,770	91,061	24.6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	NR	NR	NR
15.	West Bengal	322,580	126,939	39.4
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/UTs.</b>				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	28,893	17,767	61.5
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	24,038	19,985	83.1
3.	Manipur	5,092	5,081	99.8
4.	Meghalaya	462	—	—
5.	Nagaland	704	600	85.2
6.	Sikkim	866	594	68.6
7.	Tripura	6,903	6,556	95.0
8.	A&N Islands	1,943	4	0.2
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,544	534	34.6
10.	Chandigarh	2,637	1,797	68.1
11.	D&N Haveli	613	189	30.8
12.	Delhi	NR	NR	NR
13.	Goa	4,157	1,231	29.6
14.	Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR
15.	Lakshadweep	28	—	—
16.	Mizoram	3,153	730	23.2
17.	Pondicherry	6,016	45	0.7
<b>III. OTHER AGENCIES</b>				
1.	M/O Defence	NR	NR	NR
2.	M/O Railways	23,115	6,840	29.6
ALL INDIA		3,582,603	1,255,418	35.0

\* Figures provisional — Nil

• NR Not Received

@ Relate to only those tubectomy operations for which laparoscopic break-up is available

TABLE—D.13.1

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF LAPAROSCOPES AVAILABLE AND  
NUMBER OF TEAMS TRAINED AS ON 31.3.1989

States/U.Ts.	Total No. of Laparoscopes available upto 31.3.1989	Total No. of teams trained in laparoscopic technique upto 31.3.1989
2.	3.	4.
Andhra Pradesh	216	361
Arunachal Pradesh	4	2
Assam	155	64
Bihar	200	152
Goa	10	6
Gujarat	266	300
Haryana	108	62
Himachal Pradesh	120	110
Jammu & Kashmir	86	110
Karnataka	190	257
Kerala	40	44
Madhya Pradesh	300	303
Maharashtra	143	165
Manipur	10	4
Meghalaya	2	2
Mizoram	4	1
Nagaland	5	2
Orissa	99	42
Punjab	90	130
Rajasthan	326	254
Sikkim	3	3
Tamil Nadu	475	140
Tripura	24	22
Uttar Pradesh	937	630
West Bengal	307	322
A&N Islands	4	2
Chandigarh	14	62
D&N Haveli	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	NR
Delhi	93	183
Lakshadweep	1	1
Pondicherry	5	13
MO Defence	17	40
MO Railways	102	60
IMA, New Delhi	18	91
TOTAL	4374	3940



TABLE—D.14

STATE-WISE Cu. 'T' INSERTIONS DONE DURING 1987-88, 1988-89 AND TOTAL I.U.D. INSERTIONS SINCE INCEPTION OF THE PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/ Agency	Number of Cu. 'T' insertions done				Total I.U.D. Insertions done	
		1987-88 Cu. 'T'		1988-89* Cu. 'T'		Since Incep- tion of the programme upto March 1989	Rate per 1000 popula- tion
		Number	% to total I.U.D. inser- tions	Number	% to total I.U.D. inser- tions		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (POPULATION 1 CRORE OR MORE)</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173819	99.9	213648	100.0	1120575	17.9
2.	Assam	21079	100.0	23512	100.0	360421	15.0
3.	Bihar	192972	93.5	328423	97.2	1541294	18.5
4.	Gujarat	318608	100.0	357521	99.6	2122493	53.1
5.	Haryana	149939	82.1	156612	80.4	1638738	102.8
6.	Karnataka	168366	88.7	183846	89.8	1610660	36.6
7.	Kerala	85474	99.9	115496	99.9	873159	29.7
8.	Madhya Pradesh	226548	97.0	305159	99.5	1795785	28.9
9.	Maharashtra	393732	100.0	396946	100.0	3601111	49.0
10.	Orissa	114064	100.0	146188	100.0	1050573	34.4
11.	Punjab	348826	100.0	314310	100.0	2638677	135.9
12.	Rajasthan	138880	99.2	173026	100.0	954435	22.3
13.	Tamil Nadu	482736	97.8	458077	99.9	2187686	39.6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1197031	99.9	1309473	99.9	7592083	57.6
15.	West Bengal	94994	100.0	116864	100.0	972455	15.2
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/UTs</b>							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	31324	99.9	35279	99.9	256213	51.5
2.	J & K	12650	99.5	15952	100.0	181469	25.2
3.	Manipur	6158	100.0	8026	100.0	59093	34.0
4.	Meghalaya	1205	99.8	1453	99.9	14499	8.7
5.	Nagaland	493	100.0	646	100.0	4380	4.1
6.	Sikkim	918	90.3	1305	94.3	10363	24.3
7.	Tripura	1748	100.0	1867	100.0	14167	5.7
8.	A & N Islands	1226	99.9	1889	100.0	11364	41.2
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1902	100.0	2165	99.8	13810	17.4
10.	Chandigarh	6162	99.6	6020	100.0	74637	106.6
11.	D & N Haveli	160	100.0	200	100.0	1100	8.6
12.	Delhi	64246	100.0	69402	100.0	657014	75.6
13.	Goa	2991	94.6	3056	100.0	22719	18.6
14.	Daman & Diu	99	100.0	124	100.0	588	6.1
15.	Lakshadweep	86	100.0	44	100.0	593	13.2
16.	Mizoram	3192	100.0	2100	100.0	14882	22.1
17.	Pondicherry	3484	99.8	3923	100.0	47232	65.1
<b>III. OTHER AGENCIES</b>							
1.	M/O Defence	8047	66.2	12645	100.0	152208	—
2.	M/O Railways	10804	100.0	13070	100.0	142097	—
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		4263963	97.9	4778267	98.5	31738573	39.1

\*Figures provisional.

TABLE—D.15

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CONVENTIONAL CONTRACEPTIVES (FREE DISTRIBUTION) DURING 1988-89  
AND 1987-88

State/U.T./ Agency		Number of pieces distributed									
		1988-89*					1987-88				
	No. of Condoms distributed (Gross) (Figures in 000's)	No. of Condoms distri- buted (Net) \$	Dia- phr- agms	Jelly/ Cream Tubes	Foam Tablets	No. of Condoms distributed (Gross) (Figures in 000's)	No. of Condoms distributed (Net) \$	Dia- phr- agms	Jelly/ Cream Tubes	Foam Tablets	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)											
1	Andhra Pradesh	47510	43297	—	—	—	36298	30506	—	—	—
2	Assam	2546	2401	—	—	—	3135	2853	—	—	—
3	Bihar	14504	14504	—	12672	—	7399	7399	—	13751	—
4	Gujarat	50590	48375	—	—	—	43398	41317	—	—	—
5	Haryana	47598	47558	—	—	—	41917	41878	—	—	—
6	Karnataka	16141	16110	—	—	—	15143	15071	—	—	—
7	Kerala	17269	17196	—	—	—	12307	12239	—	—	—
8	Madhya Pradesh	72576	72179	—	—	—	50413	49877	—	—	—
9	Maharashtra	58493	57995	3	613	9655	53098	52473	4	17	6645
10	Orissa	19373	19330	—	—	—	14160	14127	—	—	—
11	Punjab	37686	37553	—	74	—	36747	36341	—	70	—
12	Rajasthan	31027	30870	—	—	—	21806	21458	—	—	—
13	Tamil Nadu	24684	24326	—	—	—	22050	21854	—	—	—
14	Uttar Pradesh	85042	81496	—	20548	—	72764	68857	—	12140	—
15	West Bengal	18178	18178	—	—	—	14237	14237	—	—	—
II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s											
1	Himachal Pradesh	4209	4171	—	—	—	3039	3039	—	—	—
2	Jammu & Kashmir	1098	1009	—	—	—	815	750	—	—	—
3	Manipur	214	200	—	—	—	160	155	—	—	—
4	Meghalaya	105	100	—	73	9	185	178	—	46	—
5	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
6	Sikkim	19	18	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—
7	Tripura	221	221	—	—	—	216	216	—	—	—
8	A&N Islands	97	96	—	180	1000	71	70	—	—	1260
9	Arunachal Pradesh	45	45	—	—	—	38	37	—	—	—
10	Chandigarh	724	718	11	12	—	561	552	18	261	—
11	D&N Haveli	42	36	—	—	—	48	36	—	—	—
12	Delhi	22425	22400	332	7455	—	16895	16895	191	6913	—
13	Goa	1174	1170	—	—	—	802	794	—	—	—
14	Daman & Diu	20	20	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—
15	Lakshadweep	21	21	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—
16	Mizoram	79	79	—	—	—	92	92	—	—	—
17	Pondicherry	735	734	—	—	—	597	596	—	—	—
III. OTHER AGENCIES											
1	M/O Defence	3335	3310	57	12042	115	3313	3290	101	12623	849
2	M/O Railways	22792	22729	—	627	—	20382	20337	—	160	—
	Total Free Distn.	600573	588446	403	54296	10779	492127	477565	314	45981	8754
3	Comm. Distn.	305400 @	305400 @	—	—	—	337930 @	337930 @	—	—	—
ALL INDIA		905973@	893846 @	403	54296	10779	830057 @	815495 @	314	45981	8754

\*Figures are provisional. — Nil.

\$ Net figures of Condoms have been obtained after deducting the number of pieces distributed to Vasectomised cases for extra protection and also those distributed as free sample.

@ Includes 68.75 million pieces of Condoms under full cost commercial sales.

@/@ Includes 71.87 million pieces of Condoms under full cost commercial sales.

**TABLE—D.16**  
STATE-WISE NUMBER OF ORAL PILL CENTRES FUNCTIONING AS OF MARCH ' 1989 AND DISTRIBUTION OF  
ORAL PILL CYCLES DURING 1988-89 AND 1987-88

Sl. No.	States/U.T.s Agencies	No. of Centres distributing Oral Pills as of March '1989		No. of Oral Pill Cycles distributed during		No. of Equivalent Oral Pill Users during.	
		Rural @	Urban	1988-89*	1987-88	1988-89*	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crores or more)</b>							
1	Andhra Pradesh	964	213	1849095	1411632	142238	108587
2	Assam	696	30	101451	82336	7804	6333
3	Bihar	664 \$	64 \$	218445 **	218148	20164 **	16781
4	Gujarat	457	140	1492502	1449189	114808	111476
5	Haryana	2143	43	532927	427323	40994	32871
6	Karnataka	836	198	982903	935348	75608	71950
7	Kerala	4740	68	488237	363997	37557	28000
8	Madhya Pradesh	4706	232	2489387	1705920	191491	131225
9	Maharashtra	10777	434	3244720	3218311	249594	247562
10	Orissa	314	77	720632	584322	55433	44948
11	Punjab	231	115	699882	709773	53837	54598
12	Rajasthan	2519	159	601042	574362	46234	44182
13	Tamil Nadu	403	497	2134758	2062652	164212	158666
14	Uttar Pradesh	2331	276	2198462	2022442	169112	155572
15	West Bengal	335 \$	183 \$	1086432	1054098	83572	81084
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s</b>							
1	Himachal Pradesh	189	12	117005	97132	9000	7472
2	J & K	105	18	39265	29769	3020	2290
3	Manipur	31	4	7228	3333	556	256
4	Meghalaya	39	6	16661	17445	1282	1342
5	Nagaland	80	7	1305'	1360	100	105
6	Sikkim	144	8	19072	14947	1467	1150
7	Tripura	2 \$k	10 \$k	33549	29783	2581	2291
8	A&N Islands	55	13	5294	3768	407	290
9	Arunachal Pradesh	41	5	12541	10559	965	812
10	Chandigarh	13	24	4719	4368	363	336
11	D&N Haveli	34		1042	1030	80	79
12	Delhi	8	108	50578	32617	3891	2509
13	Goa	187	4	21913	17963	1686	1382
14	Daman & Diu	16		1011	955	78	73
15	Lakshadweep	9		654	539	50	41
16	Mizoram	419	3	17262	13892	1328	1069
17	Pondicherry	54	3	12994	14076	1000	1083
<b>III. OTHER AGENCIES</b>							
1	M/O Defence	—	109	41775	37302	3213	2869
2	M/O Railways	—	122	52159	45067	4012	3467
3	Comm. Distn.	—	—	12111808 £	9641406 ££	931678 £	741646 ££
All India		33542 k@	3185 k	31408710 £	26837164 ££	2419415 £	2064397 ££

\*Figures are provisional. — Nil

£ Includes 9242,648 O.P. Cycles (under Col.5) or 710,973 O.P. Users (under Col. 7) under full cost commercial sales.

££ Includes 8918,496 O.P. Cycles (under Col. 6) or 686,038 O.P. Users (under Col. 8) under full cost Commercial sales.

K Apart from these centres, Rural/Urban break-up of 21 Centres in respect of Tripura has not been received.

@ Includes PHCs and Sub-Centres where such facilities are available.

\$ No. of Centres distributing Oral Pills in respect of Bihar as of July '1986, West Bengal as of March '1988 and Tripura as of February '1983.

\*\* Figures taken upto January '89 as figures for February and March '89 are under clarification.



**TABLE—D.17**  
**YEAR-WISE ACHIEVEMENT OF TARGETS OF M.C.H. ACTIVITIES**  
**ALL-INDIA (SINCE 1975-76)**

(Figures in Millions)

Year	Tetanus Immunisation for Expectant mothers			D.P.T. Immunisation for Children			POLIO			B.C.G.		
	Target	Achieve- ment	% Achvt. of Target	Target	Achieve- ment	% Achvt. of Target	Target	Achieve- ment	% Achvt. of Target	Target	Achieve- ment (below one year)	% Achvt. of Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1975-76	3.02	1.45	46.3@	5.03	2.41	47.0 @						
1976-77	5.00	2.14	42.0@	10.00	4.02	39.6 @						
1977-78	6.94	3.51	50.7@	10.90	7.81	71.6 @						
1978-79	5.00	3.72	74.5@	8.94	6.80	76.2 @						
1979-80	6.00	4.75	79.4@	12.00	6.88	57.6 @						
1980-81	6.84	5.28	77.3@	13.55	7.15	52.8 @	3.83	1.61	42.2 @			
1981-82	7.96	7.11	89.5@	15.97	9.23	57.9 @	2.40	2.93	123.8 @			
1982-83	9.00	7.64	84.9@	13.97	10.34	74.0 @	5.24	4.55	87.0 @	15.00	4.12	27.5
1983-84	11.50	8.25	71.7	14.50	11.23	77.5	7.50	8.03	107.1	15.00	4.47	29.8
1984-85	13.03	9.36	71.9	14.51	12.43	85.7	12.00	9.89	82.4	14.51	5.36	37.0
1985-86	12.86	10.36	80.6	14.04	15.18	108.1	14.04	13.19	93.9	14.04	6.62	47.3 @
1986-87	15.20	11.73	77.2	15.30	12.99 \$	84.9	15.30	11.14 \$	72.8	15.30	11.81	77.2
1987-88	16.93	14.96	88.3	17.21	16.69 \$	97.0	17.21	14.27 \$	82.9	17.21	16.35	95.0
1988-89*	22.66	16.18	71.4	18.04	16.79 \$	93.1	18.04	15.86 \$	87.9	18.04	17.38	96.3

— Nil

\* Figures are provisional

@ Worked out after excluding the targets of those States/UTs for which figures have not been received

\$ Relates to third dose only

TABLE—D.17 (Contd.)

(Figures in Millions)

Year	Measles Vaccination performance			Typhoid			D.T. Immunisation for Children			T.T. (10 Years)		
	Target	Achieve- ment	Acht. of Target %	Target	Achieve- ment	Acht. of Target %	Target	Achieve- ment	Acht. of Target %	Target	Achieve- ment	Acht. of Target %
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1975-76							5.73	1.28	22.0@			
1976-77							5.00	2.72	54.2@			
1977-78							6.96	6.54	94.0@			
1978-79							7.93	7.21	91.1@			
1979-80							10.00	10.84	108.7@			
1980-81				9.82	1.62	16.5	11.37	10.23	90.1@			
1981-82				10.00	2.63	26.6	12.57	10.81	86.1@			
1982-83				10.00	5.02	50.8	12.50	10.25	82.0@			
1983-84				10.00	6.23	62.3	13.00	10.63	81.7	4.00	2.75	83.7@
1984-85				11.00	7.35	66.9	13.06	11.45	87.6	5.01	3.64	72.8@
1985-86				11.19	7.87	70.3	11.19	12.53	112.0	5.54	4.53	82.0@
1986-87	5.70	3.71	67.6@	12.10	7.88	65.1	12.10	10.85	89.7	6.70	5.29	79.0
1987-88	11.21	10.05	89.7	13.00	8.43	64.9	13.00	11.58	89.1	7.80	7.00	89.7
1988-89*	15.76	12.42	78.8	@@	@@	@@	18.94	12.98	68.5	9.75	8.29	85.0

— Nil

\* Figures are provisional

@ Worked out after excluding the targets of those States/UTs for which figures have not been received

@@ Typhoid vaccination of school children has been withdrawn from EPI schedule.

TABLE—D.17 (Continued)

(Figures in Millions)

Year	T.T. (16 Years)			Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia among Mothers				Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia among Children			Prophylaxis against Blindness due to Vit. "A" deficiency		
	Target	Achieve-ment	% Achvt. of Target	Target	No. of Total Women	Beneficiaries Ex-pectant & Nursing Mothers	% Achvt. of Target	Target	No. of Bene-ficiar-ies	% Achvt. of Target	Target	No. of Bene-ficiar-ies	% Achvt. of Target
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1975-76				2.00		3.70	185.0@	2.00	3.52	175.8@	8.75	4.48	51.2@
1976-77				4.00		3.29	82.3@	4.00	3.05	76.4@	12.00	7.00	58.3@
1977-78				6.00	8.38	5.50	141.0@	6.00	6.85	115.1@	23.70	10.33	43.6@
1978-79				10.00	10.04	6.41	100.5@	10.00	9.08	90.9@	24.67	13.95	56.7@
1979-80				11.00	11.44	6.25	104.3@	11.00	9.94	90.6@	24.66	17.06	69.3@
1980-81				11.91	11.09	6.24	101.0@	11.91	9.56	87.1@	24.20	16.64	68.8@
1981-82				11.88	12.04	6.38	101.9@	11.88	12.21	103.3@	24.66	18.66	75.7@
1982-83				12.00	15.97	6.75	133.1@	12.00	14.35	119.6@	25.00	19.09	76.7@
1983-84	2.60	1.68	80.7@	12.00	17.38	8.52	146.1@	12.00	16.14	135.6@	25.00	19.21	76.8
1984-85	3.04	2.40	79.2@	13.00	17.71	9.41	136.3@	13.00	17.30	133.0@	27.00	28.79	106.6
1985-86	3.30	3.00	90.9@	14.00	18.05	9.05	128.9@	14.00	17.16	122.6	24.96	29.40	177.8
1986-87	4.10	3.49	85.0	18.64	14.47\$	6.19\$	77.6	19.43	12.82\$	66.0	28.97	30.24	78.1K
1987-88	4.80	4.50	93.7	22.00	18.65\$	8.06\$	84.8	22.00	18.50\$	84.1	30.00	46.62£	87.8K
1988-89*	6.01	5.66	94.2	22.00	21.09\$	8.58\$	95.9	30.00	21.61\$	72.0	30.00	41.47£	75.2K

— Nil

\* Figures are provisional

@ Worked out after excluding the targets of those States/UTs for which figures have not been received

\$ Figures indicate beneficiaries based on completed doses.

K Percentage of achievement of targets were worked out by taking half of the total doses given in the first time initiated, continued and completed dosed beneficiaries

£ In doses.

## M.C.H BENEFICIARIES

(Figures in Millions)

Year	Women	Children	Total
1	2	3	4
1975-76	5.15	11.69	16.84
1976-77	5.43	16.79	22.22
1977-78	11.89	31.53	43.42
1978-79	13.76	37.04	50.80
1979-80	16.19	44.72	60.91
1980-81	16.37	47.01@	63.38
1981-82	19.15	56.47@	75.62
1982-83	23.61	67.72@	91.33
1983-84	25.63	80.37@	106.00
1984-85	27.07	98.61@	125.68
1985-86	28.41	109.48@	137.89
1986-87	26.20	110.22@@	136.42
1987-88	33.61	153.99@@@	187.60
1988-89 *	37.27	152.46@@@	189.73

\* Figures are provisional

@ Includes Polio, Typhoid and B.C.G.

@@ Includes Polio, Typhoid, B.C.G. and Measles

@@@ Includes Polio, B.C.G. and Measles



CHART:-D-4

MATERNAL & CHILD  
HEALTH SERVICES BENEFICIARIES  
(1970-71 TO 1988-89)  
IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME

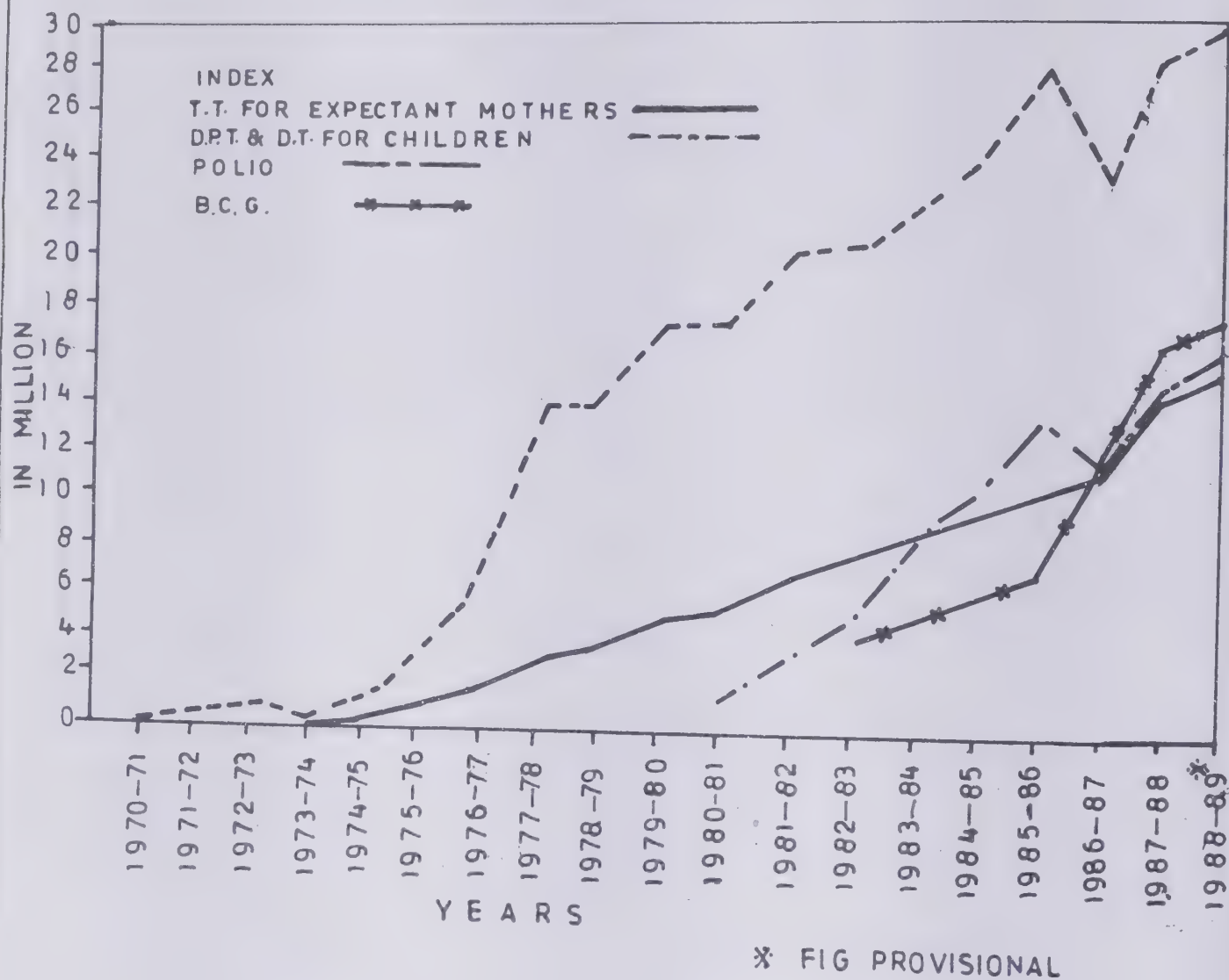
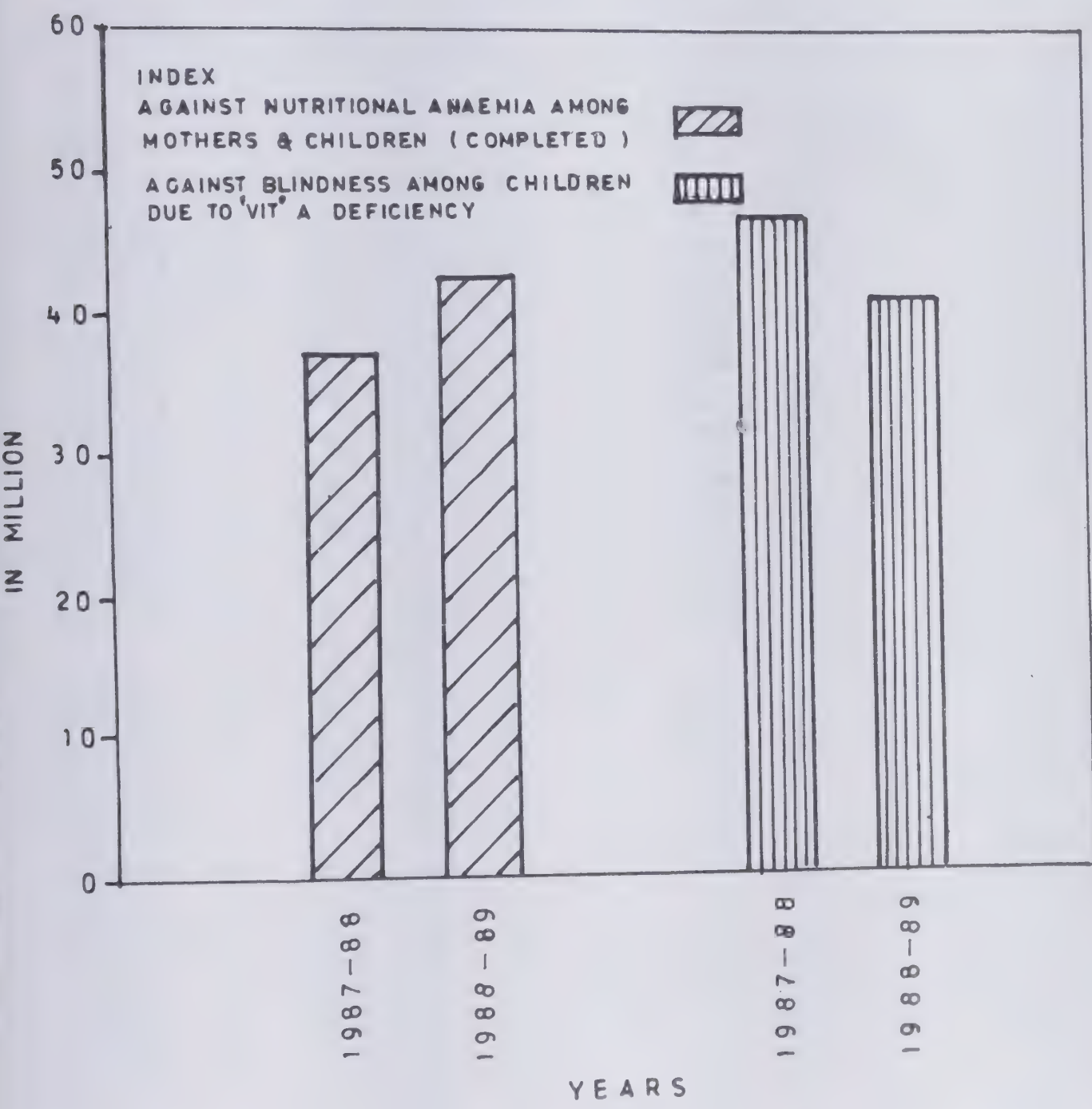


CHART-D-5

MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SERVICE BENEFICIARIES  
(1987-88 & 1988-89)  
PROPHYLAXIS PROGRAMME



TABLE—D.18

STATE-WISE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT OF M.C.H. ACTIVITIES, 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/Agency	Tetanus Immunisation for Expectant Mothers			D.P.T. Immunisation for Children			Polio		
		Target (in 000's)	\$ Achievement \$	% Achvt. of target	Target (in 000's)	\$ Achievement (below 1 yr)	% Achvt. of target	Target (in 000's)	\$ Achievement (below 1 yr)	% Achvt. of target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)</b>										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1150	1241542	108.0	1205	1150877	95.5	1205	905434	75.1
2.	Assam	530	157799	29.8	534	220674	41.3	534	161184	30.2
3.	Bihar	1976	1242777	62.9	2003	1473351	73.6	2003	1381845	69.0
4.	Gujarat	785	874260	111.4	831	901709	108.5	831	836213	100.5
5.	Haryana	323	352359	109.1	356	518600	145.7	356	508069	142.7
6.	Karnataka	843	942625	111.8	843	856018	101.5	843	804695	95.5
7.	Kerala	490	608913	124.3	466	564780	121.2	466	683917	146.8
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1467	1033183	70.4	1510	1170539	77.5	1510	858427	56.8
9.	Maharashtra	1280	1716082	134.1	1386	1608533	116.1	1386	1490137	107.5
10.	Orissa	590	566453	96.0	594	609114	102.5	594	537707	90.5
11.	Punjab	334	377657	113.1	363	434550	119.7	363	412202	113.6
12.	Rajasthan	1053	767134	72.9	1068	1087489	101.8	1068	947245	88.7
13.	Tamil Nadu	872	1254233	143.8	915	1141926	124.8	915	1134788	124.0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3217	2426000	75.4	3169	3483000	109.9	3169	2557000	80.7
15.	West Bengal	1156	862718	74.6	1213	919620	75.8	1213	554097	45.7
<b>II Smaller States/UTs.</b>										
1.	Himachal Pradesh	122	74809	61.3	100	95198	95.2	100	85966	86.0
2.	J & K	147	56577	38.5	154	120822	78.5	154	109375	71.0
3.	Manipur	30	17486	58.3	32	22218	69.4	32	14960	46.8
4.	Meghalaya	35	29929	85.5	30	25422	84.7	30	25070	83.7
5.	Nagaland	16	4823	30.1	17	5987	35.2	17	6932	40.8
6.	Sikkim	13	3764	29.0	10	7503	75.0	10	7086	70.9
7.	Tripura	47	13797	29.4	44	17716	40.3	44	14290	32.5
8.	A & N Islands	5	3253	65.1	5	5037	100.7	5	5169	103.4
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	7277	42.8	17	10277	60.5	17	8930	52.5
10.	Chandigarh	10	12181	121.8	11	8275	75.2	11	7263	66.0
11.	D & N Haveli	3	1917	63.9	3	3028	100.9	3	2887	96.2
12.	Delhi	262	168892	54.5	209	118093	56.5	209	11868	53.5
13.	Goa	22	9180	41.7	18.6	16274	87.5	18.6	16977	91.3
14.	Daman & Diu	2	788	39.4	1.4	709	50.6	1.4	677	48.4
15.	Lakshadweep	1	1218	121.8	1	439	43.9	1	493	49.3
16.	Mizoram	15	8121	58.8	14	14761	105.4	14	10595	75.7
17.	Pondicherry	10	12898	129.0	11	12446	113.1	11	10901	99.1
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>										
1.	M/O Defence	50	44379	88.8	25	24822	99.3	25	23023	92.1
2.	M/O Railways	40	59522	148.8	50	41186	82.4	50	31307	62.6
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		16932	14955246	88.3	17209	16690993	97.0	17209	14266729	82.9



TABLE—D.18. Continued

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/Agency	B.C.G. Achievements			Measles Vaccination Performance			Typhoid		
		Target (in 000's)	Achievement (below 1 yr)	% Achvt. of target	Target (in 000's)	Achievement	% Achvt. of target	Target (in 000's)	Achievement@@	% Achvt. of target
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)</b>										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1205	1150700	95.5	723	824681	114.1	1030	642761	62.4
2.	Assam	534	217935	40.8	431	66152	15.3	440	115945	26.4
3.	Bihar	2003	1803568	90.0	1214	918858	75.7	1000	334063	33.4
4.	Gujarat	831	915680	110.2	587	601113	102.4	900	674478	74.9
5.	Haryana	356	405845	114.0	221	249568	112.9	325	270227	83.1
6.	Karnataka	843	936707	111.1	673	609146	90.5	700	480189	68.6
7.	Kerala	466	542897	116.5	396	319189	80.6	400	256590	64.1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1510	1307712	86.6	906	761141	84.0	1000	609004	60.9
9.	Maharashtra	1386	1518748	109.6	832	715592	86.0	1225	1200168	98.0
10.	Orissa	594	658542	110.9	428	316022	73.8	400	334078	83.5
11.	Punjab	363	457464	126.0	267	290882	108.9	300	228330	76.1
12.	Rajasthan	1068	1058150	99.1	641	965255	150.6	700	490712	70.1
13.	Tamil Nadu	915	859790	94.0	677	1078682	159.3	1000	605680	60.6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3169	2920000	92.1	1901	1648000	86.7	2000	1785000	89.3
15.	West Bengal	1213	917997	75.7	728	374399	51.4	1000	214641	21.5
<b>II. Smaller States/UTs</b>										
1.	Himachal Pradesh	100	90049	90.0	100	69133	69.1	100	47306	47.3
2.	J & K	154	119071	77.3	92	55458	60.3	130	7073	5.4
3.	Manipur	32	32629	102.0	19	13476	70.9	30	26536	88.5
4.	Meghalaya	30	21246	70.8	20	3301	16.5	20	10203	51.0
5.	Nagaland	17	7410	43.6	10	2804	28.0	9	1819	20.2
6.	Sikkim	10	9413	94.1	10	3367	33.7	11	3690	33.5
7.	Tripura	44	31135	70.8	38	11364	29.9	33	2878	8.7
8.	A & N Island	5	5615	112.3	3	2416	80.5	4	5200	130.0
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	15092	88.8	10	4671	46.7	6	5335	88.9
10.	Chandigarh	11	15057	136.9	6	3101	51.7	8	1041	13.0
11.	D & N Haveli	3	3173	105.8	2	1743	87.2	1.5	1829	121.9
12.	Delhi	209	193407	92.5	209	92135	44.1	166	46515	28.0
13.	Goa	18.6	20956	112.7	18.6	7978	42.9	7.6	2914	38.3
14.	Daman & Diu	1.4	1012	72.3	1.4	777	55.5	0.4	203	50.8
15.	Lakshadweep	1	2486	248.6	1	648	64.8	0.4	—	—
16.	Mizoram	14	13715	98.0	12	8041	67.0	16	7935	49.6
17.	Pondicherry	11	18850	171.4	6	5600	93.3	10	12732	127.3
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>										
1.	M/O Defence	25	42872	171.5	25	17338	69.4	13	5986	46.0
2.	M/O Railways	50	38835	77.7	1	12039	1203.9	15	3228	21.5
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		<b>17209</b>	<b>16353758</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>11209</b>	<b>10064070</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>13000</b>	<b>8444284</b>	<b>64.9</b>

TABLE-D.18 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State / UT / Agency	D.T. Immunisation for Children			T.T. (10 years)			T.T. (16 years)		
		Target (in 000's)	Achievement @@	% Achvt. of target (below 1 yr).	Target (in 000's)	Achievement @@	% Achvt. of target	Target (in 000's)	Achievement @@	% Achvt. of target
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<b>I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)</b>										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1030	1020379	99.1	595	343312	57.7	300	164940	55.0
2.	Assam	440	230277	52.3	210	68347	32.5	140	43426	31.0
3.	Bihar	1000	463995	46.4	893	280883	31.5	300	158685	52.9
4.	Gujarat	900	849442	94.4	390	490807	125.8	400	256704	64.2
5.	Haryana	325	448804	138.1	160	228004	142.5	110	120333	109.4
6.	Karnataka	700	731642	104.5	385	345033	89.5	200	158550	79.3
7.	Kerala	400	316665	79.2	236	159131	67.4	170	132340	77.8
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1000	726165	72.6	656	522939	79.1	250	321173	128.5
9.	Maharashtra	1225	1266363	103.4	665	1345874	202.4	800	1101864	137.7
10.	Orissa	400	426288	106.4	281	246984	87.9	100	117262	117.3
11.	Punjab	300	372096	124.0	176	209167	118.8	100	134467	134.5
12.	Rajasthan	700	616301	88.0	446	382547	85.8	150	203389	135.6
13.	Tamil Nadu	1000	915085	91.5	449	706233	157.3	740	420928	56.9
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2000	2150000	107.5	1371	1266000	92.3	600	911000	151.8
15.	West Bengal	1000	766602	76.7	587	253804	43.2	200	168692	84.3
<b>II. Smaller States/UTs</b>										
1.	Himachal Pradesh	100	53167	53.2	48	33290	69.4	100	14789	14.8
2.	J & K	130	48404	37.2	65	6221	9.6	10	1401	14.0
3.	Manipur	30	29172	97.2	10	10074	100.7	5	6072	121.4
4.	Meghalaya	20	18476	92.4	14	7396	52.8	5	3333	66.7
5.	Nagaland	9	2474	27.5	4.5	1961	43.6	0.3	819	273.0
6.	Sikkim	11	6254	56.9	3.3	1541	46.7	8	995	12.4
7.	Tripura	33	9672	29.3	16	2562	16.0	10	1193	11.9
8.	A&N Islands	4	5532	138.3	2.3	2614	113.7	4	4185	104.6
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	6397	106.6	7	4931	70.4	2	1975	98.8
10.	Chandigarh	8	2197	27.5	4.2	4245	101.1	3	5773	192.4
11.	D & N Haveli	1.5	1882	125.5	1.4	1085	77.5	0.5	430	86.0
12.	Delhi	166	40542	24.4	61	18865	30.9	50	7603	15.2
13.	Goa	7.6	3575	47.0	6.6	2040	30.9	6.6	1588	24.1
14.	Daman & Diu	0.4	244	61.0	0.4	245	61.3	0.4	209	52.3
15.	Lakshadweep	0.4	—	—	0.2	164	82.0	0.2	1507	753.5
16.	Mizoram	16	10350	64.7	5.6	10476	187.1	10	5019	50.2
17.	Pondicherry	10	11743	117.4	4.2	9697	230.9	5	5072	104.4
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>										
1.	M/D Defence	13	8670	66.7	24	7325	30.5	10	6057	60.6
2.	M/O Railways	15	18702	124.7	23	22448	97.6	10	16962	169.6
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		<b>13,000</b>	<b>1577557</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>7800</b>	<b>6996245</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>4800</b>	<b>4498735</b>	<b>93.7</b>

**TABLE-D.18 (Continued)**  
**PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST NUTRITIONAL ANAEMIA AMONG NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES (COMPLETED)**

Sl. No.	States / UT / Agency	Women					Children		
		Target (in 000's)	Total Women	% Achvt. of target	Expectant and nursing mothers		Target (in 000's)	No. of beneficiaries	% Achvt. of Target
					Number	% Out of total Women			
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2180	1602919	73.5	1133343	70.7	2233	1379192	61.8
2.	Assam	410	280804	68.5	184574	65.7	425	318346	74.9
3.	Bihar	1400	600437	42.9	376302	62.7	1050	606473	57.8
4.	Gujarat	1055	1007598	95.5	585781	58.1	1063	899285	84.6
5.	Haryana	520	638289	122.7	196548	30.8	532	667373	125.4
6.	Karnataka	1200	1186851	98.9	716519	60.4	1276	1018471	79.8
7.	Kerala	680	558752	82.2	362625	64.9	691	623547	90.2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1032	1190491	115.4	649030	54.5	1063	1143698	107.6
9.	Maharashtra	3700	3105592	83.9	1067436	34.4	3722	3118377	83.8
10.	Orissa	836	730055	87.3	629215	86.2	850	806193	94.8
11.	Punjab	510	570997	112.0	378167	66.2	532	540979	101.7
12.	Rajasthan	1200	659983	55.0	425505	64.5	900	521423	57.9
13.	Tamil Nadu	1340	1031896	77.0	NA	NA	2339	2068334	88.4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3000	1671962	55.7	807937‡	48.3	2250	1301349	57.8
15.	West Bengal	1750	2868065	163.9	NA	NA	1808	2684955	148.5
II. Smaller States/UTs									
1.	Himachal Pradesh	208	156301	75.1	101670	65.0	213	154045	72.3
2.	J & K	200	85761	42.9	NA	NA	150	47582	31.7
3.	Manipur	26	10669	41.0	6840	64.1	26	4013	15.4
4.	Meghalaya	50	40184	80.4	25511	63.5	53	43492	82.1
5.	Nagaland	26	454	1.7	286	63.0	26	300	1.2
6.	Sikkim	15	12153	81.0	8730	71.8	16	11207	70.0
7.	Tripura	50	62622	125.2	33975	54.3	53	34605	65.3
8.	A & N Islands	10	9359	93.6	4385	46.9	11	9815	89.3
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	19206	91.5	11391	59.3	16	15967	99.8
10.	Chandigarh	21	18300	87.1	7826	42.8	21	14539	69.2
11.	D & N Haveli	10	2240	22.4	2240	100.0	11	9539	86.7
12.	Delhi	130	119205	91.7	100190	84.0	133	74555	56.1
13.	Goa	29.7	31458	105.9	21609	68.7	30.9	29277	94.7
14.	Daman & Diu	1.3	2193	168.7	1323	60.3	1.1	2345	213.2
15.	Lakshadweep	8	9844	123.1	4242	43.1	8	6196	77.5
16.	Mizoram	31	31588	101.9	27492	87.0	32	28568	89.3
17.	Pondicherry	21	20055	95.5	15322	76.4	21	17320	82.5
III. Other Agencies									
1.	M/O Defence	103	96763	93.9	67148	69.4	106	57183	53.9
2.	M/O Railways	207	219174	105.9	111159	50.7	266	237083	89.1
ALL INDIA		22000	18652120	84.8	8064321	55.0B	22000	18495626	84.1



**TABLE-D.18 (Continued)**  
**PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST BLINDNESS DUE TO VIT 'A' DEFICIENCY**

Sl. No.	State / UT. / Agency	Target (in 000's)	No of beneficiaries (doses)	% Achievement K of Target
1	2	38	39	40
<b>I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2500	4053058	81.1
2.	Assam	500	556284	55.6
3.	Bihar	1300	964662	74.2@
4.	Gujarat	2000	3177571	79.4
5.	Haryana	700	756482	108.1
6.	Karnataka	3000	5113080	85.2
7.	Kerala	1600	2656126	83.0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	4354182	108.9
9.	Maharashtra	3550	5892685	83.0
10.	Orissa	2000	3272353	81.8
11.	Punjab	500	1375303	137.5
12.	Rajasthan	1300	2025324	77.9
13.	Tamil Nadu	3000	3732504	124.4@
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2730	5038134‡	92.3
15.	West Bengal	1700	1555847	91.5@
<b>II. Smaller States/UTs</b>				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	300	542820	90.5
2.	J & K	350	210742	30.1
3.	Manipur	50	52246	52.2
4.	Meghalaya	100	117461	58.7
5.	Nagaland	50	1184	1.2
6.	Sikkim	20	22103	55.3
7.	Tripura	100	55663	55.7@
8.	A & N Islands	5	7295	73.0
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	7915	79.2
10.	Chandigarh	10	26438	132.2
11.	D & N Haveli	5	8186	81.9
12.	Delhi	75	73318	97.8@
13.	Goa	23.4	82195	175.6
14.	Daman & Diu	1.6	6947	217.1
15.	Lakshadweep	5	2982	29.8
16.	Mizoram	10	114223	571.1
17.	Pondicherry	10	17229	172.3@
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>				
1.	M/O Defence	100	159359	79.7
2.	M/O Railways	400	591684	74.0
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		<b>30000</b>	<b>46623585</b>	<b>87.8K</b>

NA- Not Available \$ - Relates to 2nd + Booster doses beneficiaries

—Nil \$\$ - Relates to 3rd doses only

@- Percentage of achievement of target have been worked out on the first dosed beneficiaries.

@@- Figures for 2nd dose only.

K- Percentage of achievement of targets were worked out by taking half of the total doses given to the first time initiated, continuing and completed dosed beneficiaries.

B- Worked out after excluding the figures of the total women of those states for which the figures of expectant and nursing mothers have not been received.

‡- Figures are estimated.

**TABLE-D. 19**  
**STATE-WISE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT OF**  
**M.C.H. ACTIVITIES, 1988-89#**

Sl. No.	State / UT / Agency	Tetanus Immunisation for Expectant Mothers			D.P.T. Immunisation for Children			Polio		
		Target (in 000's)	Achievement \$	% Achvt. of target	Target (in 000's)	Achievement \$\$ (below 1 yr.)	% Achvt. of target	Target (in 000's)	Achievement \$\$ (below 1 yr.)	% Achvt. of target
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)</b>										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1534	1271164	82.9	1246	1116421	89.6	1246	1074285	86.2
2.	Assam	784	172627	22.0	596	235037	39.4	596	208308	35.0
3.	Bihar	2599	1838073	70.7	2083	1982374	95.2	2083	1914449	91.9
4.	Gujarat	1100	899793	81.8	882	857399	97.2	882	869762	98.6
5.	Haryana	489	368709	75.4	397	447321	112.7	397	445744	112.3
6.	Karnataka	1117	972970	87.1	900	883043	98.1	900	871275	96.8
7.	Kerala	621	657321	105.8	513	563388	109.8	513	577179	112.5
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1771	1353872	76.4	1460	1498619	102.6	1460	1390337	95.2
9.	Maharashtra	1694	1586320	93.6	1413	1536601	108.7	1413	1462545	103.5
10.	Orissa	855	712937	83.4	650	696417	107.1	650	691156	106.3
11.	Punjab	491	414098	84.3	397	450155	113.4	397	438931	110.6
12.	Rajasthan	1409	947895	67.3	1111	891977	80.3	1111	869897	78.3
13.	Tamil Nadu	1217	1052866	86.5	972	1104755	113.7	972	1084868	111.6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4458	2304442	51.7	3389	2758979	81.4	3389	2266971	66.9
15.	West Bengal	1617	1059878	65.5	1294	1092128	84.4	1294	1020879	78.9
<b>I. Smaller States/UTs</b>										
1.	Himachal Pradesh	133	86588	65.1	112	107032	95.6	112	103617	92.5
2.	J & K	205	57908	28.2	164	116245	70.9	164	119792	73.0
3.	Manipur	36	31025	86.2	36	32571	90.5	36	31112	86.4
4.	Meghalaya	61	38739	63.5	49	30335	61.9	49	30877	63.0
5.	Nagaland	24	4875	20.3	21	8979	42.8	21	4845	23.1
6.	Sikkim	13	4583	35.3	10	7326	73.3	10	7315	73.2
7.	Tripura	64	14794	23.1	52	33709	64.8	52	34622	66.6
8.	A & N Islands	7	3778	54.0	6	6603	110.1	6	6864	114.4
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	8514	56.8	15	11906	79.4	15	11840	78.9
10.	Chandigarh	16	13343	83.4	13	10539	81.1	13	10925	84.0
11.	D & N Haveli	4	2027	50.7	3	3059	102.0	3	3067	102.2
12.	Delhi	260	161136	62.0	207	178919	86.4	207	180006	87.0
13.	Goa	22	11725	53.3	18	17138	95.2	18	17604	97.8
14.	Daman & Diu	2	796	39.8	2	1747	87.4	2	1747	87.4
15.	Lakshadweep	2	970	48.5	1	1395	139.5	1	1227	122.7
16.	Mizoram	22	9626	43.0	18	15416	85.6	18	14195	78.9
17.	Pondicherry	22	15484	70.4	14	18038	128.8	14	18752	133.9
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>										
1.	M/O Defence	\$\$\$	37789		\$\$\$	26090		\$\$\$	26351	
2.	M/O Railways	\$\$\$	59445		\$\$\$	52768		\$\$\$	53119	
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>22664</b>	<b>16176110</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>18044</b>	<b>16794429</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>18044</b>	<b>15864463</b>	<b>87.9</b>

TABLE-D. 19 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State / UT / Agency	B.C.G. Achievement			Measles Vaccination Performance		
		Target (in 000's)	Achievement (below 1 yr)	% Achvt. of target	Target (in 000's)	Achievement (below 1 yr.)	% Achvt. of target
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1246	1286215	103.2	1050	916249	87.3
2.	Assam	596	226317	30.8	566	122076	21.6
3.	Bihar	2083	2350154	112.8	1701	1531275	90.0
4.	Gujarat	882	922512	104.6	821	696130	84.8
5.	Haryana	397	452317	113.9	397	344783	86.8
6.	Karnataka	900	995848	110.6	814	681395	83.7
7.	Kerala	513	599704	116.9	513	399492	77.9
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1460	1568299	107.4	1068	1151262	107.8
9.	Maharashtra	1413	1592184	112.7	1216	964711	79.3
10.	Orissa	650	661450	101.8	611	442557	72.4
11.	Punjab	397	451731	113.8	397	367245	92.5
12.	Rajasthan	1111	846947	76.2	921	797218	86.6
13.	Tamil Nadu	972	1192365	122.7	873	1067248	122.3
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3389	2387936	70.5	2941	1960055	66.6
15.	West Bengal	1294	1068637	82.6	1163	542794	46.7
<b>II. Smaller States/UTs</b>							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	112	122013	108.9	105	87834	83.7
2.	J & K	164	143670	87.6	147	66931	45.5
3.	Manipur	36	37788	105.0	34	27219	80.1
4.	Meghalaya	49	30461	62.2	49	8535	17.4
5.	Nagaland	21	3379	16.1	20	3424	17.1
6.	Sikkim	10	8257	82.6	10	4355	43.6
7.	Tripura	52	46396	89.2	52	14292	27.5
8.	A & N Islands	6	6363	106.1	6	5351	89.2
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	14702	98.0	10	5968	59.7
10.	Chandigarh	13	15616	120.1	12	5468	45.6
11.	D & N Haveli	3	3572	119.1	3	1546	51.5
12.	Delhi	207	194709	94.1	207	127049	61.4
13.	Goa	18	19880	110.4	18	12493	69.4
14.	Daman & Diu	2	1023	51.2	2	1610	80.5
15.	Lakshadweep	1	981	98.1	1	753	75.3
16.	Mizoram	18	14405	80.0	18	10303	57.2
17.	Pondicherry	14	19875	142.0	14	14769	105.5
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>							
1.	M/O Defence	\$\$\$	39618		\$\$\$	19071	
2.	M/O Railways	\$\$\$	54696		\$\$\$	14236	
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		18044	17380020	96.3	15760	12415697	78.8



TABLE-D. 19 (Continued)

State / UT / Agency	D.T. Immunisation for Children			T.T. (10 years)			T.T. (16 years)		
	Target (in 000's)	Achievement @@	% Achvt. of target	Target (in 000's)	Achievement @@	% Achvt. of target	Target (in 000's)	Achievement @@	% Achvt. of target
2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<b>Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)</b>									
Andhra Pradesh	1336	1089549	81.6	744	401647	54.0	375	188030	50.1
Assam	602	235087	39.1	262	84772	32.4	175	58804	33.6
Bihar	2191	568959	26.0	1116	516417	46.3	375	302955	80.8
Gujarat	902	877811	97.3	488	473183	97.0	500	312958	62.6
Haryana	386	358643	92.9	200	255465	127.7	138	154960	112.3
Karnataka	933	714751	76.6	481	394145	81.9	250	191699	76.7
Kerala	519	279279	53.8	295	243040	82.4	213	201770	94.7
Madhya Pradesh	1656	1174474	70.9	820	653254	79.7	313	370013	118.2
Maharashtra	1502	1052646	70.1	831	768229	92.4	1000	662085	66.2
Orissa	661	658645	99.6	351	352459	100.4	125	161725	129.4
Punjab	391	330782	84.6	220	219440	99.7	125	161250	129.0
Rajasthan	1202	670363	55.8	557	407175	73.1	188	203503	108.2
Tamil Nadu	1015	551176	54.3	561	667873	119.1	925	415968	45.0
Uttar Pradesh	3585	3124885	87.2	1714	2151257	125.5	750	1801580	240.2
West Bengal	1348	948016	70.3	734	468516	63.8	250	344395	137.8
<b>Smaller States / UTs</b>									
Himachal Pradesh	109	61634	56.5	60	36137	60.2	125	17594	14.1
J & K	170	37561	22.1	81	10845	13.4	13	1745	13.4
Manipur	35	35793	102.3	12.5	11295	90.4	6	4857	81.0
Meghalaya	30	24626	82.1	17.5	9938	56.8	6	4143	69.1
Nagaland	10	6640	66.4	8	1991	24.9	8	1670	20.9
Sikkim	9.8	6682	68.2	4.1	4363	106.4	10	2801	28.0
Tripura	49	29175	59.5	20	6259	31.3	13	3256	25.0
A & N Islands	5	5506	110.1	2.9	4581	158.0	5	7093	141.9
Arunachal Pradesh	10	12097	121.0	8.8	6743	76.6	2.5	2582	103.3
Chandigarh	6	2491	41.5	5.3	5607	105.8	3.8	4264	112.2
D & N Haveli	3	2936	97.9	1.7	1358	79.9	0.6	524	87.3
Delhi	200	59516	29.8	76	67201	88.4	62	41427	66.8
Goa	17	4004	23.6	8.4	2365	28.2	8.56	832	9.7
Daman & Diu	1	719	71.9	0.44	1199	272.5	0.45	1188	264.0
Lakshadweep	1	30	3.0	0.25	338	135.2	0.3	404	134.7
Mizoram	16	9063	56.6	7	11783	168.3	13	5792	44.6
Pondicherry	12	13191	109.9	5.2	12241	235.4	6.3	6088	96.6
<b>Other Agencies</b>									
M / O Defence	13	6806	52.4	29	7856	27.1	13	5985	46.0
M / O Railways	15	26873	179.2	30	29548	98.5	13	20456	157.4
ALL INDIA	18940.8	12980409	68.5	9752	8288520	85.0	6011.5	5664396	94.2

**TABLE-D. 19 (Continued)**  
**PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST NUTRITIONAL ANAEMIA AMONG NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES (COMPLETED)**

Sl. No.	States / UT / Agency	Women					Children		
		Target (in 000's)	Total Women	% Achvt. of tar- get	Expectant and nursing mothers		Target (in 000's)	No. of benefi- ciaries	% Achvt. of tar- get
					Number	% Out of total Women			
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
<b>I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)</b>									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2180	1459532	67.0	1011427	69.3	2500	1318850	52.8
2.	Assam	410	213907	52.2	165387	77.3	500	252637	50.5
3.	Bihar	1400	731045	52.2	440356	60.2	1300	886292	68.2
4.	Gujarat	1055	936663	88.8	577753	61.7	2000	1028300	51.4
5.	Haryana	520	647290	124.5	127481	19.7	700	698798	99.8
6.	Karnataka	1200	1207691	100.6	770382	63.8	3000	1059719	35.3
7.	Kerala	680	715995	105.3	NA	NA	1600	756483	47.3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1051	1344995	128.0	1125000	83.6	2200	1597046	72.6
9.	Maharashtra	3700	3103532	83.9	879111	28.3	3350	3036299	90.6
10.	Orissa	836	973004	116.4	788004	81.0	2000	1641715	82.1
11.	Punjab	510	545336	106.9	353050	64.7	500	464891	93.0
12.	Rajasthan	1200	883670	73.6	507294	57.4	1300	779913	60.0
13.	Tamil Nadu	1340	1033110	77.1	NA	NA	3000	2176911	72.6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3000	3548673	118.3	1284699##	36.2	2730	2552736	93.5
15.	West Bengal	1750	2748460	157.1	NA	NA	1700	2498320	147.0
<b>II. Smaller States / UTs</b>									
1.	Himachal Pradesh	208	197040	94.7	145078	73.6	300	197444	65.8
2.	J & K	200	85056	42.5	NA	NA	350	57741	16.5
3.	Manipur	26	6265	24.1	4714	75.2	50	3375	6.8
4.	Meghalaya	50	47462	94.9	34296	72.3	100	80700	80.7
5.	Nagaland	26	227	0.9	207	91.2	50	111	0.2
6.	Sikkim	15	17129	114.2	11458	66.9	20	14678	73.4
7.	Tripura	50	57551	115.1	NA	NA	100	31112	31.1
8.	A & N Islands	10	7933	79.3	4592	57.9	5	12191	243.8
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	15278	72.8	11035	72.2	5	9307	186.1
10.	Chandigarh	21	19257	91.7	8108	42.1	10	14214	142.1
11.	D & N Haveli	10	10536	105.4	7562	71.8	5	8805	176.1
12.	Delhi	130	122425	94.2	94940	77.5	50	69940	139.9
13.	Goa	30	36002	120.0	26798	74.4	47	35570	75.7
14.	Daman & Diu	1	2979	297.9	1794	60.2	3	3784	126.1
15.	Lakshadweep	8	14306	178.8	3956	27.7	5	7615	152.3
16.	Mizoram	21	7210	23.3	6108	84.7	10	5061	50.6
17.	Pondicherry	21	23066	109.8	15130	65.6	10	15669	156.7
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>									
1.	M / O Defence	103	87398	84.9	60672	69.4	100	46340	46.3
2.	M / O Railways	207	238671	115.3	112823	47.3	400	250973	62.7
ALL INDIA		22000	21088694	95.9	8579215	52.2B	30000	21613540	72.0

**TABLE-D. 19 Continued)**  
**PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST BLINDNESS DUE TO VITAMIN 'A' DEFICIENCY**

Sl. No.	State / UT / Agency	Target	No. of beneficiaries	% Achievement
		in 000's	(doses)	K of Target
	2	35	36	37
<b>I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2500	3956800	79.1
2.	Assam	500	427335	42.7
3.	Bihar	1300	1561582	60.1
4.	Gujarat	2000	3221969	80.5
5.	Haryana	700	928520	66.3
6.	Karnataka	3000	5135939	85.6
7.	Kerala	1600	1350369	42.2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2200	4707896	107.0
9.	Maharashtra	3350	4666910	69.7
10.	Orissa	2000	4060715	101.5
11.	Punjab	500	1174647	117.5
12.	Rajasthan	1300	1427399	54.9
13.	Tamil Nadu	3000	2804850	93.5@
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2730	1765000	32.3
15.	West Bengal	1700	2215405	130.3@
<b>II. Smaller States / UTs</b>				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	300	609213	101.5
2.	J & K	350	209890	30.3
3.	Manipur	50	15185	15.2
4.	Meghalaya	100	137031	68.5
5.	Nagaland	50	497	0.5
6.	Sikkim	20	7563	18.9
7.	Tripura	100	29941	29.9@
8.	A & N Islands	5	7004	70.0
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	725	7.3
10.	Chandigarh	10	19758	98.8
11.	D & N Haveli	5	9667	96.7
12.	Delhi	50	64928	129.9@
13.	Goa	47	59545	63.3
14.	Daman & Diu	3	6910	115.2
15.	Lakshadweep	5	6638	66.4
16.	Mizoram	10	25915	129.6
17.	Pondicherry	10	24316	121.6
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>				
1.	M / O Defence	100	147172	73.6
2.	M / O Railways	400	686295	85.8
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		<b>30000</b>	<b>41473529</b>	<b>75.2K</b>

# - Figures are provisional.  
## - Figures estimated.  
NA - Not Available.  
\$ - Relates to 2nd + Booster dose beneficiaries.  
- - Nil.  
\$\$ - Relates to 3rd dose only.  
@ - Percentage achievement of target have been worked out based on the first dose beneficiaries.  
@@ - Figures for 2nd dose only.  
K - Percentage of achievement of targets were worked out by taking half of the total doses given to the first time initiated, continuing and completed dosed beneficiaries.  
B - Worked out after excluding the figures of the total women of those state for which figures of expectant and nursing mothers have not been received.  
\$\$\$ - No separate target allocated in respect of Ministry of Defence and Railways.  
Note - Figures in respect of DPT, Polio, B.C.G. and Measles relate to the Children below one year of age.



TABLE-D. 20

## YEAR-WISE MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCIES PERFORMED SINCE INCEPTION OF THE PROGRAMME-ALL INDIA

Year	No. of institutions approved for MTP work	No. of Terminations done
1	2	3
April 1972 to March, 1976	1,877	381,111
1976-77	2,149	278,870
1977-78	2,746	247,049
1978-79	2,765	317,732
1979-80	2,942	360,838
1980-81	3,294	388,405
1981-82	3,908	433,527
1982-83	4,170	516,142
1983-84	4,553	547,323
1984-85	4,921	577,931
1985-86	5,528	583,704
1986-87	5,820	588,406
1987-88	6,126	584,870
1988-89*	6,291	582,156
Cummulative total since inception of the programme upto March, 89		6,388,064

\* Figures provisional

CHART:- D-6

MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCIES  
(1972-73 TO 1988-89)

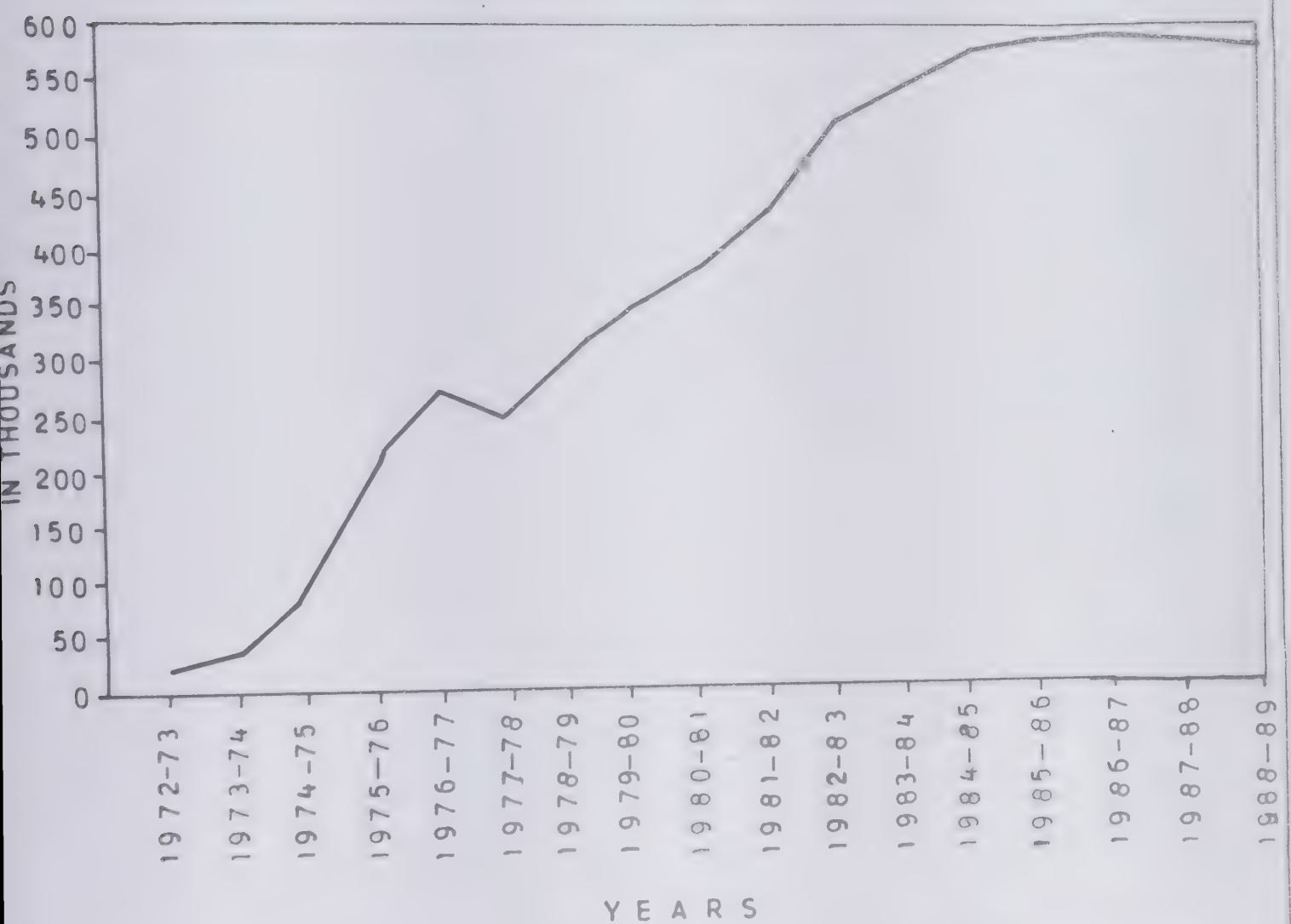


TABLE-D.-21

STATE-WISE MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCIES PERFORMED DURING 1988-89 AND 1987-88

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory / Agency	No. of Terminations			No. of Institutions approved for MTP upto 31st March, 1989
		1988-89*	1987-88	Since Inception	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. Major States (Population 1 crore or more)</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13,662	12,593	184,513	371
2.	Assam	12,434	9,972	135,165	33
3.	Bihar	14,855	12,316	136,611	104
4.	Gujarat	18,922	19,285	276,232	670
5.	Haryana	17,426	15,485	127,979	208
6.	Karnataka	10,909	13,559	209,773	448
7.	Kerala	22,666	29,794	457,563	238
8.	Madhya Pradesh	28,481	28,534	284,882	273
9.	Maharashtra	115,201	109,876	974,273	1459
10.	Orissa	25,998	24,654	237,599	161
11.	Punjab	15,831	20,793	231,454	274
12.	Rajasthan	19,923	19,933	182,190	316
13.	Tamil Nadu	54,452	58,808	686,113	261
14.	Uttar Pradesh	106,135	99,839	1,189,900	425
15.	West Bengal	37,930	41,112	434,709	452
<b>II. Smaller States / UTs</b>					
1.	Himachal Pradesh	7,892	7,257	61,201	126
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	1,666	NA
3.	Manipur	3,788	3,802	21,409	36
4.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	2,842	1
5.	Nagaland	577	567	8,373	13
6.	Sikkim\$	—	—	—	—
7.	Tripura	1,774	2,898	16,228	3
8.	A & N Island	395	398	4,595	1
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	915	851	6,219	10
10.	Chandigarh	2,052	1,795	31,916	2
11.	D & N Haveli	66	79	697	1
12.	Delhi	37,710	39,178	351,815	165
13.	Goa	1,840	1,088	17,623	47
14.	Daman & Diu	24	40	683	2
15.	Lakshadweep\$	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	839	854	5,328	20
17.	Pondicherry	1,891	1,586	19,604	6
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>					
1.	M / O Defence	3768	4,186	42,057	90
2.	M / O Railways	3,800	3,738	46,852	75
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		<b>582,156</b>	<b>584,870</b>	<b>6,388,064</b>	<b>6,291</b>

\* Figures provisional

NA— Not Available

\$ Act has not been implemented

— Nil



TABLE-D. 22

STATE-WISE MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY CASES WITH STERILISATION AND IUD 1987-88

State/Union Territory/Agency	with Sterilisation		With I.U.D.		Without Sterilisation/IUD		Total
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	3170	25.2	1269	10.1	8154	64.7	12593
Assam	1166	11.7	803	8.1	8003	80.2	9972
Gujarat	5487	28.5	5305	27.5	8493	44.0	19285
Haryana	3428	22.1	3426	22.1	8631	55.8	15485
Karnataka	2249	16.6	3209	23.7	8101	59.7	13559
Kerala	4454	14.9	4084	13.7	21256	71.4	29794
Madhya Pradesh	7173	25.1	7389	25.9	13972	49.0	28534
Maharashtra	12250	11.1	14701	13.4	82925	75.5	109876
Orissa	5842	23.7	5398	21.9	13414	54.4	24654
Punjab	7147	34.4	8025	38.6	5621	27.0	20793
Rajasthan	6022	30.2	4299	21.6	9612	48.2	19933
Tamil Nadu	49307	83.9	5253	8.9	4248	7.2	58808
Uttar Pradesh	21713	21.7	16974	17.0	61152	61.3	99839
West Bengal	20101	48.9	3572	8.7	17439	42.4	41112
<b>SMALLER STATES/U.Ts</b>							
Himachal Pradesh	2939	40.5	1258	17.3	3060	42.2	7257
Manipur	120	3.2	172	4.5	3510	92.3	3802
A & N Islands	220	55.3	170	42.7	8	2.0	398
Arunachal Pradesh	157	18.5	332	39.0	362	42.5	851
Chandigarh	432	24.1	613	34.1	750	41.8	1795
D & N Haveli	62	78.5	17	21.5	—	0.0	79
Delhi	7806	19.9	18599	47.5	12773	32.6	39178
Goa	325	29.9	500	45.9	263	24.2	1088
Daman & Diu	15	37.5	2	5.0	23	57.5	40
Mizoram	111	13.0	16	1.9	727	85.1	854
Pondicherry	679	42.8	328	20.7	579	36.5	1586
<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>							
M/o Railways	2654	71.0	695	18.6	389	10.4	3738
Total (1987-88)	165029	29.2	106409	18.8	293465	52.0	564903
(1986-87)	169525	29.6	106163	18.6	296618	51.8	572306
(1985-86)	161815	30.3	92353	17.3	280491	52.4	567507

R Not Received

Nil

Percentage worked out after excluding the data for which MTP cases break-up not available.

Note: Information for the remaining States &amp; U.T.s not available.

TABLE-D.23

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF DEATHS DUE TO TERMINATIONS, 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/Agency	No. of deaths due to M.T.P.	Deaths per 1000 M.T.Ps. done
1	2	3	4
<b>I. MAJOR STATES (Population 1 crore or more)</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—
2.	Assam	—	—
3.	Gujarat	—	—
4.	Haryana	—	—
5.	Karnataka	—	—
6.	Kerala	21	0.7
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0.1
8.	Maharashtra	2	0.0
9.	Orissa	—	—
10.	Punjab	—	—
11.	Rajasthan	—	—
12.	Tamil Nadu	25	0.4
13.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—
14.	West Bengal	—	—
<b>II. SMALLER STATES/U.Ts</b>			
1.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—
2.	Manipur	—	—
3.	A & N Islands	—	—
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
5.	Chandigarh	—	—
6.	D & N Haveli	—	—
7.	Delhi	—	—
8.	Goa	—	—
9.	Daman & Diu	—	—
10.	Mizoram	—	—
11.	Pondicherry	2	1.3
<b>III. OTHER AGENCIES</b>			
1.	M/o Railways	—	—
<hr/>			
Total (1987-88)		52	0.1
(1986-87)		4	0.0
(1985-86)		16	0.0
<hr/>			
— Nil			

Note:— Information for the remaining States/UTs. not available

## **SECTION—E**

**Impact of Family Welfare Programme in India**





TABLE—E.1  
COUPLES CURRENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY PROTECTED IN INDIA  
BY VARIOUS METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING  
FROM 1970-71 TO 1988-89

(000')

Year	Eligible couples (Estimated)	Couples currently & effectively protected due to Sterili- sation	%	Couples currently protected due to IUD	%	Couples effectively protected due to IUD	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1970-71	94,489	7,584	8.0	1,356	1.4	1,288	1.4
1971-72	96,639	9,388	9.7	1,316	1.4	1,250	1.3
1972-73	98,789	12,006	12.2	1,161	1.2	1,103	1.1
1973-74	100,939	12,341	12.2	1,062	1.1	1,009	1.0
1974-75	103,089	13,036	12.6	1,039	1.0	987	1.0
1975-76	105,239	14,692	14.2	1,159	1.1	1,101	1.0
1976-77	107,389	22,250	20.7	1,193	1.1	1,133	1.1
1977-78	109,589	21,998	20.1	1,001	0.9	951	0.9
1978-79	111,689	22,208	19.9	1,066	1.0	1,013	0.9
1979-80	113,839	22,663	19.9	1,174	1.0	1,115	1.0
1980-81	116,033	23,321	20.1	1,235	1.1	1,173	1.0
1981-82	118,705	24,534	20.7	1,378	1.2	1,309	1.1
1982-83	121,377	26,731	22.0	1,748	1.4	1,661	1.4
1983-84	124,049	29,374	23.7	2,822	2.3	2,681	2.2
1984-85	126,721	31,494	24.9	3,840	3.0	3,648	2.9
1985-86	129,432	34,312	26.5	5,053	3.9	4,800	3.7
1986-87	132,572	36,995	27.9	6,344	4.8	6,027	4.5
1987-88	135,710	39,340	29.0	7,494	5.5	7,119	5.2
1988-89*	138,850	41,321	29.8	8,614	6.2	8,183	5.9

**TABLE—E.1 (Continued)**  
**COUPLES CURRENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY PROTECTED IN INDIA**  
**BY VARIOUS METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING**  
**FROM 1970-71 TO 1988-89**

(000)

Year	Couples currently protected due to other methods	%	Couples effect- ively protected due to other methods	%	Couples Currently protected due to all methods	%	Couples effectively protected due to all methods	%
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1970-71	1,963	2.1	981	1.0	10,903	11.5	9,853	10.4
1971-72	2,354	2.4	1,177	1.2	13,058	13.5	11,815	12.2
1972-73	2,398	2.4	1,199	1.2	15,564	15.8	14,396	14.5
1973-74	3,010	3.0	1,505	1.5	16,413	16.3	14,854	14.7
1974-75	2,521	2.4	1,260	1.2	16,596	16.1	15,283	14.8
1975-76	3,528	3.4	1,780	1.7	19,649	18.7	17,843	17.0
1976-77	3,692	3.4	1,875	1.7	27,135	25.3	25,258	23.5
1977-78	3,253	3.0	1,665	1.5	26,252	24.0	24,613	22.5
1978-79	3,469	3.1	1,776	1.6	26,743	23.9	24,996	22.4
1979-80	3,069	2.7	1,575	1.4	26,906	23.6	25,353	22.3
1980-81	3,809	3.3	1,950	1.7	28,365	24.4	26,444	22.8
1981-82	4,559	3.8	2,340	2.0	30,471	25.7	28,183	23.7
1982-83	5,948	4.9	3,066	2.5	34,427	28.4	31,457	25.9
1983-84	8,390	6.8	4,560	3.7	40,586	32.7	36,614	29.5
1984-85	9,796	7.7	5,543	4.4	45,129	35.6	40,685	32.1
1985-86	10,744	8.3	6,051	4.7	50,109	38.7	45,163	34.9
1986-87	11,583	8.7	6,705	5.1	54,922	41.4	49,727	37.5
1987-88	13,390	9.9	7,727	5.7	60,224	44.4	54,187	39.9
1988-89*	14,852	10.7	8,636	6.2	64,788	46.7	58,141	41.9

\* Figures provisional.

Note:— 1. The estimates of couples protected given in above table are based on (a) age distribution of the acceptors and (b) estimates of joint survivance ratios of husbands and wives in different age groups. Annual attribution rate for IUD acceptors is taken as 37.6% and average annual attrition rate for vasectomy and tubectomy acceptors are taken as follows:

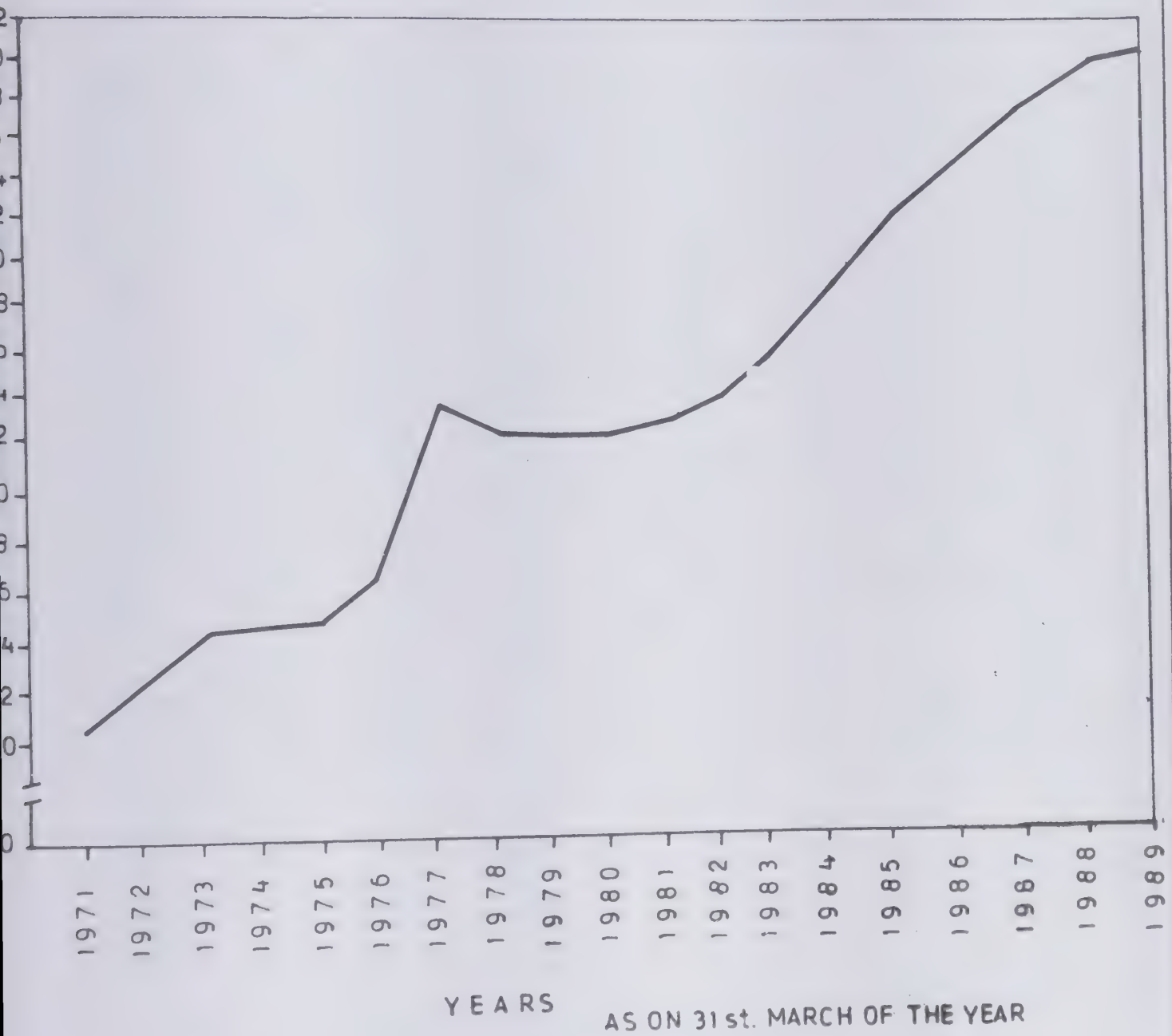
Method/Period	Ist Five years	IInd Five years	IIIrd Five years	IVth Five years	Vth Five years
Vasectomy	4.11%	7.14%	13.04%	18.74%	33.50%
Tubectomy	2.72%	6.20%	13.52%	28.65%	53.89%

2. The estimates of eligible couples were worked out as of 1st April 1971-72.—1981 by simple linear interpolation between slightly adjusted number of married women in the age group 15-44 years as enumerated in 1971 and 1981 censuses. For estimates thereafter figures are based on linearly extrapolated proportions of married women in 5 year age groups (increase/decrease being taken at the same rate for age groups recording decline in the proportions between 1971-81 and at half the rate for the age group recording increase in the proportions) and the population projections of the Expert Committee (1985).
3. Revised (Dec., 1989).



CHART:-E-1

COUPLES EFFECTIVELY PROTECTED UNDER  
FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME  
1971 TO 1989



TABLE—E.2

COUPLES CURRENTLY & EFFECTIVELY PROTECTED BY DIFFERENT METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING AS  
ON 31ST MARCH 1989 (FIGURES PROVISIONAL)

Sl. No.	State/UT Agency	Sterilisation			IUD		
		Eligible Couples (Estimated) in 00's)	CCP& CEP due to Ster.	% effect- ively pro- tected Ster.	CCP due to IUD	CEP due to IUD	% effect- ively pro- tected IUD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112349	3951951	35.2	334796	318056	2.8
2.	Assam	35207	835288	23.7	48744	46307	1.3
3.	Bihar	150475	3294482	21.9	488635	464203	3.1
4.	Gujarat	66615	2617704	39.3	642157	610049	9.2
5.	Haryana	25696	805206	31.3	36725	349244	13.6
6.	Karnataka	70976	2587082	36.5	384126	364920	5.1
7.	Kerala	42573	1785738	41.9	183887	174693	4.1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	108989	3062055	28.1	505658	480375	4.4
9.	Maharashtra	123727	5336936	43.1	873963	830265	6.7
10.	Orissa	50056	1563849	31.2	241501	229426	4.6
11.	Punjab	28381	1056755	37.2	635510	603735	21.3
12.	Rajasthan	73749	1604581	21.8	282877	268733	3.6
13.	Tamil Nadu	92446	3986632	43.1	804465	764242	8.3
14.	Uttar Pradesh	224881	4324878	19.2	2292730	2178094	9.7
15.	West Bengal	102201	2948028	28.8	191940	182343	1.8
16.	Himachal Pradesh	8246	295461	35.8	63754	60566	7.3
17.	J&K	11233	216314	19.3	28911	27465	2.4
18.	Manipur	2241	43138	19.2	13167	12508	5.6
19.	Meghalaya	2397	8075	3.4	2649	2517	1.1
20.	Nagaland	1253	3789	3.0	1358	1290	1.0
21.	Sikkim	598	5861	9.8	2446	2324	3.9
22.	Tripura	3740	55583	14.9	3552	3374	0.9
23.	A & N Islands	434	11454	26.4	2921	2775	6.4
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1219	5755	4.7	3926	3730	3.1
25.	Chandigarh	1154	27790	24.1	12673	12039	10.4
26.	D & N Haveli	221	10360	46.9	373	354	1.6
27.	Delhi	13884	300778	21.7	134168	127459	9.2
28.	Goa	1733	37264	21.5	5440	5168	3.0
29.	Daman & Diu	136	3432	25.2	226	215	1.6
30.	Lakashadweep	75	430	5.7	141	134	1.8
31.	Mizoram	814	22938	28.2	4427	4206	5.2
32.	Pondicherry	1146	55845	48.7	7587	7208	6.3
33.	M/o Defence		216886		25257	23994	
34.	M/o Railways		239557		22583	21454	
35.	Commercial Distri.						
All India		1388500	41321443	29.8	8614172	8183463	5.9

TABLE—E.2 (Continued)

COUPLES CURRENTLY &amp; EFFECTIVELY PROTECTED BY DIFFERENT METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING AS ON 31ST MARCH 1989 (FIGURES PROVISIONAL)

Sl. No.	State /UT Agency	Conventional Contraceptives			Oral Pills		All Methods		
		CCP Due to CC users	CEP due to CC users	% Effectively protected CC	CCP& CEP due to OP	% Effectively Protected OP	CCP due to all methods	CEP due to all methods	% Effectively protected all methods
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	601344	300672	2.7	142238	1.3	5030328	4712916	41.9
2.	Assam	33343	16672	0.5	7804	0.2	925178	906070	25.7@
3.	Bihar	205670	102835	0.7	20164	0.1	4008951	3881684	25.8@
4.	Gujarat	671876	335938	5.0	114808	1.7	4046544	3678498	55.2
5.	Haryana	660530	330265	12.9	40994	1.6	1874355	1525709	59.4
6.	Karnataka	223745	111873	1.6	75608	1.1	3270562	3139483	44.2
7.	Kerala	238830	119415	2.8	37557	0.9	2246012	2117403	49.7
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1002491	501246	4.6	191491	1.8	4761695	4235166	38.9@
9.	Maharashtra	805822	402911	3.3	249594	2.0	7266316	6819706	55.1
10.	Orissa	268476	134238	2.7	55433	1.1	2129259	1982946	39.6@
11.	Punjab	521597	260799	9.2	53837	1.9	2267699	1975125	69.6
12.	Rajasthan	428755	214378	2.9	46234	0.6	2362446	2133925	28.9@
13.	Tamil Nadu	337864	168932	1.8	164212	1.8	5293174	5084018	55.0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1138746	569373	2.5	169112	0.8	7925466	7241456	32.2@
15.	West Bengal	252470	126235	1.2	83572	0.8	3476010	3340178	32.7@
16.	Himachal Pradesh	57935	28968	3.5	9000	1.1	426150	393995	47.8
17.	J & K	14016	7008	0.6	3020	0.3	262261	253807	22.6@
18.	Manipur	2783	1392	0.6	556	0.2	59644	57594	25.7@
19.	Meghalaya	1407	704	0.3	1282	0.5	13413	12577	5.2@
20.	Nagaland	17	9	0.0	100	0.1	5263	5187	4.1@
21.	Sikkim	246	123	0.2	1467	2.5	10020	9774	16.3@
22.	Tripura	3074	1537	0.4	2581	0.7	64790	63075	16.9@
23.	A & N Islands	1402	701	1.6	407	0.9	16184	15337	35.3@
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	628	314	0.3	965	0.8	11274	10763	8.8@
25.	Chandigarh	9975	4988	4.3	363	0.3	50801	45180	39.2@
26.	D & N Haveli	497	249	1.1	80	0.4	11310	11042	50.0
27.	Delhi	313758	156879	11.3	3891	0.3	752594	589007	42.4
28.	Goa	16253	8127	4.7	1686	1.0	60643	52244	30.1@
29.	Daman & Diu	281	141	1.0	78	0.6	4018	3866	28.4@
30.	Lakshadweep	291	146	1.9	50	0.7	911	759	10.1@
31.	Mizoram	1091	546	0.7	1328	1.6	29784	29017	35.6@
32.	Pondicherry	10194	5097	4.4	1000	0.9	74627	69150	60.3
33.	M/o Defence	50013	25007		3213		295369	269100	
34.	M/o Railways	315895	157948		4012		582048	422971	
35.	Commercial Distn.	4241667	2120834		931678		5173345	3052512	
All India		12432982	6216491	4.5	2419415	1.7	64788012	58140812	41.9

Notes: (i) At the State/U.T. levels, estimates of Eligible Couples were obtained by multiplying Projected population (Expert Committee, 1985) with the proportions of Eligible Couples to total Population obtained from 5% 1981 Sample Census Data for major States and complete enumeration data for smaller States/UTs. In case of Assam where no Census was taken in 1981, 1971 proportion of Eligible Couples to population has been used.



**TABLE.E-2** *(Continued)*

- (ii) At the All-India level, the proportions of women in the reproductive age-groups were projected on the basis of Census proportions in 1971 and 1981. The projected proportions were multiplied by the population projections given by the Expert Committees (1985) for getting married women in the reproductive age-group at the all India level at intervals of 5 years as on 1.3.1981 and 1.3.1986 and 1.3.1991. The annual Estimates of Eligible Couples were obtained by linear interpolation.
- (iii) State-wise figures may not add to All-India figures due to rounding off.
- (iv) @ below-All-India Average.
- (v) All estimates of Eligible Couples and Couples protected are provisionsal.
- (vi) CCP-Couples currently protected.  
CEP-Couples effectively protected.
- (vii) Revised in December 1989.

**TABLE—E.3**  
**PERCENTAGE EFFECTIVE CPR DUE TO ALL METHODS AS ON 31ST MARCH—1980—1989**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.6	26.2	27.0	28.3	30.3	32.0	34.5	35.9	39.0	41.9
2.	Assam	19.3	18.5	18.3	18.6	21.1	24.9	25.4	26.5	26.2	25.7
3.	Bihar	12.4	12.3	12.6	14.1	16.2	17.2	18.9	20.6	22.9	25.8
4.	Gujarat	31.3	32.5	34.1	36.1	38.2	45.5	48.2	51.0	53.2	55.2
5.	Haryana	29.1	28.3	28.1	30.9	39.2	45.8	52.1	53.2	56.4	59.4
6.	Karnataka	22.3	23.4	24.9	27.0	29.5	32.8	36.3	39.7	42.3	44.2
7.	Kerala	28.9	29.7	30.7	32.1	34.7	38.1	41.1	44.6	46.4	49.7
8.	Madhya Pradesh	21.7	21.5	21.9	23.8	27.3	29.5	31.9	36.1	36.2	38.9
9.	Maharashtra	34.5	34.9	37.0	40.3	48.4	51.8	53.1	54.9	54.7	55.1
10.	Orissa	26.9	27.1	27.7	29.2	31.6	32.8	34.7	36.4	37.5	39.6
11.	Punjab	23.5	24.1	26.5	33.5	41.6	48.9	53.5	62.4	68.2	69.6
12.	Rajasthan	13.3	13.8	14.8	16.1	18.2	19.8	23.1	26.0	27.9	28.9
13.	Tamil Nadu	28.2	27.8	27.7	28.4	32.1	36.1	41.1	46.3	52.6	55.0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	11.5	11.1	11.6	13.4	16.0	17.1	20.6	25.0	28.8	32.2
15.	West Bengal	21.4	22.2	23.0	24.3	26.5	27.3	28.4	30.1	31.3	32.7
16.	Himachal Pradesh	24.4	25.6	26.8	29.7	32.5	35.7	39.9	43.0	44.6	47.8
17.	J & K	11.0	11.5	11.8	13.0	14.6	15.6	18.2	20.4	21.3	22.6
18.	Manipur	10.1	10.9	11.7	13.0	15.6	18.1	20.3	21.9	23.1	25.7
19.	Meghalaya	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.2
20.	Nagaland	0.9	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.4	4.5	3.8	4.1
21.	Sikkim	7.4	7.0	6.6	8.7	10.7	11.5	12.5	13.9	14.5	16.3
22.	Tripura	10.1	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.9	11.2	12.0	15.3	15.8	16.9
23.	A & N Islands	13.4	15.5	18.3	19.4	21.7	27.1	25.9	28.7	30.9	35.3
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.8	4.4	5.3	6.6	7.4	8.8
25.	Chandigarh	27.3	30.0	30.8	32.7	34.2	37.0	36.8	38.2	38.8	39.2
26.	D & N Haveli	13.5	14.6	15.8	20.3	27.3	31.4	36.3	42.5	48.2	50.0
27.	Delhi	34.8	35.2	35.1	35.8	36.0	35.6	36.4	39.0	39.8	42.4
28.	Goa	16.3	17.6	17.7	18.8	21.6	23.0	23.9	26.7	27.6	30.1
29.	Daman & Diu	12.4	14.1	14.4	15.8	19.0	22.4	23.7	26.4	27.3	28.4
30.	Lakshadweep	8.2	8.6	7.6	7.6	8.9	9.9	12.8	11.1	9.6	10.1
31.	Mizoram	11.5	13.8	16.0	18.4	22.0	23.8	26.9	29.0	33.9	35.6
32.	Pondicherry	37.1	39.0	40.3	41.7	47.4	52.4	54.6	57.6	58.2	60.3
	All India	22.3	22.8	23.7	25.9	29.5	32.1	34.9	37.5	39.9	41.9

\*Provisional

Revised December, 1989

TABLE —E.4

## NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE COUPLES AND NUMBER OF COUPLES PROTECTED UNDER THE FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME IN CGHS, DELHI.

## CENTRAL GOVT. HEALTH SCHEME—DELHI

Status report on Family Welfare As on 31-3-1989

1. Total No. of token cards	3,44,435
2. Total No. of beneficiaries	16,36,875
3. Total No. of Eligible couples	1,49,477

I According to age of wife		II According to No. of Children	
15-19	4,468	0	11,463
20-24	19,469	1	27,186
25-29	32,751	2	39,406
30-34	36,950	3	29,787
35-39	33,601	4	20,007
40-44	22,238	5	21,628
	1,49,477	Total	1,49,477

I Couples Currently Protected			II Couples Effectively Protected		
Method	No.	%	Method	No.	%
Vasectomy	5127	3.4	1. Sterilisation	24,346	16.3
Tubectomy	19,219	12.9	2. I.U.D.	22,138	14.8
I.U.D.	23,303	15.6	3. C.C.	26,478	17.7
Oral Pills	1,918	1.3	4. Oral Pills	1,918	1.3
Con. Contraceptive	52,956	35.4	Total	74,880	50.1
Others	1,426	0.9			
Total	10,3,949	69.5			

1,03,949 Couples protected by various methods: 69.5%
45,528 Couples unprotected 30.5%

1. No. of couples protected effectively has been arrived at by taking 100% for sterilisation and Oral Pill users, 95% for IUD users & 50% for CC Users.

2. The information related as on 31.3.1989.

3. Rate of Eligible couples 91.3 per thousand population (i.e. beneficiaries).

4. Rate of Eligible Couples per hundred card holders (Families) is 43.3.

5. The information relates to 77 CGHS dispensaries under Central Government Health Scheme, Delhi.



TABLE-E.5

NE-WISE PERCENTAGE OF COUPLES EFFECTIVELY PROTECTED IN RESPECT OF RAILWAYS AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1989

No.	Zone	Percentage of Couples effectively protected (CPR)@
	C	Central
	E	Eastern
	N	Northern
	NE	North Eastern
	NF	North Frontier
	S	South
	SC	South Central
	SE	South Eastern
	W	Western
	All Railways	36.4
	@Provisional	

TABLE-E.6

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS BY LEVEL OF CPR AS ON 31-3-1988 (FOR MAJOR STATES)

Sl. No.	State	20%	20-30%	30-40%	40-50%	50-60%	60% & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Andhra Pradesh	—	3	8	12	—	—	23
	Assam	7	4	2	1	2	—	16
	Bihar	14	21	4	—	—	—	39
	Gujarat	—	—	—	5	9	5	19
	Haryana	—	—	—	1	10	1	12
	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	3	7	2	—	12
	Jammu & Kashmir	10	3	—	1	—	—	14
	Karnataka	—	1	6	8	5	—	20
	Kerala	—	—	3	2	4	5	14
	Madhya Pradesh	—	13	18	14	—	—	45
	Maharashtra	—	—	—	10	13	7	30
	Orissa	—	—	9	3	1	—	13
	Punjab	—	—	—	—	10	2	12
	Rajasthan	2	17	7	—	—	—	26
	Tamil Nadu	—	—	1	11	7	1	20
	Uttar Pradesh	—	28	25	3	—	—	56
	West Bengal	2	5	8	3	—	—	18
	Total	35	95	94	81	63	21	389

**TABLE — E.7**  
**NUMBER OF BIRTHS AVERTED SINCE 1956**  
**BIRTHS AVERTED (in million) due to**

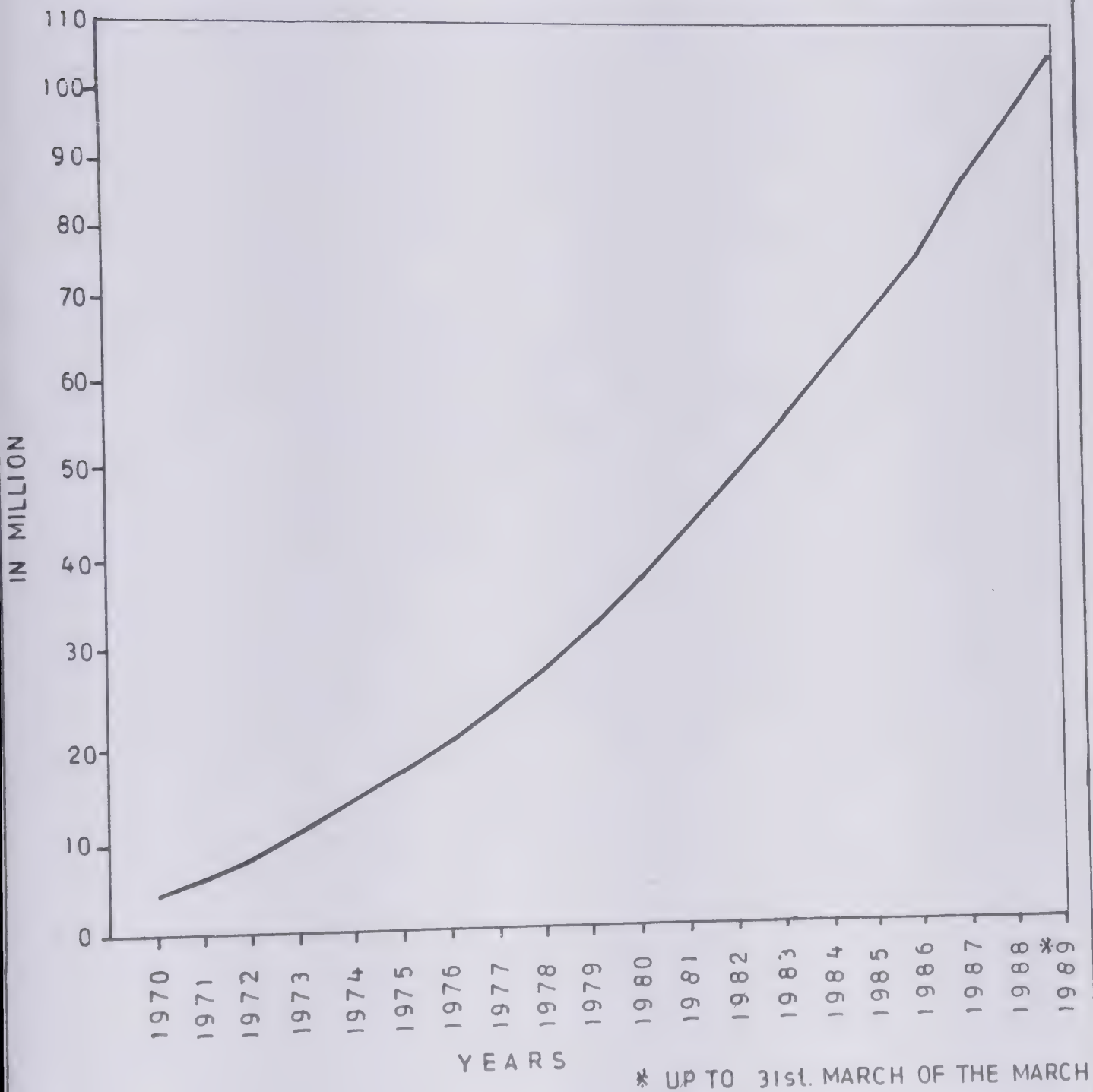
Year	Sterilisation	I.U.D.	Other Methods	Total	Cumulative Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1956-60	0.0361	0.000	0.000	0.0361	0.0361
1961	0.0335	0.000	0.000	0.0335	0.0696
1962	0.0549	0.000	0.000	0.0549	0.1245
1963	0.0859	0.000	.0086	0.0945	0.2190
1964	0.1192	0.000	0.0386	0.1578	0.3768
1965-66\$	0.1788	0.0243	0.0551	0.2582	0.6350
1966-67	0.3164	0.1713	0.0641	0.5510	1.1868
1967-68	0.5095	0.2804	0.0543	0.8442	2.0310
1968-69	0.8661	0.3231	0.0692	1.2584	3.2894
1969-70	1.1586	0.3301	0.1274	1.6161	4.9055
1970-71	1.3995	0.3295	0.1882	1.9172	6.8227
1971-72	1.5847	0.3177	0.2391	2.1415	8.9642
1972-73	1.9573	0.3001	0.2743	2.5317	11.4959
1973-74	2.4366	0.2600	0.2959	2.9925	14.4884
1974-75	2.4627	0.2322	0.3350	3.0299	17.5183
1975-76	2.5838	0.2240	0.3216	3.1294	20.6477
1976-77	3.0676	0.2413	0.4139	3.7228	24.3705
1977-78	4.4013	0.2311	0.4176	5.0500	29.4205
1978-79	4.3290	0.2064	0.3927	4.9281	34.3486
1979-80	4.2857	0.2227	0.4003	4.9087	39.2573
1980-81	4.3003	0.2454	0.3872	4.9329	44.1902
1981-82	4.3690	0.2619	0.4750	5.1059	49.2961
1982-83	4.5867	0.2992	0.5850	5.4709	54.7670
1983-84	5.0126	0.3996	0.7979	6.2101	60.9771
1984-85	5.5334	0.6204	1.1148	7.2686	68.2457
1985-86	5.9745	0.8310	1.3147	8.1203	76.3660
1986-87	6.4836	1.0756	1.4417	9.0008	85.3668
1987-88	7.0046	1.3297	1.6212	9.9555	95.3223
1988-89*	7.4670	1.5593	1.8458	10.8721	106.1944
Total:	82.5989	10.3163	13.2792	106.1944	

Notes : \* Figures Provisional

\$ Relates to the period from January, 1965 to March, 1966.

CHART:- E-2

BIRTHS AVERTED DUE TO FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME  
SINCE INCEPTION UP TO 1989







**SECTION—F**  
**Characteristics of Acceptors**





TABLE — F. 1.1  
RURAL/URBAN BREAK UP OF STERILISATION DONE IN INDIA SINCE 1966-67

Year	Number of Sterilisations				
	Rural	Urban	Break-up not ava- ilable	Total	Percentage of Rural to total (a
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1966-67	512322	375046	—	887368	57.7
1967-68	1135334	704477	—	1839811	61.7
1968-69	1068221	596596	—	1664817	64.2
1969-70	794325	627793	—	1422118	55.9
1970-71	761131	568783	—	1329914	57.2
1971-72	1436770	750566	—	2187336	65.7
1972-73	2141003	873730	107123	3121856	71.0
1973-74	448556	323318	170528	942402	58.1
1974-75	811126	503657	39076	1353859	61.7
1975-76	1693749	833572	141433	2668754	67.0
1976-77	5081135	1618078	1560960	8261173	75.9
1977-78	483960	450083	14726	948769	51.8
1978-79	773336	433916	276655	1483907	64.1
1979-80	941781	433561	402582	1777924	68.5
1980-81	1363105	633839	25826	2052770	67.2
1981-82	1569199	738712	484463	2792374	68.0
1982-83	2512812	1065493	404884	3983189	70.2
1983-84	3142097	1222274	167851	4532222	72.0
1984-85	2523263	1133935	427385	4084583	69.0
1985-86	3085196	1244241	572172	4901609	71.3
1986-87	2726074	1142439	1174672	5043185	70.5
1987-88	2790830	1210854	812546	4939756	70.7
1988-89*	2916356	1348596	1064710	4678155	62.7

\* Figures Provisional

@ Percentage of Column (2)+(3), the total figure for which Rural/Urban break-up is available.

**TABLE — F. 1.2**  
**RURAL/URBAN BREAK UP OF IUD INSERTIONS DONE IN INDIA SINCE 1966-67**

Year	Number of IUD Insertions				
	Rural	Urban	Break-up not ava- ilable	Total	Percentage of Rural to total @
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1966-67	542228	367498	—	909726	59.6
1967-68	394027	274952	—	668979	58.9
1968-69	286181	192550	—	478731	59.8
1969-70	267982	190744	—	458726	58.2
1970-71	279622	196226	—	475848	58.8
1971-72	312134	176234	—	488368	63.9
1972-73	200138	124997	29489	354624	61.6
1973-74	218336	103111	50147	371594	67.9
1974-75	288778	132643	11209	432630	68.5
1975-76	394582	154810	57246	606638	71.8
1976-77	402459	162495	15746	580700	71.2
1977-78	183928	125761	15991	325680	59.4
1978-79	340789	171536	39226	551551	66.5
1979-80	375558	203219	55732	634509	64.9
1980-81	356668	252607	18375	627650	58.5
1981-82	409946	258197	82396	750539	61.4
1982-83	671674	365743	59254	1196671	64.7
1983-84	1512369	511603	110130	2134102	74.7
1984-85	1792482	609987	159939	2562408	74.6
1985-86	2308512	728120	237228	3273860	76.0
1986-87	2457601	714957	762127	3934685	77.5
1987-88	3044786	880912	430474	4356172	77.6
1988-89*	3213281	972298	665890	4851469	76.8

\* Figures Provisional

@ Percentage of Column (2)+(3), the total figure for which Rural/Urban break-up is available.

CHART - F-1

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL ACCEPTORS OF STERILISATION & IUD  
1970-71 To 1988-89

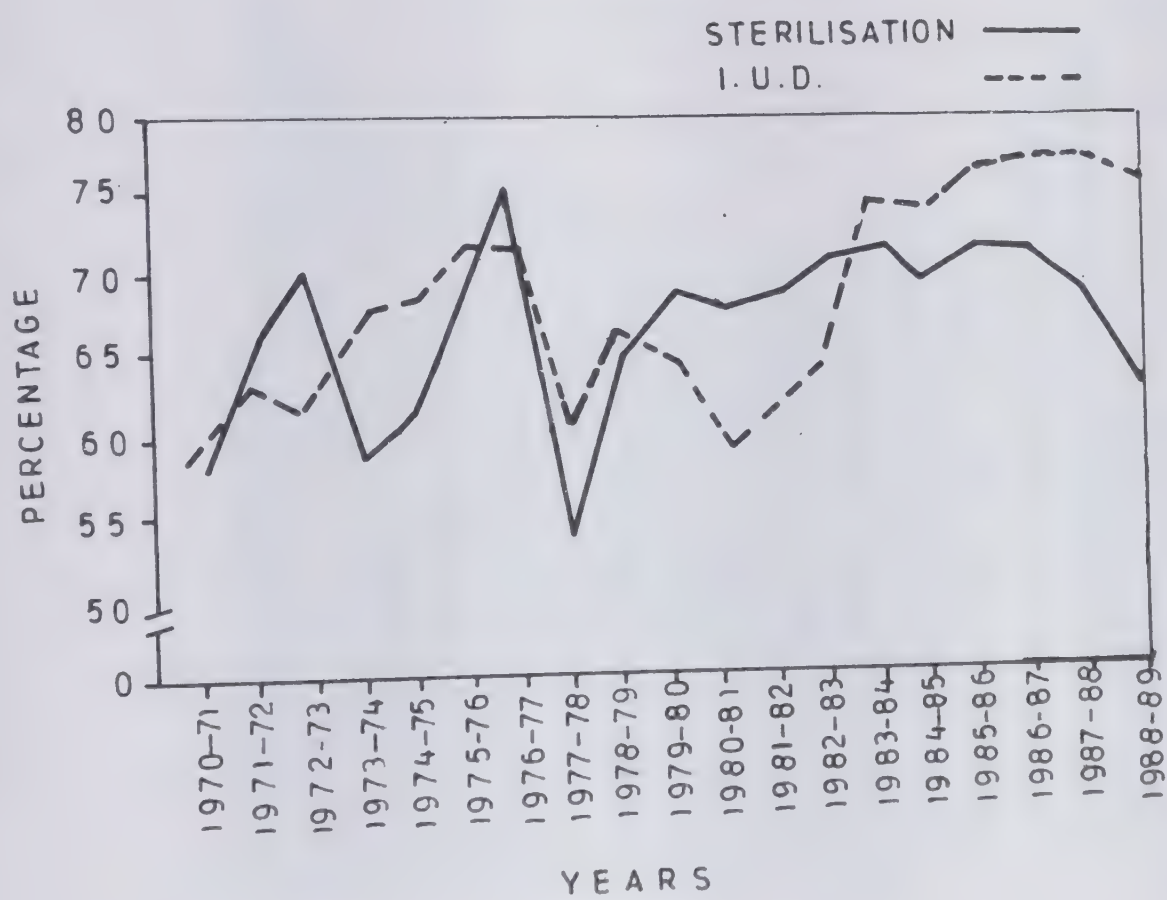




CHART:- F-2

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL ACCEPTORS-STERILISATION  
( 1988-89 )

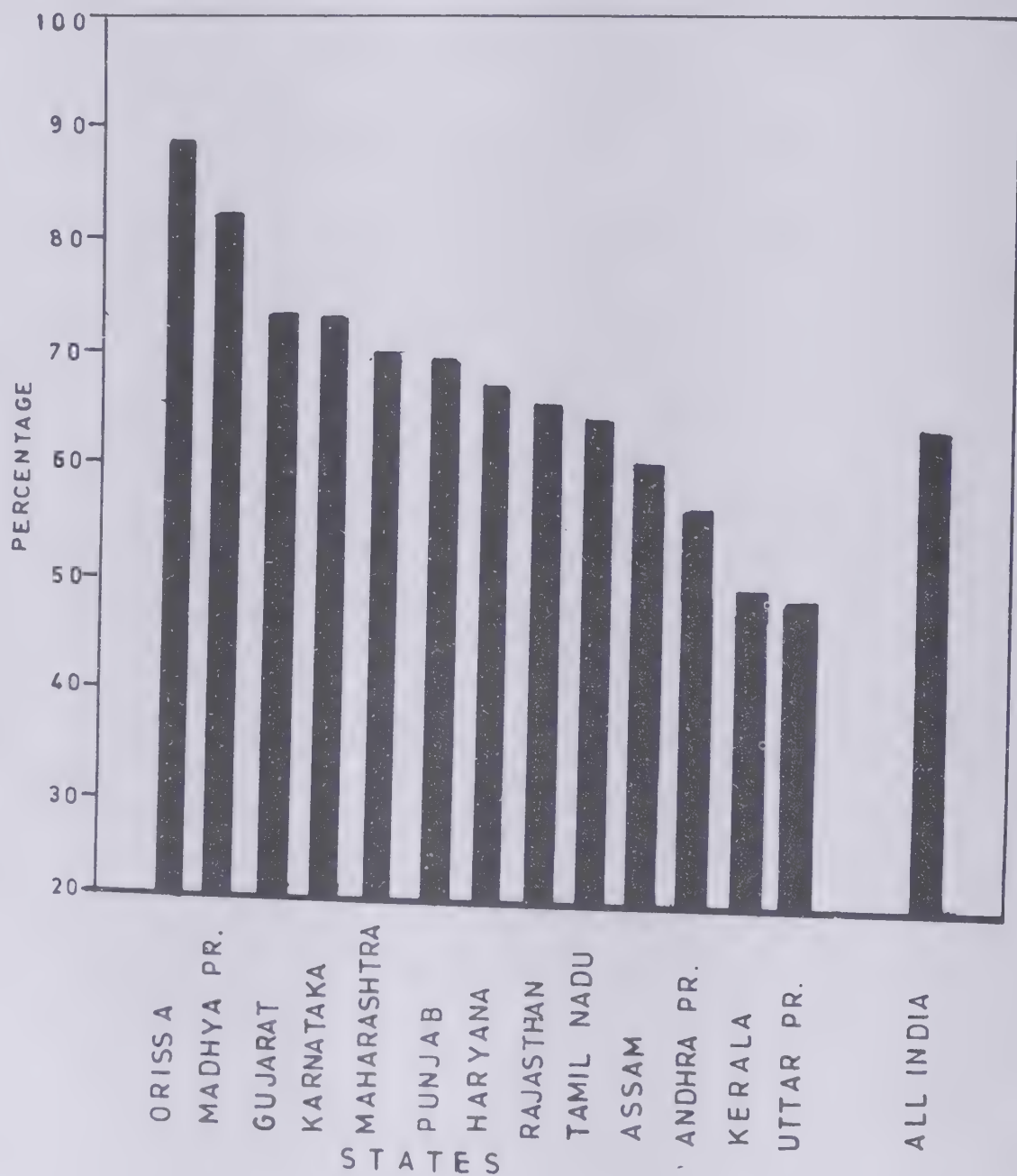
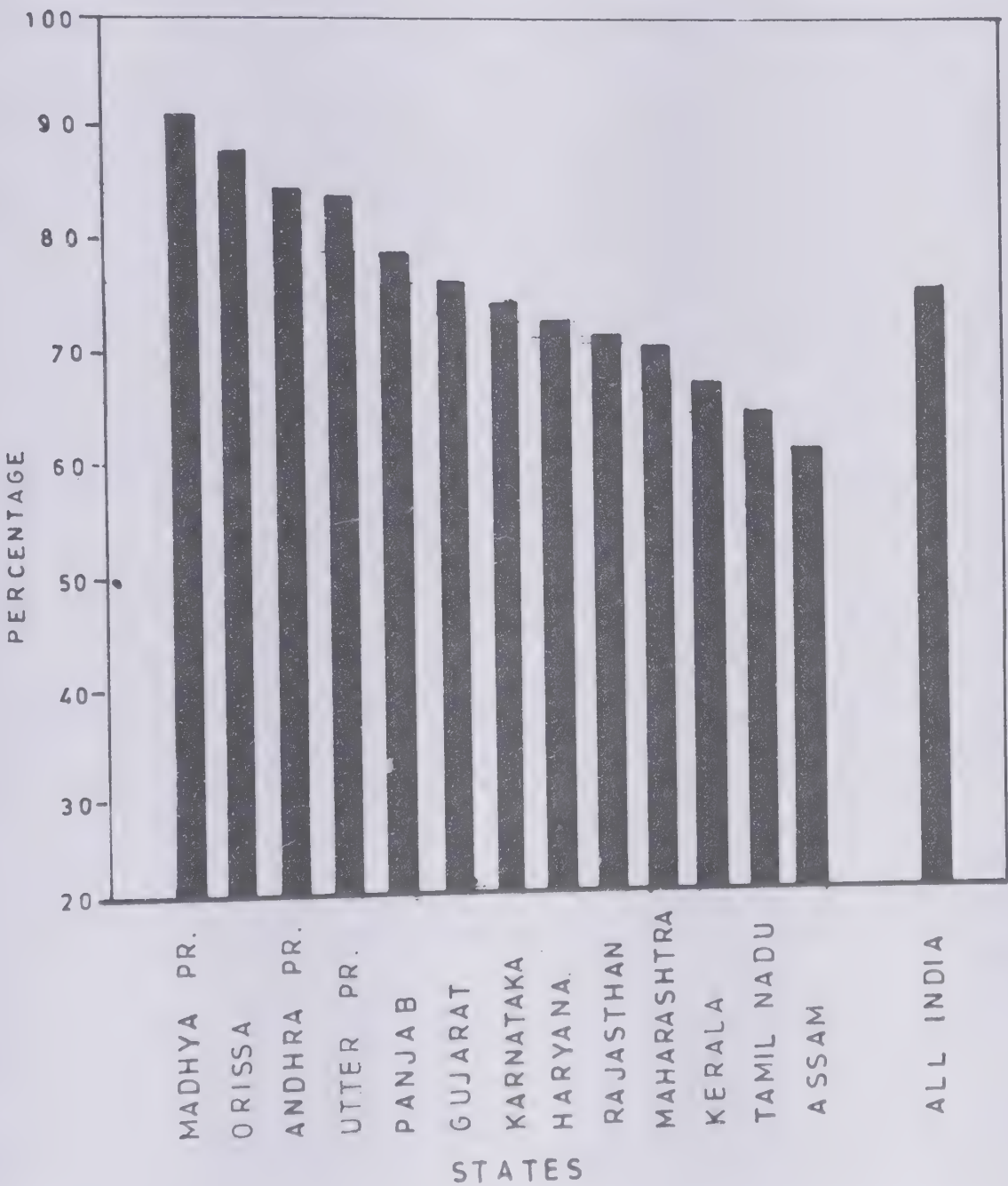


CHART - F-3

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL ACCEPTORS- I.U.D.  
( 1988-89 )



TABLE—1.3

STATE-WISE RURAL/URBAN BREAK UP OF VASECTOMIES, AND TOTAL STERILISATIONS — 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/Agency	Vasectomy				Tubectomy				Total Sterilisation			
		Rural	Urban	Total	% of rural to total	Rural	Urban	Total	% of rural to total	Rural	Urban	Total	% of rural to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)</b>													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17312	13515	30827	56.2	197258	229404	426662	46.2	214570	242919	457489	46.9
2.	Assam	18306	4786	23092	79.3	30502	24680	55182	55.3	48808	29466	78274	62.4
3.	Bihar	NA	NA	52205	NA	NA	NA	457880	NA	NA	NA	510085	NA
4.	Gujarat	19084	12250	31334	60.9	182210	63518	245728	74.2	201294	75768	277062	72.6
5.	Haryana	1824	1436	3260	56.0	45467	28876	74343	61.2	47291	30312	77603	60.9
6.	Karnataka	3385	2627	6012	56.3	236176	77575	313751	75.3	239561	80202	319763	74.9
7.	Kerala	3867	1789	5656	68.4	80785	108857	189642	42.6	84652	110646	195298	43.3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	12695	9201	50080	58.0	76426	15585	268231	83.1	89121	24786	318311	78.2
9.	Maharashtra	23836	12992	38630	64.7	273730	120141	421982	69.5	297566	133133	460612	69.1
10.	Orissa	11297	2101	13398	84.3	119128	14456	133584	89.2	130425	16557	146982	88.7
11.	Punjab	24909	8945	33854	73.6	86331	28845	115176	75.0	111240	37790	149030	74.6
12.	Rajasthan	24671	4402	29073	84.9	124498	40908	165406	75.3	149169	45310	194479	76.7
13.	Tamil Nadu	56233	16306	73568	77.5	258609	147453	438176	63.7	314842	163759	511744	65.8
14.	Uttar Pradesh	309478	16050	325528	95.1	355231	70911	426142	83.4	664709	86961	751670	88.4
15.	West Bengal	11590	4621	16211	71.5	250268	58096	308364	81.2	261858	62717	324575	80.7
<b>II. Smaller States/UTs</b>													
1.	Himachal Pradesh	3893	1199	5092	76.5	19565	6919	26484	73.9	23458	8118	31576	74.3
2.	J & K	1384	514	2281	72.9	14833	2893	23388	83.7	16217	3407	25669	82.6
3.	Manipur	287	166	453	63.4	2242	2016	4258	52.7	2529	2182	4711	53.7
4.	Meghalaya	1	17	18	5.6	4	536	540	0.7	5	553	558	0.9
5.	Nagaland	—	4	4	—	—	544	544	—	—	548	548	—
6.	Sikkim	76	8	84	90.5	505	272	777	65.0	581	280	861	67.5
7.	Tripura	NA	NA	34	NA	NA	NA	6730	NA	NA	NA	6764	NA
8.	A & N Islands	57	35	92	62.0	804	626	1430	56.2	862	661	1522	56.6
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	17	27	37.0	634	283	917	69.1	644	300	944	68.2
10.	Chandigarh	160	250	410	39.0	1243	2055	3298	37.7	1403	2305	3708	37.8
11.	D & N Haveli	909	—	909	100.0	996	—	996	100.0	1905	—	1905	100.0
12.	Delhi	11	2341	2352	0.5	4184	22435	26619	15.7	4195	24776	28971	14.5
13.	Goa	194	215	409	47.4	2755	1293	4048	68.1	2949	1508	4457	66.2
14.	Daman & Diu	1	1	2	50.0	231	184	415	55.7	232	185	417	55.6
15.	Lakshadweep	14	—	14	100.0	11	—	11	100.0	25	—	25	100.0
16.	Mizoram	8	2	10	80.0	2172	1383	3555	61.1	2180	1385	3565	61.2
17.	Pondicherry	40	30	70	57.1	4026	1631	5657	71.2	4066	1661	5727	71.0
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>													
1.	M/Q Defence	NA	NA	6483	NA	NA	NA	15709	NA	NA	NA	22192	NA
2.	M/O Railways	—	2614	2614	—	—	20045	20045	—	—	22659	22659	—
ALL INDIA		545532	118434	754086	@	\$	2370824	1092420	@@	\$	2916356	1210854	\$
								4185670				4939756	

NA Not Available

— Nil

@ Rural/Urban break up of 90120 vasectomies not available.

@@ Rural/Urban break up of 722426 tubectomies not available.

@@@ Rural/urban break up of 812546 sterilisation not available.

\$ Percentage have been worked out after excluding the data for which rural/urban break up not available.



TABLE F.1.4

## STATE-WISE RURAL/URBAN BREAK UP OF STERILISATIONS, 1988-89\*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/ Agency	No. of Sterilisations			Percentage of Rural to Total\$
		Rural	Urban	Total#	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	275880	201226	477106	57.8
2.	Assam	35021	23098	58119	60.3
3.	Bihar	NA	NA	514498	NA
4.	Gujarat	175868	65211	241079	73.0
5.	Haryana	54707	26719	81426	67.2
6.	Karnataka	219717	81430	301147	73.0
7.	Kerala	102578	104879	207457	49.4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	122558	26507	273584	82.2
9.	Maharashtra	342952	147199	510191	70.0
10.	Orissa	141058	20489	161547	87.3
11.	Punjab	67266	29328	96594	69.6
12.	Rajasthan	71304	36068	107372	66.4
13.	Tamil Nadu	262535	144995	407530	64.4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	346690	367890	729075	48.5
15.	West Bengal	NA	NA	335873	NA
<b>II. Smaller States/UTs</b>					
1.	Himachal Pradesh	26917	8247	35164	76.5
2.	J & K	NA	NA	26146	NA
3.	Manipur	3414	2326	5740	59.5
4.	Meghalaya	13	457	470	2.8
5.	Nagaland	55	660	715	7.7
6.	Sikkim	775	198	973	79.7
7.	Tripura	NA	NA	6915	NA
8.	A & N Islands	NA	NA	2061	NA
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	742	768	1560	49.1
10.	Chandigarh	1221	1705	2926	41.7
11.	D & N Haveli	1163	—	1163	100.0
12.	Delhi	4595	26861	31456	14.6
13.	Goa	1593	2775	4368	36.5
14.	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	367	NA
15.	Lakshadweep	40	—	40	100.0
16.	Mizoram	1579	1575	3154	50.1
17.	Pondicherry	4608	1466	6074	75.9
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>					
1.	M/O Defence	NA	NA	19746	NA
2.	M/O Railways	—	26519	26519	—
ALL INDIA		2264849	1348596	4678155@	62.7\$

\* Figures provisional

— Nil

NA Not Available

\* Includes figures for which Rural/Urban break-up not available

\* Includes figures for which Rural/Urban break-up is not available

@ Includes 1064710 cases for which Rural/Urban break-up is not available

\$ Percentage have been worked out after excluding the performance figures for which rural/urban break-up is not available.

TABLE F.1.5

## STATE-WISE RURAL/URBAN BREAK UP OF IUD INSERTIONS, 1987-88 and 1988-89

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/Agency	1987-88			1988-89*			Percentage of Rural to total \$	
		Rural	Urban	Total**	Rural	Urban	Total**	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)</b>									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	145540	28434	173974	181453	32195	213648	83.7	84.9
2.	Assam	16010	5069	21079	14414	9098	23512	76.0	61.3
3.	Bihar	NA	NA	206360	NA	NA	337869	NA	NA
4.	Gujarat	238642	80019	318661	280086	78832	358918	74.9	78.0
5.	Haryana	145378	37195	182573	143578	51205	194783	79.6	73.7
6.	Karnataka	141228	48537	189765	152074	52619	204693	74.4	74.3
7.	Kerala	53743	31787	85530	77744	37791	115535	62.8	67.3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	57264	16677	233544	152074	15301	306712	77.4	90.9
9.	Maharashtra	271245	98399	393732	274676	106785	396949	73.4	72.0
10.	Orissa	99133	14953	114086	128707	17481	146188	86.9	88.0
11.	Punjab	272510	76316	348826	248678	65632	314310	78.1	79.1
12.	Rajasthan	93717	46338	140055	125034	47992	173026	66.9	72.3
13.	Tamil Nadu	309947	157797	493770	297354	161296	458650	66.3	64.8
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1077460	120364	1197824	1091758	194994	1310552	90.0	84.8
15.	West Bengal	72280	22714	94994	NA	NA	116864	76.1	NA
<b>II. Smaller States/UTs</b>									
1.	Himachal Pradesh	23315	8040	31355	27949	7338	35287	74.4	79.2
2.	J & K	8770	3939	12709	NA	NA	1595	69.0	NA
3.	Manipur	3050	3108	6158	2880	5146	8026	49.5	35.9
4.	Meghalaya	423	785	1208	454	1000	1454	35.0	31.2
5.	Nagaland	NA	NA	493	182	464	646	NA	28.2
6.	Sikkim	669	348	1017	1115	269	1384	65.8	80.6
7.	Tripura	NA	NA	1748	NA	NA	1867	NA	NA
8.	A & N Islands	675	552	1227	NA	NA	1889	55.0	NA
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1285	617	1902	1277	838	2169	67.6	60.4
10.	Chandigarh	1342	4844	6186	1461	4559	6020	21.7	24.3
11.	D & N Haveli	160	—	160	200	—	200	100.0	100.0
12.	Delhi	4234	60012	64246	4662	64740	69402	6.6	6.7
13.	Goa	2122	1040	3162	1725	1331	3056	67.1	56.4
14.	Daman & Diu	22	77	99	NA	NA	124	22.2	NA
15.	Lakshadweep	86	—	86	44	—	44	100.0	100.0
16.	Mizoram	2444	748	3192	1428	672	2100	76.6	68.0
17.	Pondicherry	2092	1399	3491	2274	1650	3924	59.9	58.0
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>									
1.	M/O Defence	NA	NA	12156	NA	NA	12645	NA	NA
2.	M/OL Railways	—	10804	10804	—	13070	13070	—	—
ALL INDIA		3044786	880912	4356172@	3213281	972298	4851469@@	77.6	76.8

\* Figures provisional

— Nil

NA Not Available

\$ Percentage worked out after excluding the data for which Rural/Urban break-up not available.

\*\* Includes cases for which Rural/Urban break-up for the State/Uts. not available

@ Rural/Urban break-up for 430474 cases not available for 1987-88.

@@ Rural/Urban break-up for 665890 cases not available for 1988-89.



TABLE—F.2.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ACCEPTORS OF VASECTOMY, TUBECTOMY AND I.U.D. BY AGE OF WIFE  
IN INDIA FROM 1973-74 TO 1987-88

Method/ Year	Total No. of accep- tors during the year	Acceptors for whom break-up is available No.	Percentage of acceptors by age group of wife										Less than 30 years	Mean age of Wife
			% (Col.2)	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
VASECTOMY														
1973-74	403,107	230,327	59.1	—	1.6	10.6	21.2	30.9	22.6	11.8	1.3	33.4	32.7	
1974-75	611,960	458,589	74.9	0.0	0.8	9.6	22.6	30.3	23.6	11.9	1.2	33.0	32.8	
1975-76	1,438,237	1,002,391	69.7	0.0	1.3	9.4	22.1	29.9	25.9	10.9	0.9	32.8	32.8	
1976-77	6,199,158	5,388,048	86.9	0.0	0.8	8.4	21.5	30.4	24.9	12.3	1.7	30.7	33.1	
1977-78	187,609	174,769	93.2	—	1.0	13.0	28.6	28.3	21.0	7.1	1.0	42.6	31.5	
1978-79	390,922	361,171	92.4	—	0.5	9.1	27.1	30.2	22.9	9.7	0.5	36.7	32.4	
1979-80	472,687	442,323	93.6	0.0	0.4	10.1	27.8	32.6	22.2	6.5	0.4	38.3	31.9	
1980-81	428,908	408,761	93.1	—	0.3	10.4	29.3	33.1	20.1	6.5	0.3	40.0	31.6	
1981-82	573,469	516,243	90.0	—	0.4	9.5	27.3	32.4	22.7	7.5	0.2	37.2	32.0	
1982-83	585,489	525,202	89.7	—	0.4	9.6	26.3	33.5	22.8	7.2	0.2	36.3	32.1	
1983-84	661,834	629,970	95.3	0.0	1.1	11.6	26.9	28.8	24.8	6.7	0.1	39.6	31.8	
1984-85	549,703	540,921	98.4	0.0	0.9	10.7	26.8	32.3	22.5	6.6	0.3	38.4	31.8	
1985-86	639,477	569,534	89.1	0.0	0.5	8.9	27.2	32.3	23.0	8.0	0.2	36.6	32.2	
1986-87	809,605	762,514	94.2	0.0	0.2	10.4	29.1	29.0	23.8	7.2	0.3	39.7	31.9	
1987-88*	754,086	639,522	84.8	—	0.3	8.0	23.6	35.4	27.4	4.8	0.6	31.8	32.4	
TUBECTOMY														
1973-74	539,295	336,833	62.3	—	0.2	7.0	30.5	36.3	20.7	5.1	0.3	37.7	31.4	
1974-75	741,999	461,618	62.2	—	0.2	8.1	29.2	35.5	12.4	5.4	0.3	37.4	31.8	
1975-76	1,230,417	765,455	62.2	—	0.4	7.9	29.6	34.7	22.0	5.1	0.3	37.9	31.8	
1976-77	2,062,015	1,778,228	86.2	—	0.6	11.0	31.8	32.5	18.8	5.1	0.2	43.4	31.2	
1977-78	751,160	690,317	90.7	—	0.8	14.2	37.6	30.5	14.0	2.7	0.2	52.6	30.1	
1978-79	1,092,985	999,323	91.4	—	0.6	12.8	36.0	31.9	15.6	3.0	0.1	49.4	30.4	
1979-80	1,305,237	1,212,302	92.2	—	0.5	13.1	36.5	31.3	14.9	3.0	0.7	50.1	30.5	
1980-81	1,613,861	1,524,325	94.5	—	0.5	12.7	36.1	32.0	15.4	3.3	0.0	49.3	30.5	
1981-82	2,218,905	1,910,545	86.1	0.0	0.6	13.0	35.5	31.4	16.1	3.3	0.1	49.1	30.5	
1982-83	3,397,700	2,863,079	84.3	0.0	0.4	12.0	34.1	32.7	17.0	3.7	0.1	46.5	30.8	
1983-84	3,871,261	3,554,159	91.8	0.0	0.6	13.0	33.9	31.6	17.0	3.8	0.1	47.5	30.7	
1984-85	3,534,880	3,442,367	97.4	0.0	0.9	13.0	35.1	33.2	14.6	3.0	0.0	49.1	30.3	
1985-86	4,262,009	3,767,100	88.4	0.0	0.9	14.5	35.1	30.8	15.3	3.3	0.0	50.5	30.3	
1986-87	4,233,581	3,869,945	91.4	0.0	0.5	13.7	35.8	32.2	14.5	3.1	0.1	50.0	30.3	
1987-88*	4,185,670	3,929,664	93.9	0.0	0.6	15.9	35.3	29.3	15.4	3.3	0.1	51.9	30.2	
I.U.D.														
1973-74	371,594	249,147	67.0	—	2.9	18.0	30.8	29.6	14.5	3.6	0.5	51.7	29.4	
1974-75	432,630	363,500	84.0	0.0	2.5	18.4	31.9	28.4	14.9	3.9	0.1	52.8	29.8	
1975-76	606,638	521,217	85.9	0.0	3.8	20.2	31.3	26.3	14.0	4.3	0.1	58.3	29.3	
1976-77	580,700	525,121	90.4	0.0	5.2	24.2	30.8	23.3	12.8	3.5	0.2	60.2	28.8	
1977-78	325,680	272,688	83.7	0.0	4.5	27.9	33.5	21.9	9.8	2.3	0.1	65.9	28.1	
1978-79	551,551	474,618	86.1	0.0	4.5	26.1	33.5	22.7	10.6	2.5	0.0	64.2	28.3	
1979-80	634,509	532,964	84.0	0.0	4.8	26.8	33.5	22.2	10.1	2.5	0.1	65.1	28.2	
1980-81	627,650	563,089	89.7	0.0	4.4	28.3	34.0	21.8	9.3	2.2	0.0	66.7	28.0	
1981-82	750,539	628,079	83.7	0.0	4.5	28.5	34.8	20.7	9.4	2.0	0.1	67.8	27.9	
1982-83	1,096,671	965,868	88.1	0.1	5.2	29.7	33.9	20.3	8.5	2.3	0.0	68.9	27.7	
1983-84	2,134,004	2,005,718	94.0	0.0	6.2	33.5	32.9	18.9	7.3	1.2	0.0	72.6	27.1	
1984-85	2,562,408	2,469,501	96.4	0.0	5.4	31.0	34.1	19.6	8.1	1.6	0.0	70.6	27.4	
1985-86	3,273,834	3,007,062	91.9	0.1	5.5	30.7	34.1	19.8	8.3	1.5	0.1	70.3	27.5	
1986-87	3,934,685	3,568,316	90.7	0.0	4.2	25.6	37.4	22.1	8.7	1.9	0.0	67.3	28.1	
1987-88*	4,356,172	3,883,145	89.1	0.0	5.5	32.3	33.0	18.1	9.2	1.7	0.2	70.8	27.4	

Note: 1. Information is not available from (i) Bihar for 1982-83 and 1985-86 (ii) Nagaland and Tripura for 1980-81 (iii) Sikkim and Goa, Daman & Diu for 1979-80 (iv) Sikkim and Tripura for 1978-79 and (v) Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura for 1977-78 and Tripura for 1987-88.

\*Provisional



CHART-F-4

PERCENTAGE OF ACCEPTORS (WIVES)  
AGED BELOW 30 YEARS ALL INDIA  
(1973-74 TO 1987-88)

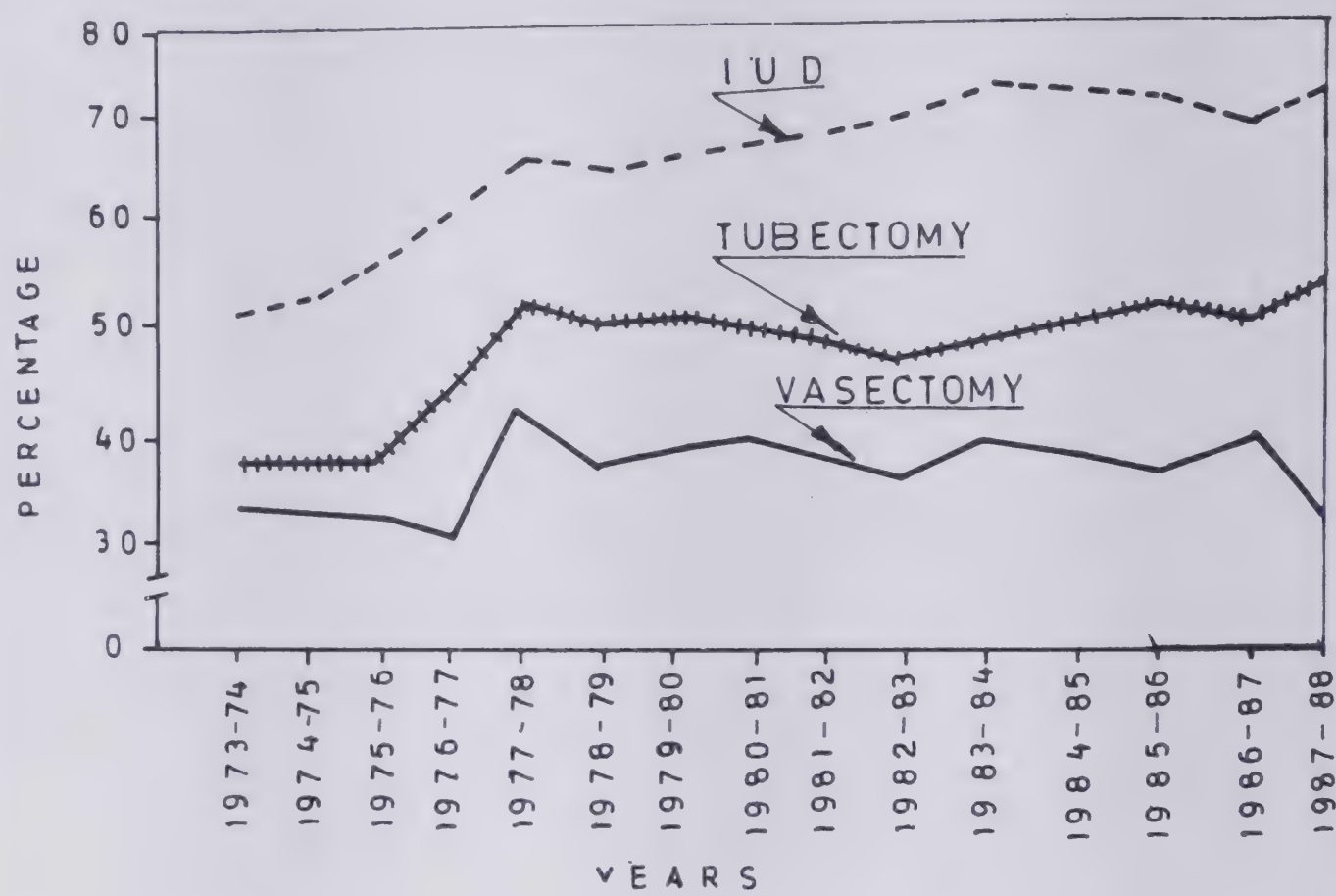


TABLE-F.2.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ACCEPTORS OF VASECTOMY BY AGE OF WIFE IN VARIOUS STATES/UTs/  
AGENCIES DURING 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Acce- ptors during 1987-88	Acceptors for whom break-up is available		Percentage of Acceptors by age group										Mean age 1987-88	Mean age 1986-87
			Number	% age of Col. 3	< 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	< 30			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Andhra Pradesh	30827	30540	99.1	—	1.2	22.9	38.9	22.7	11.6	2.8	—	62.9	28.9	28.5	
2	Assam	23092	23092	100.0	—	—	1.2	18.1	34.3	42.8	3.6	—	19.3	34.0	34.6	
3	Bihar	52205	52084	99.8	—	0.1	8.7	17.4	53.3	19.4	1.1	—	26.3	31.8	32.2	
4	Gujarat	31334	31329	100.0	—	0.3	17.1	27.9	30.3	18.5	5.9	—	45.3	30.9	31.1	
5	Haryana	3260	3251	99.7	—	—	15.0	25.3	29.9	21.8	7.5	0.4	40.4	31.6	31.9	
6	Himachal Pr.	5092	5040	99.0	—	1.9	16.6	35.3	28.2	13.0	5.1	—	53.8	29.9	30.5	
7	J & K	2281	1904	83.5	—	0.3	5.6	26.4	35.6	22.0	10.1	—	32.2	32.7	32.8	
8	Karnataka	6012	5897	98.1	—	1.3	10.9	27.2	34.0	19.8	6.8	—	39.4	31.5	33.1	
9	Kerala	5656	5609	99.2	—	2.3	22.0	36.5	23.4	12.7	2.5	0.6	60.8	29.1	29.3	
10	Madhya Pr.	50080	45874	91.6	—	0.6	8.4	24.0	35.1	23.5	8.2	0.2	33.1	32.4	31.7	
11	Maharashtra	38630	36207	93.7	—	—	11.2	35.1	32.6	16.9	4.1	—	46.3	30.9	30.5	
12	Manipur	453	453	100.0	—	0.2	4.0	20.5	45.9	25.8	3.1	0.4	24.7	32.7	32.8	
13	Meghalaya	18	18	100.0	—	5.6	16.7	33.3	22.2	22.2	—	—	55.6	29.4	35.0	
14	Nagaland	4	4	100.0	—	—	25.0	50.0	25.0	—	—	—	75.0	27.5	36.3	
15	Orissa	13398	13398	100.0	—	—	7.9	28.0	31.4	26.4	6.3	—	35.9	32.3	31.9	
16	Punjab	33854	33854	100.0	—	—	7.2	29.7	34.4	24.7	3.9	—	36.9	31.9	32.0	
17	Rajasthan	29073	29003	99.8	—	0.3	5.0	17.7	26.8	29.2	19.5	1.6	23.0	34.7	34.2	
18	Sikkim	84	84	100.0	—	—	13.1	44.0	26.2	11.9	4.8	—	57.1	30.1	34.0	
19	Tamil Nadu	73568	65925	89.6	—	0.1	6.8	22.0	31.7	27.5	11.5	0.3	28.9	33.3	33.6	
20	Tripura	34	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.5	
21	Uttar Pr	325528	227013	69.7	—	0.1	4.1	19.0	37.7	36.2	1.7	1.2	23.2	33.3	32.3	
22	West Bengal	16211	16211	100.0	—	0.6	15.3	30.1	36.6	14.5	2.7	0.2	46.1	30.4	31.2	
23	A & N Islands	92	79	85.9	—	—	6.3	22.8	31.6	22.8	13.9	2.5	29.1	33.6	31.9	
24	Arunachal Pr	27	27	100.0	—	—	—	22.2	25.9	25.9	25.9	—	22.9	35.3	32.9	
25	Chandigarh	410	410	100.0	—	—	2.7	10.5	33.2	53.7	—	—	13.2	34.4	31.3	
26	D & N Haveli	909	909	100.0	—	—	7.0	34.1	31.2	18.2	9.5	—	41.1	31.9	31.9	
27	Delhi	2352	1859	79.0	—	—	2.7	30.1	35.2	23.5	7.2	1.2	32.9	32.8	30.2	
28	Goa	409	409	100.0	—	—	28.4	40.3	26.4	4.9	—	—	68.7	27.9	28.0	
29	Daman & Diu	2	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	50.0	50.0	—	—	—	35.0	28.0	
30	Lakshadweep	14	14	100.0	—	—	14.3	14.3	21.4	42.9	7.1	—	28.6	33.2	26.6	
31	Mizoram	10	10	100.0	—	—	—	—	30.0	50.0	20.0	—	—	37.0	35.0	
32	Pondicherry	70	70	100.0	—	—	17.1	37.1	22.9	20.0	2.9	—	54.3	30.2	28.7	
33	M/O Defence	6483	6329	97.6	—	0.3	12.4	42.2	27.7	13.8	3.3	0.3	54.9	30.2	30.6	
34	M/O Railway	2614	2614	100.0	—	—	15.3	35.0	24.2	17.2	8.3	—	50.3	30.9	31.2	
All India		754086	639522	84.8	—	0.3	8.0	23.6	35.4	27.4	4.8	0.6	31.8	32.4	31.9	

TABLE-F.2.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ACCEPTORS OF TUBECTOMY BY AGE IN VARIOUS STATES/UTs/  
AGENCIES DURING 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Acce- ptors during 1987-88	Acceptors for whom break-up is available	Percentage of Acceptors by age group										Mean Age 1987-88	Mean Age 1986-87
				Number	% age of Col. 3	15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	426662	416390	97.6	—	2.4	22.3	37.8	26.2	9.4	1.9	—	62.5	28.7	28.0
2	Assam	55182	55182	100.0	—	—	4.5	24.8	40.8	21.6	8.2	—	29.3	32.7	32.7
3	Bihar	457880	456027	99.6	—	0.2	14.2	32.3	32.3	20.9	0.2	—	46.7	30.5	30.5
4	Gujarat	245728	245407	99.9	—	0.2	16.2	40.3	30.2	11.0	2.2	—	56.6	29.6	30.0
5	Haryana	74343	74233	99.9	—	0.0	12.2	33.5	29.8	19.3	5.1	—	45.7	31.1	31.4
6	Himachal Pr.	26484	26448	99.9	—	0.1	18.8	41.1	27.6	10.1	2.3	—	60.0	29.3	29.7
7	Jammu & Kashmir	23388	17434	74.5	—	0.8	9.0	29.5	26.9	24.2	9.6	—	39.3	32.2	31.6
8	Karnataka	313751	305672	97.4	—	1.6	18.1	39.2	25.2	12.3	3.6	—	58.9	29.5	29.0
9	Kerala	189642	181140	95.5	—	1.6	26.5	37.5	21.0	9.6	3.4	0.4	65.6	28.6	28.2
10	Madhya Pr.	268231	240875	89.8	—	0.6	14.6	37.4	31.2	13.5	2.4	0.3	52.7	30.0	30.6
11	Maharashtra	421982	393742	93.3	—	—	14.9	38.6	32.1	12.5	2.0	—	53.4	29.9	30.5
12	Manipur	4258	4258	100.0	—	0.0	3.1	22.2	35.7	36.3	2.6	0.1	25.3	33.2	32.8
13	Meghalaya	540	540	100.0	—	—	8.3	49.1	33.3	9.3	—	—	57.4	29.7	31.0
14	Nagaland	544	544	100.0	—	—	7.5	11.4	69.9	7.7	3.5	—	18.9	31.9	33.7
15	Orissa	133584	133584	100.0	—	—	11.9	38.6	30.6	14.6	4.3	—	50.5	30.5	30.0
16	Punjab	115176	115176	100.0	—	—	7.1	30.1	34.3	22.6	5.8	—	37.3	32.0	32.0
17	Rajasthan	165406	165079	99.8	—	0.2	8.2	30.7	35.8	20.2	4.7	0.1	39.2	31.6	31.6
18	Sikkim	777	729	93.8	—	0.4	18.9	41.8	22.8	12.3	3.7	—	61.2	29.4	31.0
19	Tamil Nadu	438176	383237	87.5	—	0.2	21.4	40.7	24.5	11.0	2.3	0.0	62.2	29.1	30.0
20	Tripura	6730	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.5
21	Uttar Pr	426142	328234	77.0	—	0.8	19.4	35.0	25.2	10.7	2.6	0.1	24.1	33.7	32.1
22	West Bengal	308364	308364	100.0	—	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	29.3	30.8
23	A & N Islands	1430	1329	92.9	—	—	5.3	32.0	20.6	9.3	1.8	—	69.3	28.3	28.7
24	Arunachal Pr	917	917	100.0	—	—	7.6	46.3	29.9	13.5	2.6	—	54.0	30.4	29.4
25	Chandigarh	3298	3298	100.0	—	—	10.3	38.0	31.8	15.2	4.8	—	48.2	30.8	33.7
26	D & N Haveli	996	996	100.0	—	—	6.3	34.5	33.6	19.3	6.2	—	40.9	31.7	31.6
27	Delhi	26619	22818	85.7	—	0.1	10.7	30.1	34.4	19.7	4.7	0.4	40.9	31.4	28.9
28	Goa	4048	4048	100.0	—	—	5.2	34.7	43.1	16.2	0.9	—	39.8	31.1	31.3
29	Daman & Diu	415	415	100.0	—	—	14.5	41.0	25.1	12.5	7.0	—	55.4	30.3	—
30	Lakshadweep	11	11	100.0	—	—	45.5	18.2	9.1	27.3	—	—	63.6	28.4	31.9
31	Mizoram	3555	3555	100.0	—	0.1	6.7	26.5	33.2	26.3	7.0	0.1	33.4	32.5	29.6
32	Pondicherry	5657	5657	100.0	—	—	26.7	49.8	16.4	6.0	1.1	0.0	76.4	27.8	28.3
33	M/O Defence	15709	14280	90.9	0.0	0.4	19.6	43.3	25.2	9.8	1.5	0.1	63.4	29.0	28.8
34	M/O Railway	20045	20045	100.0	—	0.0	20.7	43.7	22.1	11.0	2.5	0.0	64.4	29.0	29.1
All India		4185670	3929664	93.9	0.0	0.6	15.9	35.3	29.3	15.4	3.3	0.1	51.9	30.2	30.3



TABLE-F.2.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ACCEPTORS OF IUD BY AGE IN VARIOUS STATES/UTs/AGENCIES DURING 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. Acceptors for whom of Acce-break-up is ptorsavailable during			Percentage of Acceptors by age group										Mean Age	Mean Age
		1987-88	Number	% age of											1987-88	1986-87
				Col. 3	< 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	< 30			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Andhra Pradesh	173974	170830	98.2	—	15.5	32.4	32.8	15.4	3.5	0.3	—	80.8	25.5	25.4	
2	Assam	21079	21079	100.0	—	2.3	26.8	35.5	27.7	6.2	1.4	—	64.6	28.2	28.6	
3	Bihar	206360	204071	98.9	—	2.7	44.9	33.6	17.9	0.6	0.3	—	81.2	26.0	27.8	
4	Gujarat	318661	318558	100.0	—	3.9	38.6	34.9	16.6	4.9	1.2	—	77.3	26.7	26.9	
5	Haryana	182573	182423	99.9	—	2.4	24.1	35.4	22.9	12.3	2.8	0.0	61.9	28.9	29.4	
6	Himachal Pr.	31355	31189	99.5	—	3.1	36.1	41.0	13.2	5.1	1.6	—	80.2	26.8	26.9	
7	J & K	12709	8438	66.4	—	3.3	29.4	36.1	23.5	6.2	1.6	—	68.7	27.7	26.5	
8	Karnataka	189765	185911	98.0	0.1	8.9	35.6	31.0	17.1	5.6	1.6	—	75.6	26.5	26.5	
9	Kerala	85530	83734	97.9	—	7.8	43.5	29.5	12.8	5.2	1.2	0.1	80.7	25.9	25.9	
10	Madhya Pr.	233544	209464	89.7	—	7.1	33.5	33.4	17.9	7.2	0.8	0.2	73.9	26.9	26.8	
11	Maharashtra	393732	368916	93.7	—	6.7	42.8	33.2	14.2	2.7	0.3	—	82.8	25.7	26.0	
12	Manipur	6158	6158	100.0	—	2.7	24.5	34.5	24.0	12.3	2.0	0.1	61.7	28.7	30.4	
13	Meghalaya	1208	1208	100.0	—	15.1	16.6	50.7	17.6	—	—	—	82.4	26.0	27.2	
14	Nagaland	493	493	100.0	—	13.6	21.5	36.9	19.1	7.5	1.4	—	72.0	27.0	28.9	
15	Orissa	114086	114086	100.0	—	7.2	35.7	33.1	16.4	6.9	0.8	—	75.9	26.6	26.3	
16	Punjab	348826	348826	100.0	—	1.1	28.0	32.0	23.7	12.3	2.7	—	61.2	28.8	29.0	
17	Rajasthan	140055	139751	99.8	—	4.9	27.5	35.3	21.1	8.7	2.1	0.3	67.7	27.9	27.6	
18	Sikkim	1017	1017	100.0	5.6	37.4	33.0	17.2	5.6	0.9	0.3	—	93.2	21.7	27.6	
19	Tamil Nadu	493770	450405	91.2	—	7.1	36.8	34.5	15.7	5.5	0.5	0.0	78.3	26.4	27.1	
20	Tripura	1748	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.8	
21	Uttar Pr	1197824	856505	71.5	—	4.0	22.3	31.0	19.2	19.3	3.4	0.7	57.4	29.5	30.7	
22	West Bengal	94994	94994	100.0	0.3	12.4	30.6	30.4	16.7	7.7	1.9	0.1	73.6	26.6	25.6	
23	A & N Islands	1227	932	76.0	—	9.7	47.4	31.1	8.7	2.8	0.3	—	88.2	24.9	26.2	
24	Arunachal Pr	1902	1899	99.8	0.2	3.2	30.4	38.7	17.6	8.3	1.6	—	72.5	27.6	28.7	
25	Chandigarh	6186	6186	100.0	—	—	15.0	45.4	31.8	4.6	3.2	—	60.4	29.3	30.7	
26	D & N Haveli	160	160	100.0	—	13.8	39.4	31.9	11.3	3.8	—	—	85.0	25.1	24.4	
27	Delhi	64246	43534	67.8	—	5.1	27.9	35.0	18.3	11.9	1.6	0.2	68.0	28.0	28.5	
28	Goa	3162	3162	100.0	—	2.0	27.7	44.5	22.4	3.0	0.4	—	74.2	27.4	27.6	
29	Daman & Diu	99	99	100.0	—	8.1	39.4	43.4	7.1	2.0	—	—	90.9	25.3	—	
30	Lakshadweep	86	71	82.6	—	11.3	38.0	19.7	25.4	5.6	—	—	69.0	26.3	26.2	
31	Mizoram	3192	3192	100.0	—	1.7	15.4	25.8	30.7	20.0	6.2	0.3	42.9	31.1	27.0	
32	Pondicherry	3491	3491	100.0	—	9.0	43.3	32.6	10.6	3.8	0.7	—	84.9	25.5	25.9	
33	M/O Defence	12156	11559	95.1	—	3.7	35.5	41.4	14.4	4.2	0.8	0.1	80.5	26.6	26.2	
34	M/O Railway	10804	10804	100.0	—	4.3	35.2	33.0	15.8	8.2	3.3	0.2	72.6	27.4	27.2	
All India		4356172	3883145	89.1	0.0	5.5	32.3	33.0	18.1	9.2	1.7	0.2	70.8	27.4	28.1	

TABLE-F.3.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ACCEPTORS OF VASECTOMY, TUBECTOMY, AND IUD BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN IN INDIA FROM 1977-78 to 1987-88

Year	Total No. of acceptors during the year	Acceptors for whom break up is available		Percentage of acceptors by No. of living children								Average No. of living children
		No	% of (Col. 2)	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more	3 or less		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.	
<b>VASECTOMY</b>												
1977-78	187,609	151,976	81.0	0.1	3.4	34.8	29.3	22.6	9.8	67.6	3.1	
1978-79	390,922	389,471	86.8	0.0	1.7	27.6	31.9	22.0	16.8	61.2	3.4	
1979-80	472,687	443,342	93.8	0.0	1.6	25.3	32.6	23.3	17.2	59.5	3.5	
1980-81	438,909	412,626	94.0	0.0	1.0	24.4	34.8	23.8	16.0	60.2	3.5	
1981-82	573,469	517,238	90.2	0.0	0.7	24.8	37.2	22.7	14.0	62.7	3.4	
1982-83	585,489	524,420	89.6	0.0	0.9	25.0	39.2	21.5	13.4	65.1	3.4	
1983-84	661,034	610,570	92.4	0.0	0.9	25.1	36.3	25.1	12.6	62.4	3.4	
1984-85	549,703	540,346	98.3	0.0	1.2	26.3	37.8	22.9	11.8	65.3	3.3	
1985-86	639,477	569,423	89.0	0.0	0.9	24.5	37.3	23.9	13.4	62.7	3.4	
1986-87	809,605	767,205	94.8	0.0	1.0	24.2	38.7	25.2	10.9	63.9	3.3	
1987-88*	754,086	690,196	91.5	0.0	0.7	20.3	34.8	27.5	16.8	55.7	3.6	
<b>TUBECTOMY</b>												
1977-78	761,160	656,839	86.3	0.0	1.6	20.4	34.6	29.7	13.7	56.6	3.5	
1978-79	1,092,985	968,484	89.6	0.0	1.9	17.7	34.0	25.7	20.7	53.6	3.7	
1979-80	1,305,237	1,210,327	92.7	0.0	1.2	16.7	34.4	27.5	20.2	52.3	3.7	
1980-81	1,613,861	1,508,779	93.5	0.0	0.6	15.8	35.0	28.9	19.7	51.4	3.7	
1981-82	2,218,905	1,909,691	86.1	0.0	0.7	16.1	36.0	27.7	19.5	52.8	3.7	
1982-83	3,397,700	2,833,867	83.5	0.0	0.5	16.2	36.0	27.7	19.6	52.7	3.7	
1983-84	3,871,261	3,371,944	87.1	0.0	0.6	18.3	37.1	26.6	17.4	56.0	3.6	
1984-85	3,534,880	3,438,961	97.3	0.0	0.7	18.8	37.5	27.7	15.3	57.0	3.5	
1985-86	4,262,009	3,766,743	88.4	0.0	0.8	21.7	37.6	24.5	15.4	60.1	3.5	
1986-87	4,233,581	3,856,752	91.1	0.0	1.0	20.3	38.1	27.3	13.3	59.4	3.4	
1987-88*	4,185,670	3,935,731	94.0	0.0	1.2	24.6	38.4	24.0	11.7	64.2	3.3	
<b>I.U.D.</b>												
1977-78	325,680	262,864	80.7	1.2	21.0	32.3	22.8	15.2	7.5	54.5@	2.6	
1978-79	551,551	457,527	83.0	0.0	17.2	29.4	25.3	16.3	10.9	47.5@	2.8	
1979-80	634,509	533,361	84.1	1.5	18.6	30.6	24.4	15.0	9.9	50.7@	2.7	
1980-81	627,650	556,550	88.7	1.1	19.2	32.3	24.8	14.6	8.0	52.6@	2.6	
1981-82	750,539	610,892	81.4	1.1	19.5	34.3	24.6	13.1	7.4	54.9@	2.6	
1982-83	1,096,671	979,455	89.3	1.1	20.5	34.8	25.3	11.9	6.4	56.4@	2.5	
1983-84	2,134,004	1,963,952	92.0	1.1	26.6	35.8	21.9	10.2	4.4	63.5@	2.3	
1984-85	2,562,408	2,468,284	96.3	1.7	24.2	35.0	23.2	11.1	4.9	60.8@	2.4	
1985-86	3,273,834	2,898,760	88.5	1.9	25.3	34.0	24.0	11.8	3.0	61.3@	2.3	
1986-87	3,934,685	3,560,684	90.5	1.6	21.2	34.0	18.7	16.6	7.9	56.8@	2.6	
1987-88*	4,356,172	4,015,914	92.2	2.1	26.7	34.5	21.8	10.6	4.3	63.3@	2.3	

Note: 1 Information is not available from (i) Bihar for 1982-83 and 1983-84 and 1985-86 (ii) Nagaland and Tripura in 1980-81 (iii) Sikkim and Goa, Daman, & Diu for 1979-80 (iv) Sikkim & Tripura for 1978-79 and (v) Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura for 1977-78 and Tripura for 1987-88.

@ Percentage of acceptors with 2 or less living children

\* Provisional.

CHART:-F-5

PERCENTAGE OF ACCEPTORS(WIVES) HAVING THREE OR  
LESS NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN-ALL INDIA  
(1977-78 TO 1987-88)

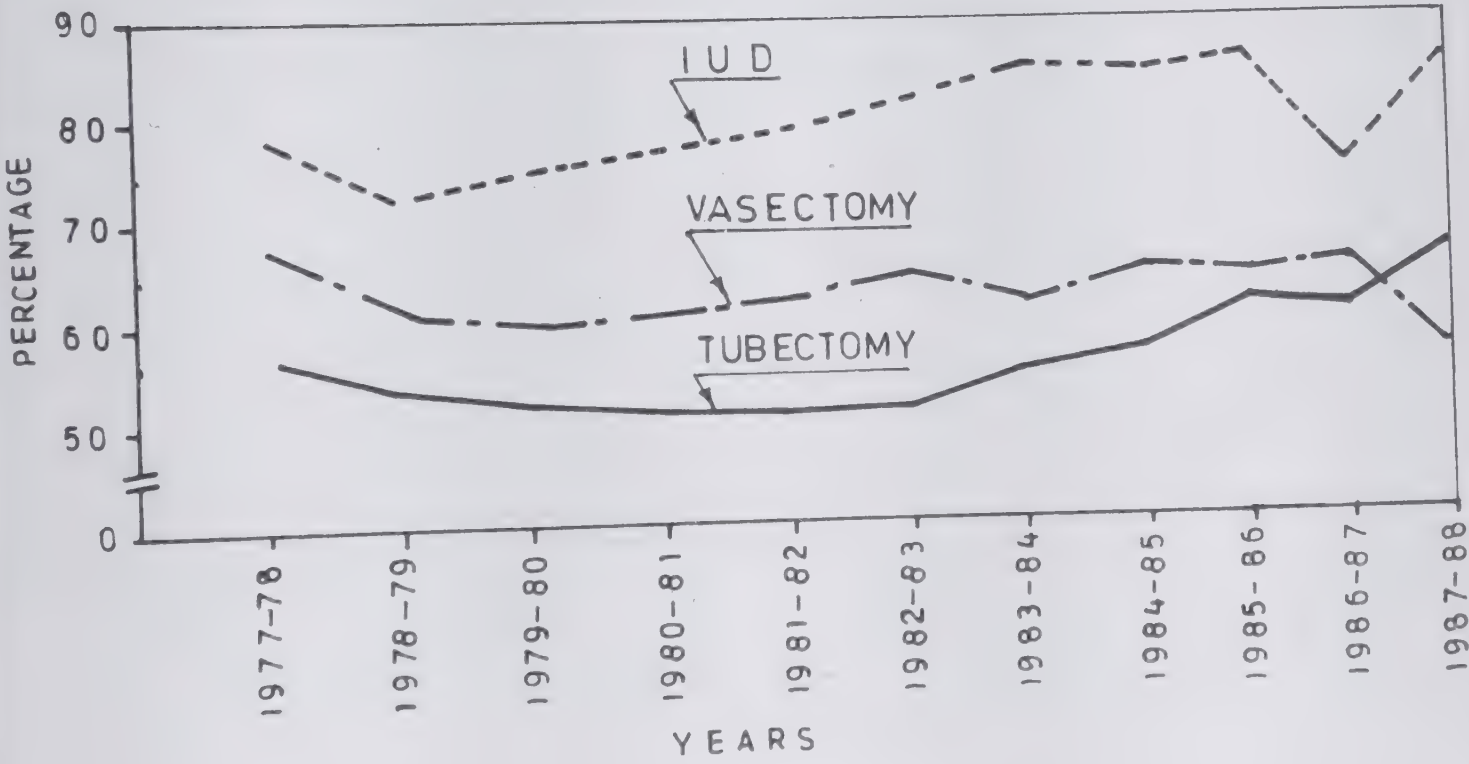




TABLE — F-3.2

\*PERCENTAGE DISTN. OF VASECTOMY ACCEPTORS BY NO. OF LIVING CHILDREN IN VARIOUS STATES/  
UTs/AGENCIES DURING 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Acce- ptors during 1987-88	Acceptors for whom break-up is available		Percentage of Acceptors by No. of Living Children							Average No. of Living Children	
			Number	% age of Col. 3	0	1	2	3	4	5+	3 or less	1987-88	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra Pradesh		30827	30556	99.1	—	1.4	33.4	38.4	19.2	7.6	73.2	3.1	3.0
2. Assam		23092	22614	97.9	—	—	4.4	42.9	44.0	8.7	47.3	3.7	3.8
3. Bihar		52205	50535	96.8	—	1.2	39.3	38.6	20.6	0.3	79.1	2.8	3.0
4. Gujarat		31334	31230	99.7	—	2.9	30.0	36.1	20.9	10.1	69.0	3.2	3.1
5. Haryana		3260	3260	100.0	—	0.5	19.6	35.0	27.8	17.1	55.1	3.6	3.2
6. Himachal Pr.		5092	5042	99.0	0.1	2.8	32.3	35.5	18.1	11.2	70.7	3.1	3.1
7. Jammu & Kashmir		2281	1904	83.5	—	1.1	25.3	35.5	31.3	6.9	61.8	3.2	3.5
8. Karnataka		6012	5870	97.6	—	3.8	33.6	34.6	20.9	7.2	72.0	3.0	3.2
9. Kerala		5656	5617	99.3	—	2.8	65.6	27.2	9.6	3.8	86.6	2.6	2.5
10. Madhya Pr.		50080	45834	91.5	—	0.7	25.2	33.4	22.8	17.9	59.3	3.5	3.4
11. Maharashtra		38630	35871	92.9	0.0	1.4	26.8	42.4	19.7	9.6	70.7	3.2	3.1
12. Manipur		453	453	100.0	—	0.2	12.6	26.5	32.7	28.0	39.3	4.0	3.7
13. Meghalaya		18	15	83.3	—	—	—	—	46.7	53.3	—	5.1	5.0
14. Nagaland		4	4	100.0	—	—	25.0	75.0	—	—	100.0	2.8	3.8
15. Orissa		13398	13398	100.0	—	2.1	27.5	33.0	24.8	12.6	62.6	3.3	3.2
16. Punjab		33854	33854	100.0	—	0.2	17.7	35.5	31.4	15.2	53.4	3.6	2.7
17. Rajasthan		29073	28982	99.7	—	0.8	14.6	29.0	28.8	26.8	44.4	3.9	3.9
18. Sikkim		84	84	100.0	—	2.4	17.9	45.2	16.7	17.9	65.5	3.5	3.9
19. Tamil Nadu		73568	65816	89.5	—	0.3	37.7	40.2	16.8	5.0	78.3	2.9	3.1
20. Tripura		34	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1
21. Uttar Pr		325528	280320	86.1	—	0.1	7.8	30.9	34.4	26.9	38.7	4.1	3.6
22. West Bengal		16211	16211	100.0	—	0.4	32.0	42.1	21.0	4.4	74.5	3.0	3.0
23. A & N Islands		92	78	84.8	—	2.6	29.5	34.6	23.1	10.3	66.7	3.2	3.0
24. Arunachal Pr		27	27	100.0	—	—	11.1	44.4	25.9	18.5	55.6	3.7	3.4
25. Chandigarh		410	410	100.0	—	—	31.7	47.1	21.2	—	78.8	2.9	2.9
26. D & N Haveli		909	909	100.0	—	5.0	29.9	41.9	14.0	9.2	76.8	3.0	3.2
27. Delhi		2352	1855	78.9	—	1.1	39.1	36.9	14.8	8.1	77.1	3.0	3.5
28. Goa		409	409	100.0	—	0.2	38.4	39.9	18.6	2.9	78.5	2.9	3.8
29. Daman & Diu		2	2	100.0	—	—	50.0	50.0	—	—	100.0	2.5	—
30. Lakshadweep		14	14	100.0	—	28.6	35.7	7.1	—	28.6	71.4	2.9	3.6
31. Mizoram		10	10	100.0	—	—	10.0	50.0	40.0	—	60.0	3.3	3.8
32. Pondicherry		70	70	100.0	—	8.6	50.0	22.9	11.4	7.1	81.4	2.7	2.9
33. M/O Defence		6483	6328	97.6	0.0	2.0	41.2	42.0	11.6	3.3	85.1	2.8	2.9
34. M/O Railway		2614	2614	100.0	—	1.0	30.2	38.8	18.0	12.0	70.0	3.2	3.2
All India		754086	690196	91.5	0.0	0.7	20.3	34.8	27.5	16.8	55.7	3.6	3.3

TABLE — F-3:3

\*PERCENTAGE DISTN. OF TUBECTOMY ACCEPTORS BY NO. OF LIVING CHILDREN IN VARIOUS STATES/  
UTs/AGENCIES DURING 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Acce- ptors during 1987-88	Acceptors for whom break-up is available		Percentage of Acceptors by No. of Living Children							Average No. of Living Children	
			Number	% age of Col. 3	0	1	2	3	4	5+	3 or less	1987-88	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	426662	416835	97.7	—	1.2	31.8	38.0	20.4	8.6	71.0	3.1	3.2
2.	Assam	55182	53884	97.6	—	0.4	13.7	39.4	24.7	22.0	53.4	3.8	3.7
3.	Bihar	457880	455808	99.5	—	1.4	19.5	52.1	25.1	1.9	73.0	3.1	3.7
4.	Gujarat	245728	245583	99.9	—	1.5	24.5	36.0	23.8	14.2	62.0	3.4	3.5
5.	Haryana	74343	74264	99.9	—	0.1	16.3	34.6	33.7	15.3	51.0	3.6	3.3
6.	Himachal Pr.	26484	26137	98.7	0.1	2.1	24.3	41.4	21.2	10.9	67.9	3.3	3.4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23388	17434	74.5	—	1.3	19.9	36.9	30.2	11.7	58.1	3.4	3.5
8.	Karnataka	313751	304772	97.1	—	4.2	34.7	34.6	17.6	8.9	73.5	3.0	3.1
9.	Kerala	189642	183006	96.5	—	1.8	41.6	32.4	12.7	11.5	75.8	3.0	3.0
10.	Madhya Pr.	268231	240791	89.8	—	0.6	20.7	34.4	26.8	17.6	55.6	3.6	3.6
11.	Maharashtra	421982	390160	92.5	—	0.8	18.4	47.0	23.6	10.3	66.1	3.3	3.3
12.	Manipur	4258	4258	100.0	—	0.6	8.4	16.7	37.1	37.3	25.6	4.4	4.1
13.	Meghalaya	540	540	100.0	—	—	—	—	57.4	42.6	—	4.9	4.9
14.	Nagaland	544	512	94.1	—	—	3.1	10.1	59.8	26.0	14.3	4.3	3.4
15.	Orissa	133584	133584	100.0	0.0	1.7	22.2	32.7	25.4	18.0	56.7	3.5	3.4
16.	Punjab	115176	115176	100.0	—	0.2	20.0	37.9	28.4	13.5	58.1	3.5	3.4
17.	Rajasthan	165406	165021	99.8	—	0.5	13.7	30.1	29.7	26.0	44.3	3.9	4.0
18.	Sikkim	777	729	93.8	0.3	2.3	23.2	31.8	25.2	17.1	57.6	3.5	3.3
19.	Tamil Nadu	438176	383627	87.6	0.0	1.0	32.6	39.3	20.3	6.7	72.9	3.1	3.1
20.	Tripura	6730	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8
21.	Uttar Pr	426142	337980	79.3	—	0.2	10.1	34.0	32.8	22.9	44.3	3.9	4.1
22.	West Bengal	308364	308364	100.0	—	1.2	32.5	31.0	26.5	8.8	64.7	3.2	3.3
23.	A & N Islands	1430	1326	92.7	—	0.5	18.1	42.2	23.1	16.1	60.9	3.5	3.5
24.	Arunachal Pr	917	917	100.0	—	0.7	9.6	30.4	28.9	30.4	40.7	4.1	4.0
25.	Chandigarh	3298	3298	100.0	—	—	44.7	37.0	16.5	1.9	81.6	2.8	3.2
26.	D & N Haveli	996	996	100.0	—	5.3	30.3	36.2	19.9	8.2	71.9	3.0	3.3
27.	Delhi	26619	22750	85.5	—	0.6	19.4	50.5	23.9	5.6	70.5	3.2	3.1
28.	Goa	4048	4048	100.0	—	0.2	19.1	40.2	26.7	13.8	59.6	3.5	3.7
29.	Daman & Diu	415	415	100.0	—	—	28.2	38.1	17.8	15.9	66.3	3.4	—
30.	Lakshadweep	11	11	100.0	—	—	45.5	18.2	9.1	27.3	63.6	3.5	3.4
31.	Mizoram	3555	3529	99.3	0.1	0.7	8.4	33.4	37.5	19.9	42.5	3.9	3.6
32.	Pondicherry	5657	5657	100.0	—	0.6	30.6	48.3	15.0	5.5	79.5	3.0	3.2
33.	M/O Defence	15709	14282	90.9	—	1.0	29.8	46.2	17.2	5.7	77.1	3.0	3.2
34.	M/O Railway	20045	20037	100.0	0.0	0.2	20.7	37.9	24.8	16.4	58.9	3.5	3.6
All India		4185670	3935731	94.0	0.0	1.2	24.6	38.4	24.0	11.7	64.2	3.3	3.4

TABLE — F-3.4

\*PERCENTAGE DISTN. OF IUD ACCEPTORS BY NO. OF LIVING CHILDREN IN VARIOUS STATES/UTs/  
AGENCIES DURING 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Total No. of Acce- ptors during 1987-88	Acceptors for whom break-up is available		Percentage of Acceptors by No. of Living Children								Average No. of Living Children	
			Number	% age of Col. 3									1987-88	1986-87
					0	1	2	3	4	5+	3 or less			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173974	170800	98.2	6.5	27.7	35.1	20.1	7.8	2.7	69.3	2.1	2.0	
2.	Assam	21079	20943	99.4	1.1	10.1	35.9	37.4	11.1	4.4	47.1	2.6	2.8	
3	Bihar	206360	204382	99.0	6.6	30.2	33.3	21.4	6.8	1.8	70.1	2.0	2.9	
4.	Gujarat	318661	318559	100.0	1.3	30.3	34.8	20.0	9.2	4.6	66.3	2.2	2.2	
5.	Haryana	182573	182086	99.7	0.3	18.3	31.6	27.2	16.7	5.9	50.2	2.7	2.8	
6.	Himachal Pr.	31355	31175	99.4	0.6	29.9	36.5	20.1	10.3	2.6	67.0	2.2	2.0	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	12709	8438	66.4	0.9	27.2	38.8	21.4	9.9	1.8	66.9	2.2	2.3	
8.	Karnataka	189765	185127	97.6	4.4	30.6	35.7	19.5	7.0	2.7	70.8	2.0	2.0	
9.	Kerala	85530	83648	97.8	1.8	40.0	33.4	14.1	8.7	1.9	75.3	2.0	1.8	
10.	Madhya Pr.	233544	208895	89.4	2.8	28.0	34.3	22.5	8.3	4.1	65.1	2.2	2.3	
11.	Maharashtra	393732	365158	92.7	1.4	41.9	39.0	13.7	3.1	0.9	82.4	1.8	1.8	
12.	Manipur	6158	6142	99.7	0.2	18.9	25.0	23.9	20.6	11.4	44.1	2.9	3.1	
13.	Meghalaya	1208	1208	100.0	11.6	16.8	25.8	16.6	18.3	10.9	54.2	2.6	2.7	
14.	Nagaland	493	491	99.6	7.1	19.6	46.0	21.8	4.3	1.2	72.7	2.0	3.7	
15.	Orissa	114086	114086	100.0	0.8	26.0	35.8	22.2	11.0	4.1	62.6	2.3	2.5	
16.	Punjab	348826	348826	100.0	1.1	23.1	33.0	26.9	12.1	3.8	57.2	2.4	2.3	
17.	Rajasthan	140055	139700	99.7	2.5	20.0	32.1	23.5	14.2	7.7	54.6	2.6	2.6	
18.	Sikkim	1017	1017	100.0	2.9	29.3	35.3	18.2	8.8	5.4	67.6	2.2	2.4	
19.	Tamil Nadu	493770	449885	91.1	2.5	32.5	37.5	19.6	6.8	1.1	72.5	2.0	2.2	
20.	Tripura	1748	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	
21.	Uttar Pr	1197824	995333	83.1	1.4	18.0	32.0	24.7	16.0	7.9	51.4	2.7	3.5	
22.	West Bengal	94994	94994	100.0	1.1	35.1	34.3	20.3	6.3	2.9	70.5	2.1	2.2	
23.	A & N Islands	1227	956	77.9	0.6	42.9	44.0	8.2	2.8	1.5	87.6	1.8	2.0	
24.	Arunachal Pr	1902	1894	99.6	0.8	18.1	24.8	24.2	16.2	15.9	43.7	3.0	3.0	
25.	Chandigarh	6186	6186	100.0	—	17.1	38.3	28.0	16.7	—	55.3	2.4	2.9	
26.	D & N Haveli	160	160	100.0	3.1	38.8	41.9	11.3	3.1	1.9	83.8	1.8	1.8	
27.	Delhi	64246	43475	67.7	0.7	22.0	41.3	21.1	12.2	2.6	64.1	2.3	2.7	
28.	Goa	3162	3161	100.0	1.7	44.1	46.3	6.4	1.2	0.4	92.1	1.6	2.0	
29.	Daman & Diu	99	99	100.0	—	39.4	47.5	12.1	1.0	—	86.9	1.7	—	
30.	Lakshadweep	86	71	82.6	—	31.0	32.4	22.5	7.0	7.0	63.4	2.3	2.8	
31.	Mizoram	3192	3192	100.0	0.1	6.9	19.0	33.3	27.7	13.0	25.9	3.3	2.8	
32.	Pondicherry	3491	3491	100.0	2.0	42.3	41.0	10.3	2.7	1.6	85.3	1.8	1.9	
33.	M/O Defence	12156	11532	94.9	0.2	30.3	46.4	16.9	4.4	1.8	76.9	2.0	1.9	
34.	M/O Railway	10804	10804	100.0	0.3	20.5	38.1	23.6	12.5	5.1	58.9	2.5	2.3	
All India		4356172	4015914	92.2	2.1	26.7	34.5	21.8	10.6	4.3	63.3	2.3	2.6	



TABLE—F.4.1

PERCENTAGE DISTN. OF VASECTOMY ACCEPTORS BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS IN VARIOUS STATES/UTs/  
AGENCIES DURING 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/ UT/ Agency	Total No. of Acceptors during 1987-88	Acceptors for whom break-up is available	Percentage Distribution of Acceptors by Educational Status						
				Number	%age of Col. 3	Illit- erate	Literate below Pry.	Primary	Middle	H.S./ Matric
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30827	30553	99.1	40.7	16.3	16.1	14.3	8.2	4.5
2.	Assam	23092	22850	99.0	43.5	30.1	14.6	8.5	3.1	0.2
3.	Bihar	52205	50881	97.3	27.2	16.9	10.4	10.9	23.5	11.1
4.	Gujarat	31334	31315	99.9	47.0	18.3	15.6	12.2	4.2	2.8
5.	Haryana	3260	3260	100.0	24.7	13.8	15.7	17.9	20.7	7.3
6.	Himachal Pr.	5092	5067	99.5	25.0	15.8	19.3	19.3	16.2	4.4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2281	1904	83.5	14.5	23.7	22.5	15.4	23.8	—
8.	Karnataka	6012	5880	97.8	38.4	20.8	16.6	12.5	10.0	1.7
9.	Kerala	5656	5444	96.3	7.4	20.5	29.3	24.2	15.5	3.0
10.	Madhya Pr.	50080	44080	88.0	51.9	12.4	18.2	9.5	5.5	2.4
11.	Maharashtra	38630	34392	89.0	35.3	16.2	19.7	16.6	10.1	2.0
12.	Manipur	453	453	100.0	40.6	16.6	7.9	17.9	9.7	7.3
13.	Meghalaya	18	15	83.3	—	—	—	—	53.3	46.7
14.	Nagaland	4	4	100.0	—	—	25.0	25.0	50.0	—
15.	Orissa	13398	13398	100.0	67.8	11.8	9.1	5.1	3.9	2.2
16.	Punjab	33854	33558	99.1	17.5	17.1	23.8	22.9	15.0	3.7
17.	Rajasthan	29073	28996	99.7	65.6	12.8	9.4	5.8	4.2	2.1
18.	Sikkim	84	84	100.0	20.2	42.9	25.0	10.7	1.2	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	73568	65115	88.5	38.7	28.6	17.9	9.1	5.2	0.5
20.	Tripura	34	N.A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pr.	325528	252571	77.6	38.6	21.9	14.0	11.6	10.5	3.4
22.	West Bengal	16211	16211	100.0	49.8	20.7	14.9	11.6	1.6	1.4
23.	A & N Islands	92	64	69.6	14.1	9.4	23.4	15.6	21.9	15.6
24.	Arunachal Pr.	27	27	100.0	7.4	18.5	25.9	29.6	7.4	11.1
25.	Chandigarh	410	410	100.0	6.6	—	10.0	15.4	22.9	45.1
26.	D & N Haveli	909	897	98.7	86.8	2.1	8.2	1.4	1.0	0.3
27.	Delhi	2352	1816	77.2	17.0	6.8	27.4	18.9	17.6	12.2
28.	Goa	409	409	100.0	16.6	22.2	30.1	14.4	15.6	1.0
29.	Daman & Diu	2	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
30.	Lakshadweep	14	14	100.0	—	42.9	7.1	14.3	21.4	14.3
31.	Mizoram	10	10	100.0	—	—	—	30.0	70.0	—
32.	Pondicherry	70	70	100.0	5.7	25.7	15.7	12.9	21.4	18.6
33.	M/O Deference	6483	6265	96.6	3.3	6.2	17.1	25.9	31.6	15.9
34.	M/O Railway	2614	2614	100.0	16.1	13.7	19.4	23.0	17.1	10.6
All India		754086	658569	87.3	39.1	19.9	15.4	12.1	10.0	3.6

TABLE—F.4.2

PERCENTAGE DISTN. OF TUBECTOMY ACCEPTORS BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF HUSBAND IN VARIOUS STATES/UTs/AGENCIES DURING 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/ UT/ Agency	Total No. of Acceptors during 1987-88	Acceptors for whom break-up is available	Percentage Distribution of Acceptors by Educational Status of Husband						
				Number	%age of Col. 3	Illiterate	Literate below Pry.	Primary	Middle	H.S./ Matric
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	426662	410575	96.1	47.9	17.8	15.4	9.4	7.1	2.4
2.	Assam	55182	54549	98.9	40.4	28.8	16.3	9.0	4.0	1.5
3.	Bihar	457880	455225	99.4	30.1	19.0	8.7	11.7	18.5	11.9
4.	Gujarat	245728	245579	99.9	41.4	16.4	17.4	16.1	5.6	3.0
5.	Haryana	74343	74343	100.0	35.5	16.9	14.2	13.7	17.0	2.7
6.	Himachal Pr.	26484	26417	99.7	21.7	13.0	19.7	16.9	24.0	4.7
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23388	17434	74.5	33.7	21.5	25.0	13.6	6.2	—
8.	Karnataka	313751	305791	97.5	36.1	19.7	20.1	12.8	9.6	1.7
9.	Kerala	189642	179775	94.8	11.3	19.7	28.1	22.7	15.3	3.0
10.	Madhya Pr.	268231	237783	88.6	46.0	15.9	16.2	10.7	8.0	3.2
11.	Maharashtra	421982	357499	84.7	31.4	20.3	20.2	14.7	10.2	3.1
12.	Manipur	4258	4258	100.0	56.2	9.9	6.6	13.8	7.9	5.7
13.	Meghalaya	540	540	100.0	35.2	22.6	21.5	16.7	4.1	—
14.	Nagaland	544	537	98.7	2.0	8.0	21.0	43.8	18.1	7.1
15.	Orissa	133584	133584	100.0	40.7	21.8	17.8	10.9	6.3	2.4
16.	Punjab	115176	114576	99.5	25.4	19.2	22.3	19.8	10.4	2.9
17.	Rajasthan	165406	164970	99.7	59.7	13.0	9.6	7.7	6.7	3.3
18.	Sikkim	777	729	93.8	28.4	24.6	25.2	11.9	4.3	5.6
19.	Tamil Nadu	438176	377651	86.2	31.9	22.9	21.4	13.0	8.6	2.2
20.	Tripura	6730	N.A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pr.	426142	364823	85.6	31.0	18.3	10.9	10.2	24.3	5.2
22.	West Bengal	308364	308364	100.0	30.5	22.1	19.4	17.0	10.3	0.6
23.	A & N Islands	1430	966	67.6	24.0	13.6	30.0	18.8	10.2	3.3
24.	Arunachal Pr.	917	916	99.9	39.1	10.8	17.8	16.6	9.1	6.7
25.	Chandigarh	3298	3298	100.0	14.9	5.2	10.0	13.0	25.0	31.8
26.	D & N Haveli	996	969	97.3	85.0	0.6	7.2	2.4	3.8	0.9
27.	Delhi	26619	21982	82.6	18.9	5.8	18.6	17.3	24.8	14.6
28.	Goa	4048	4048	100.0	9.2	21.2	20.8	19.1	27.3	2.3
29.	Daman & Diu	415	N.A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Lakshadweep	11	11	100.0	—	36.4	27.3	36.4	—	—
31.	Mizoram	3555	3555	100.0	1.0	7.3	25.8	29.1	27.1	9.6
32.	Pondicherry	5657	5657	100.0	19.3	20.3	25.3	18.6	9.9	6.6
33.	M/O Deference	15709	13981	89.0	6.1	6.3	15.6	25.7	35.5	10.8
34.	M/O Railway	20045	20006	99.8	15.7	15.3	21.8	23.8	17.3	6.1
All India		4185670	3910391	93.4	35.1	19.0	16.8	13.2	11.9	4.0

TABLE—F.4.3

PERCENTAGE DISTN. OF IUD ACCEPTORS BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF HUSBAND IN VARIOUS STATES/  
UTs/AGENCIES DURING 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/ UT/ Agency	Total No. of Acceptors during 1987-88	Acceptors for whom break-up is available	Percentage Distribution of Acceptors by Educational Status of Husband						
				Number	%age of Col. 3	Illiterate	Literate below Pry.	Primary	Middle	H.S./ Matric
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173974	168477	96.8	47.7	18.6	14.9	9.6	6.1	3.0
2.	Assam	21079	20992	99.6	33.1	24.5	20.7	13.3	5.6	2.9
3.	Bihar	206360	203735	98.7	31.6	14.6	12.4	11.4	15.1	14.9
4.	Gujarat	318661	318012	99.8	30.4	16.1	17.2	21.3	9.0	5.9
5.	Haryana	182573	182435	99.9	29.7	14.9	18.3	15.4	17.4	4.3
6.	Himachal Pr.	31355	30764	98.1	8.6	8.0	16.1	19.5	30.6	17.2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	12709	8438	66.4	23.9	24.7	16.9	16.7	17.9	—
8.	Karnataka	189765	185004	97.5	28.4	21.0	20.1	15.2	12.3	3.0
9.	Kerala	85530	83124	97.2	8.0	13.8	27.0	23.9	21.1	6.3
10.	Madhya Pr.	233544	205155	87.8	37.1	17.6	16.3	13.2	9.8	5.9
11.	Maharashtra	393732	332448	84.4	25.0	16.1	19.1	19.1	14.3	6.4
12.	Manipur	6158	6158	100.0	25.0	15.7	17.5	18.9	18.8	4.1
13.	Meghalaya	1208	1208	100.0	37.3	26.7	17.5	8.4	10.0	—
14.	Nagaland	493	483	98.0	5.6	7.5	26.7	35.8	19.9	4.6
15.	Orissa	114086	114086	100.0	33.8	20.4	19.2	13.4	8.7	4.4
16.	Punjab	348826	347849	99.7	25.8	17.5	21.2	17.8	13.3	4.4
17.	Rajasthan	140055	138225	98.7	45.0	15.6	13.2	10.0	9.4	6.8
18.	Sikkim	1017	1017	100.0	22.4	14.4	23.6	23.2	8.1	8.4
19.	Tamil Nadu	493770	444009	89.9	21.1	23.6	21.2	17.4	13.5	3.1
20.	Tripura	1748	N.A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pr.	1197824	818892	68.4	30.7	24.2	17.6	12.3	10.6	4.5
22.	West Bengal	94994	94994	100.0	28.8	22.3	19.9	17.1	10.7	1.2
23.	A & N Islands	1227	745	60.7	9.0	10.6	20.4	27.7	20.8	11.5
24.	Arunachal Pr.	1902	1867	98.2	25.8	13.3	17.5	19.4	13.2	10.8
25.	Chandigarh	6186	6186	100.0	13.2	9.9	11.7	15.2	22.0	28.0
26.	D & N Haveli	160	152	95.0	28.9	5.9	17.1	19.1	20.4	8.6
27.	Delhi	64246	41995	65.4	11.4	7.7	16.5	16.2	26.3	22.0
28.	Goa	3162	3162	100.0	10.9	29.6	18.9	12.3	21.5	6.8
29.	Daman & Diu	99	N.A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Lakshadweep	86	71	82.6	8.5	25.4	26.8	22.5	12.7	4.2
31.	Mizoram	3192	3192	100.0	—	5.8	14.9	29.3	34.1	15.9
32.	Pondicherry	3491	3491	100.0	7.0	11.3	19.4	23.5	25.0	13.8
33.	M/O Deference	12156	11424	94.0	1.5	3.8	11.2	20.2	40.6	22.8
34.	M/O Railway	10804	10750	99.5	9.8	11.8	14.9	24.1	26.5	12.8
All India		4356172	3788540	87.0	29.0	19.2	18.2	15.5	12.5	5.6



TABLE—F.4.4

PERCENTAGE DISTN. OF VASECTOMY ACCEPTORS BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF WIFE IN VARIOUS STATES/UTs/AGENCIES DURING 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Total No. of Acceptors during 1987-88	Acceptors for whom break-up is available		Percentage Distribution of Acceptors by Educational Status of wife					
			Number	% age of Col. 3	Illite- rate	Literate below Pry.	Primary	Middle	H.S./ Matric	Grad. & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30827	30552	99.1	48.0	14.9	14.9	10.8	8.5	3.0
2.	Assam	23092	22973	99.5	46.1	31.8	12.9	7.1	2.0	0.2
3.	Bihar	52205	51322	98.3	20.3	15.3	11.6	9.7	21.4	21.8
4.	Gujarat	31334	31320	100.0	64.4	12.5	10.9	7.1	2.7	2.3
5.	Haryana	3260	3260	100.0	39.1	18.4	15.8	13.8	9.4	3.4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5092	5053	99.2	42.9	12.6	16.0	15.7	9.7	3.1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2281	1904	83.5	30.6	20.3	18.3	21.6	9.2	—
8.	Karnataka	6012	5899	98.1	38.9	20.3	17.1	14.4	7.9	1.5
9.	Kerala	5656	5510	97.4	10.1	20.2	29.3	21.6	16.2	2.6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	50080	44527	88.9	55.6	13.8	15.1	9.1	4.7	1.7
11.	Maharashtra	38630	31023	80.3	46.1	17.5	16.1	11.7	7.1	1.5
12.	Manipur	453	453	100.0	47.7	16.3	15.5	9.5	7.5	3.5
13.	Meghalaya	18	18	100.0	—	—	11.1	11.1	33.3	44.4
14.	Nagaland	4	4	100.0	—	25.0	25.0	50.0	—	—
15.	Orissa	13398	13398	100.0	75.4	9.8	6.5	4.5	2.4	1.4
16.	Punjab	33854	33470	98.9	24.5	22.9	24.7	16.5	9.2	2.2
17.	Rajasthan	29073	29001	99.8	79.3	7.9	6.1	3.2	2.4	1.0
18.	Sikkim	84	84	100.0	63.1	17.9	13.1	4.8	1.2	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	73568	65479	89.0	40.8	27.0	18.2	9.0	4.5	0.5
20.	Tripura	34	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	325528	242069	74.4	47.7	17.9	13.2	10.6	8.5	2.2
22.	West Bengal	16211	16211	100.0	57.4	16.6	13.6	8.7	3.0	0.6
23.	A & N Islands	92	45	48.9	20.0	8.9	24.4	15.6	20.6	11.1
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	27	100.0	40.7	22.2	29.6	7.4	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	410	410	100.0	2.7	7.1	11.7	17.3	21.7	39.5
26.	D & N Haveli	909	901	99.1	97.3	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2
27.	Delhi	2352	1367	58.1	37.2	6.7	15.3	16.5	14.5	9.9
28.	Goa	409	409	100.0	32.8	31.8	13.7	15.4	6.4	—
29.	Daman & Diu	2	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
30.	Lakshadweep	14	14	100.0	—	42.9	14.3	35.7	7.1	—
31.	Mizoram	10	10	100.0	—	—	—	40.0	60.0	—
32.	Pondicherry	70	70	100.0	25.7	22.9	8.6	18.6	17.1	7.1
33.	M/O Defence	6483	6287	97.0	20.9	9.8	21.1	21.1	17.0	10.0
34.	M/O Railway	2614	2614	100.0	29.4	14.4	16.6	18.9	14.9	5.7
All India		754086	645686	85.6	46.2	17.9	14.2	10.2	8.0	3.5

TABLE—F.4.5

PERCENTAGE DISTN. OF TUBECTOMY ACCEPTORS BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS IN VARIOUS STATES/UTs/  
AGENCIES DURING 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/Agency	Total No. Acceptors for of Accep- whom break-up tors is available during 1987-88		Percentage Distribution of Acceptors by Educational Status						
				Number%	age of Col. 3	Illite- rate	Literate below Pry.	Primary	Middle	H.S./ Grad. & Matric above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	426662	412685	96.7	58.0	14.2	13.0	8.1	5.1	1.6
2.	Assam	55182	54595	98.9	43.9	31.6	12.7	9.1	2.2	0.6
3.	Bihar	457880	454511	99.3	33.1	25.3	12.5	10.3	16.0	2.9
4.	Gujarat	245728	242401	98.6	53.2	14.8	15.1	11.5	3.9	1.6
5.	Haryana	74343	74331	100.0	45.0	21.0	16.9	10.5	5.6	1.0
6.	Himachal Pr.	26484	26443	99.8	35.8	14.0	24.3	12.3	10.3	3.3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23388	17434	74.5	51.3	18.6	15.8	10.6	3.7	—
8.	Karnataka	313751	305820	97.5	43.6	20.4	17.4	10.9	6.3	1.3
9.	Kerala	189642	176061	92.8	13.5	19.5	26.7	21.4	16.0	2.8
10.	Madhya Pr.	268231	239032	89.1	54.5	15.9	14.0	8.2	5.2	2.2
11.	Maharashtra	421982	364222	86.3	42.8	18.4	17.8	12.7	6.5	1.9
12.	Manipur	4258	4258	100.0	63.6	10.2	9.3	8.3	6.8	1.8
13.	Meghalaya	540	540	100.0	—	—	39.8	22.4	18.5	19.3
14.	Nagaland	544	543	99.8	2.4	14.9	19.0	41.6	19.5	2.6
15.	Orissa	133584	133584	100.0	62.7	17.0	10.8	5.7	2.5	1.2
16.	Punjab	115176	114525	99.4	32.3	21.9	22.0	15.7	6.3	1.8
17.	Rajasthan	165406	165003	99.8	74.8	9.3	7.3	4.2	3.2	1.2
18.	Sikkim	777	729	93.8	57.5	16.9	14.5	7.1	1.6	2.3
19.	Tamil Nadu	438176	379297	86.6	41.1	23.8	16.9	10.8	6.6	0.8
20.	Tripura	6730	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pr	426142	289916	68.0	41.5	20.6	13.4	11.5	11.9	1.0
22.	West Bengal	308364	308364	100.0	47.6	19.3	16.7	11.8	4.2	0.4
23.	A & N Islands	1430	1077	75.3	44.8	14.6	24.9	10.5	4.1	1.2
24.	Arunachal Pr	917	916	99.9	68.6	7.5	10.9	6.8	3.6	2.6
25.	Chandigarh	3298	3298	100.0	19.1	10.8	8.0	12.9	22.1	27.1
26.	D & N Haveli	996	977	98.1	91.5	0.8	3.2	1.5	2.3	0.7
27.	Delhi	26619	22436	84.3	29.3	8.0	16.5	20.5	17.3	8.5
28.	Goa	4048	4048	100.0	15.3	22.9	18.7	19.7	18.8	4.7
29.	Daman & Diu	415	314	75.7	31.2	28.7	18.5	11.5	8.3	1.9
30.	Lakshadweep	11	11	100.0	—	36.4	27.3	36.4	—	—
31.	Mizoram	3555	3555	100.0	3.2	11.3	28.4	32.2	19.5	5.5
32.	Pondicherry	5657	5657	100.0	31.0	29.7	21.0	10.8	5.5	2.1
33.	M/O Defence	15709	14108	89.8	22.9	13.5	23.8	19.8	15.4	4.6
34.	M/O Railway	20045	20026	99.9	35.2	16.1	18.5	17.3	9.7	3.2
	All India	4185670	3840717	91.8	45.0	19.2	15.5	11.0	7.7	1.7

TABLE—F.4.6

PERCENTAGE DISTN. OF I.U.D. ACCEPTORS BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS IN VARIOUS STATES/UTs/  
AGENCIES DURING 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/ UT/ Agency	Total No. of Acceptors during 1987-88	Acceptors for whom break-up is available		Percentage Distribution of Acceptors by Educational Status					
			Number	%age of Col. 3	Illiterate	Literate below Pry.	Primary	Middle	H.S./ Matric	Grad. • & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173974	168965	97.1	54.7	16.3	12.4	9.5	5.4	1.6
2.	Assam	21079	20753	98.5	35.0	28.4	16.6	13.1	5.7	1.1
3.	Bihar	206360	205155	99.4	31.9	20.1	14.1	14.0	15.0	4.9
4.	Gujarat	318661	318059	99.8	38.8	16.1	17.2	17.5	6.7	3.8
5.	Haryana	182573	182429	99.9	42.7	18.1	16.0	12.9	7.9	2.3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	31355	30965	98.8	17.9	12.7	22.8	17.3	20.2	9.0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	12709	8438	66.4	41.1	19.8	21.0	11.3	6.8	—
8.	Karnataka	189765	185628	97.8	33.3	21.6	20.0	13.9	8.9	2.4
9.	Kerala	85530	82365	96.3	7.3	15.4	25.2	26.3	18.4	7.5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	233544	206503	88.4	44.2	17.7	14.4	11.2	8.0	4.5
11.	Maharashtra	393732	347902	88.4	31.0	17.7	18.5	17.6	10.9	4.3
12.	Manipur	6158	6158	100.0	34.7	17.7	12.8	12.6	13.0	9.3
13.	Meghalaya	1208	1208	100.0	10.3	9.3	19.9	34.1	24.8	1.7
14.	Nagaland	493	493	100.0	4.9	13.0	34.9	40.0	5.3	2.0
15.	Orissa	114086	114086	100.0	48.2	18.3	14.0	10.0	6.0	3.4
16.	Punjab	348826	347509	99.6	30.8	19.9	20.5	15.5	9.9	3.4
17.	Rajasthan	140055	138376	98.8	59.1	13.4	9.8	7.6	6.2	3.9
18.	Sikkim	1017	1017	100.0	38.3	13.9	22.6	18.6	4.1	2.5
19.	Tamil Nadu	493770	447447	90.6	27.6	24.4	20.6	16.1	9.4	1.8
20.	Tripura	1748	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1197824	933193	77.9	43.4	22.2	13.5	9.3	8.3	3.2
22.	West Bengal	94994	94994	100.0	37.7	26.1	19.0	12.2	4.1	0.9
23.	A & N Islands	1227	825	67.2	16.6	12.0	24.1	24.2	17.1	5.9
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1902	1894	99.6	46.1	10.9	14.0	12.8	10.2	5.9
25.	Chandigarh	6186	5973	96.6	12.4	7.2	14.5	16.1	21.4	28.4
26.	D & N Haveli	160	154	96.3	40.3	7.1	18.2	13.6	18.8	1.9
27.	Delhi	64246	43517	67.7	15.3	5.0	14.5	19.8	24.5	20.9
28.	Goa	3162	3159	99.9	10.5	33.8	19.2	12.5	18.9	5.1
29.	Daman & Diu	99	83	83.8	10.8	39.8	31.3	13.3	2.4	2.4
30.	Lakshadweep	86	71	82.6	2.8	23.9	29.6	26.8	12.7	4.2
31.	Mizoram	3192	3188	99.9	0.8	7.2	17.5	29.7	32.7	12.1
32.	Pondicherry	3491	3491	100.0	12.7	17.8	24.8	20.6	18.0	6.2
33.	M/O Defence	12156	11475	94.4	8.7	9.8	17.6	20.4	28.2	15.3
34.	M/O Railway	10804	10800	100.0	15.2	14.0	20.3	22.0	20.5	8.2
All India		4356172	3926273	90.1	37.3	19.7	16.6	13.5	9.3	3.6



TABLE—F.5.1

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF M.T.P. CASES BY DURATION OF PREGNANCY, 1987-88

Sl. No	State/Union Territory/Agency	Duration of Pregnancy						Total
		Upto 12 Weeks		12 to 20 Weeks		Not Available		
		No.	Percent*	No.	Percent*	No.	Percent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Major States (Population 1 crore or more)								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9842	79.5	2541	20.5	210	1.7	12593
2.	Assam	7861	78.8	2111	21.2	—	0.0	9972
3.	Gujarat	16733	88.4	2186	11.6	366	1.9	19285
4.	Haryana	14613	94.4	872	5.6	—	0.0	15485
5.	Karnataka	10269	76.9	3078	23.1	212	1.6	13559
6.	Kerala	23726	91.5	2205	8.5	3863	13.0	29794
7.	Madhya Pradesh	21507	81.0	5054	19.0	1973	6.9	28534
8.	Maharashtra	73893	72.9	27518	27.1	8465	7.7	109876
9.	Orissa	22192	90.2	2417	9.8	45	0.2	24654
10.	Punjab	16663	80.1	4130	19.9	—	0.0	20793
11.	Rajasthan	17857	89.6	2076	10.4	—	0.0	19933
12.	Tamil Nadu	51120	87.3	7431	12.7	257	0.4	58808
13.	Uttar Pradesh	75216	93.8	5004	6.2	19619	19.7	99839
14.	West Bengal	33708	82.0	7404	18.0	—	0.0	41112
II. Smaller States/U.Ts								
1.	Himachal Pradesh	6229	87.5	887	12.5	141	1.9	7257
2.	Manipur	2084	78.2	580	21.8	1138	29.9	3802
3.	A & N Islands	353	88.7	45	11.3	—	0.0	398
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	817	96.0	34	4.0	—	0.0	851
5.	Chandigarh	1682	93.7	113	6.3	—	0.0	1795
6.	D & N Haveli	68	86.1	11	13.9	—	0.0	79
7.	Delhi	31837	81.3	7341	18.7	—	0.0	39178
8.	Goa	1002	93.6	68	6.4	18	1.7	1088
9.	Daman & Diu	38	95.0	2	5.0	—	0.0	40
10.	Mizoram	590	69.1	264	30.9	—	0.0	854
11.	Pondicherry	1316	83.0	270	17.0	—	0.0	1586
III. Other Agencies								
1.	M/o Railways	3286	89.8	375	10.2	77	2.1	3738
Total		444502	84.1	84017	15.9	36384	6.4	564903
(1987-88)		420279	85.6	70900	14.4	81127	14.2	572306
(1986-87)		427495	85.8	71029	14.2	68983	12.2	567507
(1985-86)								

\* Percentage in Column 4 & 6 are based on the total number of acceptors for which duration of pregnancy break-up is available.

— Nil

Note: Information for the remaining States & U.Ts is not available.

TABLE—F-5.2

## STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF M.T.P. CASES BY AGE, 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/ Agency	Age Groups (In Years)							
		< 15		15-19		20-24		25-29	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>I. Major States (Population 1 crore or more)</b>									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170	1.4	1619	13.1	3749	30.3	3847	31.1
2.	Assam	54	0.6	1387	13.9	2391	24.0	3167	31.7
3.	Gujarat	110	0.6	1169	6.2	5547	29.3	6324	33.4
4.	Haryana	—	0.0	746	4.8	3872	25.0	5288	34.1
5.	Karnataka	—	0.0	821	6.6	2992	24.0	3747	30.1
6.	Kerala	18	0.1	1566	5.7	8386	30.6	8401	30.7
7.	Madhya Pradesh	96	0.3	1943	7.3	6846	25.6	8458	31.6
8.	Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9.	Orissa	47	0.2	1672	6.8	6692	27.2	7892	32.0
10.	Punjab	—	0.0	269	1.3	3397	16.3	8249	39.7
11.	Rajasthan	9	0.1	869	4.4	4596	23.0	7536	37.8
12.	Tamil Nadu	44	0.1	1899	3.2	13681	23.3	23983	40.9
13.	Uttar Pradesh	13	0.0	5388	6.6	17305	21.4	25466	31.5
14.	West Bengal	41	0.1	221	0.6	12350	31.6	16317	41.7
<b>II. Smaller States/U.Ts</b>									
1.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0.0	252	3.5	1997	27.6	2540	35.1
2.	Manipur	—	0.0	79	3.8	393	18.8	637	30.4
3.	A & N Islands	—	0.0	5	1.2	132	33.2	147	36.9
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.1	43	5.1	228	26.8	356	41.8
5.	Chandigarh	—	0.0	34	1.9	357	19.9	573	31.9
6.	D & N Haveli	—	0.0	4	5.1	15	19.0	37	46.8
7.	Delhi	—	0.0	3729	9.5	20499	52.3	11806	30.1
8.	Goa	1	0.1	56	5.2	275	25.3	403	37.1
9.	Daman & Diu	—	0.0	14	35.0	12	30.0	9	22.5
10.	Mizoram	2	0.2	109	12.8	291	34.1	207	24.2
11.	Pondicherry	3	0.2	128	8.1	400	25.2	590	37.2
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>									
1.	M/o Railways	4	0.1	69	1.9	844	22.8	1432	38.6
Total (1987-88)		614	0.1	24091	5.7	117247	27.5	147412	34.6
(1986-87)		921	0.2	26025	6.4	112522	27.7	136511	33.6
(1985-86)		1074	0.3	20225	4.8	109436	26.0	138508	33.0

TABLE—F-5.2 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/ Agency	Age Groups (In Years)										Total
		30-34		35-39		40-44		45 & above		Not Available		
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I. Major States (Population 1 crore or more)												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2045	16.6	771	6.2	147	1.2	15	0.1	230	1.8	12593
2.	Assam	2147	21.5	709	7.1	115	1.2	2	0.0	—	0.0	9972
3.	Gujarat	4001	21.1	1459	7.7	259	1.4	67	0.3	349	1.8	19285
4.	Haryana	3662	23.7	1649	10.7	249	1.6	19	0.1	—	0.0	15485
5.	Karnataka	2739	22.0	1583	12.7	567	4.5	9	0.1	1101	8.1	13559
6.	Kerala	4839	17.7	2996	10.9	1018	3.7	170	0.6	2400	8.1	29794
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6250	23.4	2525	9.5	578	2.2	36	0.1	1802	6.3	28534
8.	Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	109876	100.0	109876
9.	Orissa	5201	21.1	2567	10.4	571	2.3	12	0.0	—	0.0	24654
10.	Punjab	5848	28.1	2626	12.6	396	1.9	8	0.1	—	0.0	20793
11.	Rajasthan	4715	23.6	1786	9.0	415	2.1	7	0.0	—	0.0	19933
12.	Tamil Nadu	12809	21.8	5364	9.2	849	1.5	24	0.0	155	0.3	58808
13.	Uttar Pradesh	19245	23.8	10403	12.9	2362	2.9	709	0.9	18948	19.0	99839
14.	West Bengal	8280	21.2	1579	4.0	333	0.8	1	0.0	1990	4.8	41112
II. Smaller States/U.Ts												
1.	Himachal Pradesh	1641	22.7	668	9.2	137	1.9	—	0.0	21	0.3	7257
2.	Manipur	541	25.8	292	13.9	127	6.1	26	1.2	1707	44.9	3802
3.	A & N Islands	70	17.6	37	9.3	6	1.5	1	0.3	—	0.0	398
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	137	16.1	71	8.4	13	1.5	2	0.2	—	0.0	851
5.	Chandigarh	499	27.8	287	16.0	45	2.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	1795
6.	D & N Haveli	16	20.3	5	6.3	2	2.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	79
7.	Delhi	2633	6.7	491	1.3	19	0.1	1	0.0	—	0.0	39178
8.	Goa	224	20.6	110	10.1	15	1.4	2	0.2	2	0.2	1088
9.	Daman & Diu	3	7.5	2	5.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	40
10.	Mizoram	133	15.6	58	6.8	42	4.9	12	1.4	—	0.0	854
11.	Pondicherry	282	17.8	144	9.1	38	2.4	1	0.0	—	0.0	1586
III. Other Agencies												
1.	M/o Railways	869	23.5	404	10.9	81	2.2	1	0.0	34	0.9	3738
Total (1987-88)		88829	20.8	38586	9.0	8384	2.0	1125	0.3	138615	24.5	564903
(1986-87)		85232	21.0	36942	9.1	7171	1.8	1009	0.2	165913	29.0	572306
(1985-86)		97315	23.1	42755	10.2	10223	2.4	781	0.2	147190	25.9	567507

NA Not Available  
— Nil

Note: 1. Percentage in column 4,6,8,10,12,14,16 and 18 are based on the total number of acceptors for which age-wise break-up is available.

2. The information for remaining States/UTs is not available.



**TABLE—F-5.3**  
STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF M.T.P. CASES BY REASONS FOR TERMINATION, 1987-88

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/ Agency	Danger to life		Grave injury to physical health		Grave injury to Mental health		Pregnancy Caused by rape	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>I. Major States (Population 1 crore or more)</b>									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1770	14.9	3726	31.3	1551	13.0	3	0.0
2.	Assam	2099	25.6	3616	44.1	1382	16.8	73	0.9
3.	Gujarat	860	5.0	2202	12.7	1980	11.4	460	2.7
4.	Haryana	520	3.4	1116	7.2	276	1.8	9	0.0
5.	Karnataka	789	9.5	2708	32.4	2046	24.5	369	4.4
6.	Kerala	970	5.5	1992	11.2	3448	19.4	728	4.1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2524	9.7	6566	25.1	2467	9.4	293	1.1
8.	Maharashtra	3594	5.7	10756	17.3	7145	11.5	—	0.0
9.	Orissa	4559	18.5	3697	15.0	5487	22.3	195	0.8
10.	Punjab	94	0.4	260	1.3	180	0.9	25	0.1
11.	Rajasthan	1591	8.0	5013	25.1	1561	7.8	132	0.7
12.	Tamil Nadu	9133	28.5	10643	33.2	4407	13.7	421	1.3
13.	Uttar Pradesh	4895	6.9	6959	9.8	5163	7.3	262	0.4
14.	West Bengal	8452	20.5	5652	13.8	8633	21.0	1	0.0
<b>II. Smaller States/U.Ts</b>									
1.	Himachal Pradesh	301	4.1	345	4.8	254	3.5	35	0.5
2.	Manpur	881	42.2	668	32.0	468	22.5	—	0.0
3.	A & N Islands	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	2	0.5
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	2.8	547	64.4	170	20.0	3	0.3
5.	Chandigarh	2	0.3	643	86.6	21	2.8	—	0.0
6.	D & N Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	Delhi	4062	16.9	4949	20.6	3847	16.0	776	3.2
8.	Goa	78	7.2	10	0.9	37	3.4	2	0.2
9.	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Mizoram	801	93.8	14	1.6	23	2.7	—	0.0
11.	Pondicherry	56	3.5	956	60.3	420	26.5	76	4.8
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>									
1.	M/o Railways	159	4.3	341	9.1	304	8.1	12	03
Total (1987-88)		48214	11.5	73379	17.5	51270	12.2	3877	0.9
(1986-87)		38193	9.5	74062	18.5	51258	12.8	4998	1.2
(1985-86)		41737	9.6	77700	18.0	49439	11.4	8718	2.0

TABLE-F.5.3 (continued)

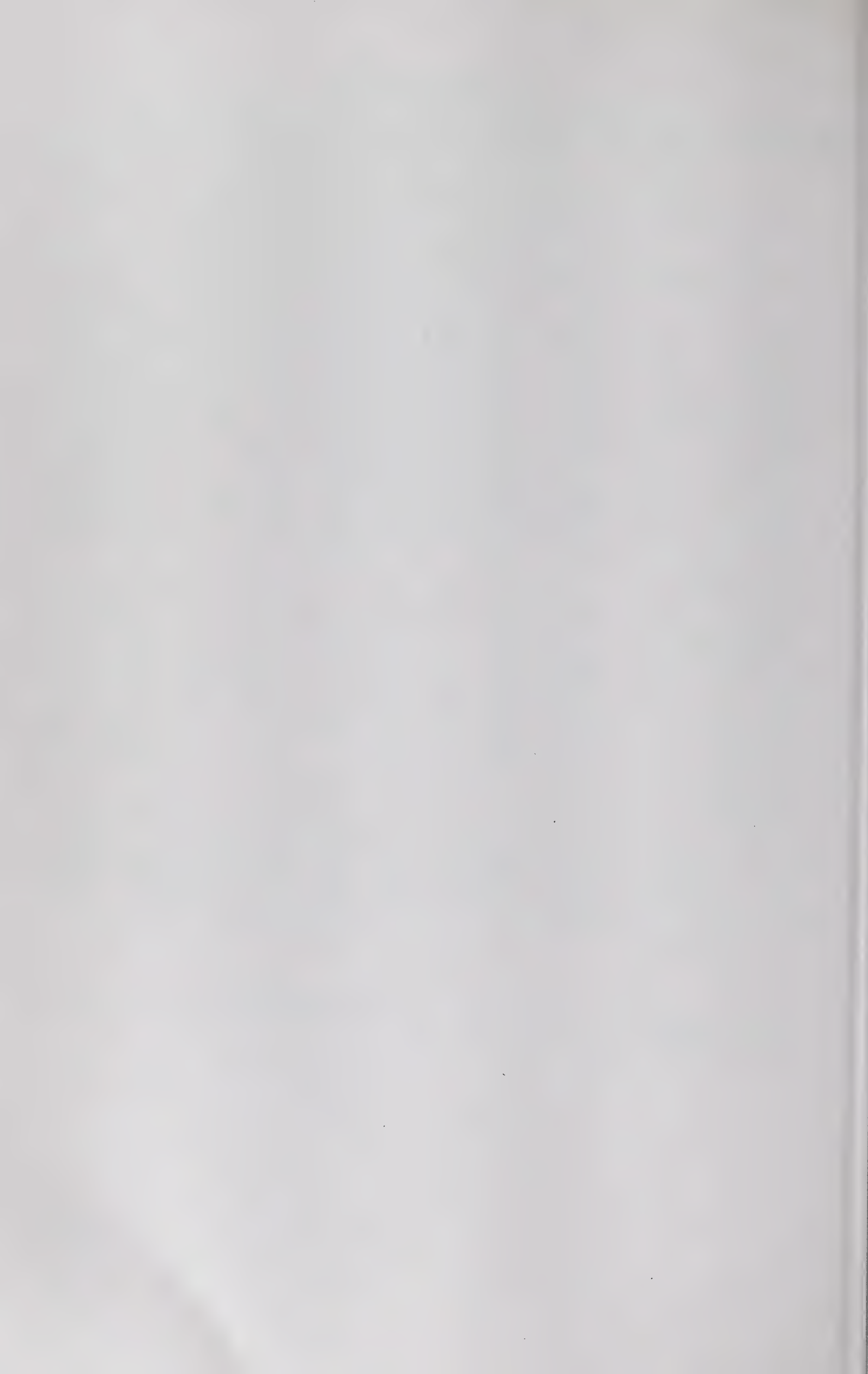
Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/ Agency	Substan- tial risk		Failure of Contra- ceptive		Environ- mental reasons		Not Available		Total
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>I. Major States (Population 1 crore or more)</b>										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1201	10.1	1052	8.9	2590	21.8	700	5.9	12593
2.	Assam	441	5.4	591	7.2	—	0.0	1770	21.6	9972
3.	Gujarat	706	4.1	6699	38.7	4400	25.4	1978	11.4	19285
4.	Haryana	306	2.0	6918	44.7	6340	40.9	—	0.0	15485
5.	Karnataka	361	4.3	2080	24.9	—	0.0	5206	38.4	13559
6.	Kerala	1608	9.0	4724	26.6	4310	24.2	12014	40.3	29794
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1162	4.4	13080	50.0	69	0.3	2373	8.3	28534
8.	Maharashtra	3785	6.1	36960	59.4	—	0.0	47636	43.4	109876
9.	Orissa	2572	10.4	8144	33.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	24654
10.	Punjab	177	0.9	19928	96.4	—	0.0	129	0.6	20793
11.	Rajasthan	626	3.1	3166	15.9	7844	39.4	—	0.0	19933
12.	Tamil Nadu	5969	18.6	1496	4.7	—	0.0	26739	0.5	58808
13.	Uttar Pradesh	4753	6.7	21380	30.2	27341	38.7	29086	29.1	99839
14.	West Bengal	8511	20.7	9863	24.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	41112
<b>II. Smaller States/U.Ts</b>										
1.	Himachal Pradesh	32	0.4	6290	86.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	7257
2.	Manipur	20	1.0	48	2.3	—	0.0	1717	0.5	3802
3.	A & N Islands	1	0.3	395	99.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	398
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	3.5	77	9.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	851
5.	Chandigarh	8	1.1	68	9.2	—	0.0	1053	0.6	1795
6.	D & N Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79	100.0	79
7.	Delhi	8072	33.6	2324	9.7	—	0.0	15148	0.4	39178
8.	Goa	7	0.6	757	69.6	197	18.1	—	0.0	1088
9.	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40	100.0	40
10.	Mizoram	2	0.2	14	1.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	854
11.	Pondichery	32	2.0	46	2.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	1586
<b>III. Other Agencies</b>										
1.	M/o Railways	11	0.3	2911	77.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	3738
<b>Total</b>										
	(1987-88)	40393	9.6	149011	35.6	53091	12.7	145549	25.8	564903
	(1986-87)	36839	9.2	158160	39.5	37277	9.3	171519	30.0	572306
	(1985-86)	29832	6.9	170088	39.3	55470	12.8	134523	23.7	567507

NA Not Available

— Nil

Note: 1. Percentage in column 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 are based on the total number of acceptors for which reason-wise break-up is available.

2. The information for remaining States/UTs is not available.





## **SECTION—G**

**Family Welfare Service Centres and Staff in Position**



TABLE — G.1.1

## SUB-CENTRES - PROGRESS OF ESTABLISHMENT AS ON 31.3.89

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. functioning as on 1.4.85	7th Plan Target (1985-1990)	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		No. functioning as on 31.3.89	Period up to which information relates to
				Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements		
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6129	4000	450	415	450	450	900	900	1000	Nil	7894	31.3.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	135	20	18	20	20	32	32	30	30	155	31.3.89
3.	Assam	1711	3421	400	401	500	511	500	522	1000	965	4110	31.3.89
4.	Bihar	8299	6500	800	750	600	600	800	800	2000	2000	12449	31.3.89
5.	Goa	135	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	143	31.3.89
6.	Gujarat	4869	1787	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	6069	31.3.89
7.	Haryana	1591	776	150	117	150	186	150	162	150	150	2206	31.3.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	952	560	Nil	Nil	15	15	75	75	225	225	1267	31.3.89
9.	J & K	609	1367	150	41	150	154	250	255	400	401	1460	31.3.89
10.	Karnataka	4964	2061	50	50	200	200	500	2463**	116*	116	7793	31.3.89
11.	Kerala	2270	2824	500	504	600	600	500	500	500	500	4374	31.3.89
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6615	5385	Nil	20	525	730	556	1550	1500	INR	8915	31.3.88
13.	Maharashtra	6391	4419	750	1320	1200	1527	1200	Nil	—	Nil	9238	31.3.89
14.	Manipur	301	119	21	21	20	22	40	45	21	20	409	31.3.89
15.	Meghalaya	217	230	50	47	50	9	50	28	70	2	303	31.12.88
16.	Mizoram	162	58	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	208	31.3.89
17.	Nagaland	133	124	20	61	25	Nil	25	7	25	Nil	201	31.3.89
18.	Orissa	4127	1800	199	199	Nil	Nil	500	500	600	600	5426	31.3.89
19.	Punjab	2603	250	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	2803	31.3.89
20.	Rajasthan	3790	4210	500	502	500	500	700	Nil	1000	1700	6492	31.3.89
21.	Sikkim	82	50	10	18	10	11	10	11	5	5	127	31.3.89
22.	Tamil Nadu	5860	3000	500	848	350	492	500	858	500	500	8558	31.3.89
23.	Tripura	230	300	Nil	4	25	28	75	75	75	42	379	31.3.89
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15653	6559	1000	2000	1500	1500	1000	1000	1500	1500	21653	31.3.89
25.	West Bengal	6100	4600	200	180	1500	1132	500	277	1500	184	7873	31.12.88
26.	A&N Islands	31	42	Nil	12	8	11	2	3	20	20	77	31.3.89
27.	Chandigarh	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	12	31.3.89
28.	D&N Haveli	19	15	Nil	3	4	4	4	1	3	3	30	31.3.89
29.	Daman & Diu	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	31.3.89
30.	Delhi	42	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	42	31.3.89
31.	Lakshadweep	14	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	14	31.3.89
32.	Pondicherry	73	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	73	31.3.89
Total		84053	54612	6132	7893	8766	9066	9233	10428	12604@	9327	120767	

## Notes:

INR = Information not received.

All Figures of sub Centres upto 31.3.88 provided by Planning Commission

\* = Revised target as per D.O. No. 2(1)/15/87 H &amp; F.W. dated 8th Nov, 1988.

@ = Original target was 13288

\*\* = Including 1963 Sub-Centres established earlier year-wise break up of which is not available.

7th Plan target of Sub-Centres reduced by Planning Commission in the Annual Plan 1989-90 discussion

(Figures are provisional)



TABLE — G.1.2

## PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES— PROGRESS OF ESTABLISHMENT AS ON 31.3.89

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Rural F.W. Centres functioning as on 1.4.86	No. 7th Plan Target (1985-1990)	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		No. Period up to which functioning as on 31.3.89	to which information relates to	
				Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	420 <sup>@</sup>	555	1150	100	527	Nil	1	200	200	200	Nil	1283	31.3.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	0	28	5	6	6	6	8	8	4	4	24	31.3.89
3.	Assam	146	237	200	20	33	35	59	55	61	55	47	437	31.3.89
4.	Bihar	587 <sup>@@</sup>	796	1500	200	205	200	200	350	393	400	407	2001	31.3.89
5.	Goa	15 <sup>ss</sup>	13	7	Nil	Nil	2	2	2	2	2	2	19	31.3.89
6.	Gujarat	251	310	690	50	45	75	102	150	175	180	49	681	31.3.89
7.	Haryana	89 <sup>@</sup>	163	231	50	72	40	49	50	19	30	29	332	31.3.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	77	117	110	15	15	16	16	8	8	15*	15	171	31.3.89
9.	J & K	82 <sup>@@</sup>	123	200	50	14	12	16	50	52	60	61	266	31.3.89
10.	Karnataka	269	365	774	50	50	50	50	80	80	300	282	827	31.3.89
11.	Kerala	163	199	800	100	102	144	144	150	150	200	127	722	31.3.89
12.	Madhya Pradesh	460 <sup>@</sup>	680	731	Nil	5	100	124	225	126	200	INR	935	31.3.88
13.	Maharashtra	428	1539	261	Nil	Nil	50	Nil	60	Nil	91	Nil	1539	31.3.89
14.	Manipur	31	31	37	4	4	8	5	8	9	13	13	62	31.3.89
15.	Meghalaya	23	32	33	13	6	9	9	6	6	6	3	56	31.12.88
16.	Mizoram	14	19	18	3	3	4	4	5	5	3	4	35	31.3.89
17.	Nagaland	7	21	14	2	3	2	Nil	3	3	4	4	31	31.3.89
18.	Orissa	314	484	500	60	30	100	150	100	52	100	96	812	31.3.89
19.	Punjab	129	1706	330	Nil	40	40	40	70	70	85	85	1941	31.3.89
20.	Rajasthan	232	448	702	10	50	50	100	15	Nil	175	300	898	31.3.89
21.	Sikkim	15	18	2	1	1	1	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	31.3.89
22.	Tamil Nadu	383	436	1057	300	215	100	47	50	140	325	384	1222	31.3.89
23.	Tripura	35	32	15	2	Nil	2	5	6	12	4	Nil	49	31.3.89
24.	Uttar Pradesh	907	1169	2500	340	372	500	500	520	435	550	503	2979	31.3.89
25.	West Bengal	355	1172	488	75	29	5	108	100	102	125	Nil	1411	31.12.88
26.	A&N Islands	—	6	5	2	2	2	4	Nil	1	1	1	14	31.3.89
27.	Chandigarh	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	31.3.89
28.	D&N Haveli	2	3	3	1	Nil	1	1	1	Nil	1	1	5	31.3.89
29.	Daman & Diu	**	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	31.3.89
30.	Delhi	8	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	31.3.89
31.	Lakshadweep	— <sup>@</sup>	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	31.3.89
32.	Pondicherry	12	14	6	2	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	2	2	2	22	31.3.89
Total		5435	10705	12392	1455	1829	1554	1747	2274	2111	3131 <sup>s</sup>	2419	18811	

Notes:

INR = Information not received.

All Figures of PHC upto 31.3.88 provided by Planning Commission.

\* = Revised target of H.P. as per letter No. 2(1)/13/87 H &amp; F.W. dated 4th Oct, 1988. (Planning Commission) original target was 35

\$ = Original target was 3151

7th plan target of PHC increased by Planning Commission in the Annual Plan 1989-90 discussion.

@ = Position as on 1.4.1985

@@ = Position as on 1.5.1982

\*\* = Included in Goa.

\$\$ = Relate to Goa, Daman &amp; Diu. (Figures are provisional)

TABLE — G.1.3

## COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES-PROGRESS OF ESTABLISHMENT AS ON 31.3.89

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. functioning as on 1.4.85	7th Plan Target (1985-1990)	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		Total No. functioning as on 31.3.89	Period up to which information relates to
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27	100	18	2	20	2	15	15	40	Nil	46	31.3.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	7	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	6	31.3.89
3.	Assam	12	30	5	12	7	8	5	8	9	13	53	31.3.89
4.	Bihar	50	97	10	6	15	18	20	2	20	20	96	31.3.89
5.	Goa	3	2	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	5	31.3.89
6.	Gujarat	22	100	20	14	15	39	25	25	30	34	134	31.3.89
7.	Haryana	2	50	10	9	10	11	10	9	10	3	34	31.3.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	32	31.3.89
9.	J & K	19	15	3	3	3	Nil	5	9	2	2	33	31.3.89
10.	Karnataka	98	58	15	7	Nil	Nil	21	Nil	10	21	126	31.3.89
11.	Kerala	4	100	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	Nil	25	25	Nil	29	31.3.89
12.	Madhya Pradesh	58	100	10	2	10	15	40	40	20	INR	115	31.3.88
13.	Maharashtra	147	78	45	Nil	50	130	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	277	31.3.89
14.	Manipur	6	10	4	Nil	3	Nil	2	2	4	1	9	31.3.89
15.	Meghalaya	3	8	2	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil	2	—	3	31.12.88
16.	Mizoram	1	4	1	1	1	1	Nil	1	1	1	5	31.3.89
17.	Nagaland	1	6	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	3	31.3.89
18.	Orissa	59	92	25	Nil	10	11	13	13	26	Nil	83	31.3.89
19.	Punjab	10	56	12	10	10	12	12	12	10	12	56	31.3.89
20.	Rajasthan	76	25	5	Nil	10	10	15	Nil	5	50	136	31.3.89
21.	Sikkim	Nil	20	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil	—	31.3.89
22.	Tamil Nadu	30	120	25	1	2	41	Nil	Nil	24	Nil	72	31.3.89
23.	Tripura	3	7	2	Nil	3	1	2	4	1	Nil	8	31.3.89
24.	Uttar Pradesh	74	259	52	32	56	19	32	17	37	43	185	31.3.89
25.	West Bengal	23	184	30	7	20	21	30	30	30	—	81	31.12.88
26.	A&N Islands	—	3	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	31.3.89
27.	Chandigarh	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	31.3.89
28.	D&N Haveli	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	—	—	—	31.3.89
29.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	31.3.89
30.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	1	31.3.89
31.	Lakshadweep	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	—	—	1	31.3.89
32.	Pondicherry	1	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	1	31.3.89
Total		759	1541	298	111	278	343	257	215	312	203	1631	

## Notes:

INR = Information not received.

All Figures of CHCs upto 31.3.88 provided by Planning Commission

7th Plan-target of CHCs reduced by Planning Commission in the Annual Plan (1989-90) discussion.

(Figures are provisional)

TABLE — G.1.4

NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES FUNCTIONING WITHOUT ANMs AND NUMBER OF PHCs  
FUNCTIONING WITHOUT DOCTORS AS ON 31.3.1989

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Sub centres functioning	Sub-Centres functioning with out ANM	Total PHCs functioning	PHCs functioning without Doctor	Period up to which information relates to
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7894	456	1283	INR	31.3.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	155	Nil	24	Nil	31.3.89
3.	Assam	4110	500	437	7	30.9.88
4.	Bihar	12449	769	2001	Nil	31.3.85
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	157	8	21	3	31.12.88
6.	Gujarat	6069	Nil	681	Nil	31.12.88
7.	Haryana	2206	122	332	51	31.3.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1267	52	171	4	31.12.88
9.	J & K	1460	INR	266	Nil	31.3.85
10.	Karnataka	7793	200	827	12	31.12.88
11.	Kerala	4374	Nil	722	Nil	31.3.88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8915	617	935	Nil	31.12.89
13.	Maharashtra	9238	176	1539	Nil	31.3.89
14.	Manipur	409	Nil	62	Nil	31.12.88
15.	Meghalaya	303	Nil	56	5	30.6.87
16.	Mizoram	208	2	35	15	31.12.88
17.	Nagaland	201	82	31	2	31.12.88
18.	Orissa	5426	164	812	Nil	31.12.88
19.	Punjab	2803	Nil	1941	Nil	31.3.89
20.	Rajasthan	6492	140	898	10	31.12.88
21.	Sikkim	127	2	20	Nil	31.12.88
22.	Tamil Nadu	8558	Nil	1222	INR	30.6.88
23.	Tripura	379	32	49	2	31.12.88
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21653	500	2979	INR	31.3.88
25.	West Bengal	7873	Nil	1411	INR	31.3.85
26.	A&N Islands	77	Nil	14	Nil	31.3.89
27.	Chandigarh	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.12.88
28.	D&N Haveli	30	Nil	5	Nil	31.12.88
29.	Delhi	42	12	8	Nil	30.9.87
30.	Lakshadweep	14	14	7	Nil	31.12.88
31.	Pondicherry	73	INR	22	Nil	30.9.87
Total		120767	3848	18811	111	

Note:— INR = Information not received.

(figures are provisional)



TABLE — G.1.5

NO. OF PHCs AND SUB-CENTRES REQUIRED AND IN POSITION IN TRIBAL AREAS AS ON 31.3.89

Sl. No.	State/UT	Population in TSP Area and in Tribal pockets (in lakhs)		P.H.Cs.		Sub-Centres	
		Total	Tribal	Required	In position	Required	In position
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.40	23.00	137	60	915	273
2.	Assam	24.10	13.10	121	56	804	349
3.	Bihar	84.75	40.78	424	143	2825	1714
4.	Gujarat	61.30	46.48	294	154	1930	1590
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.99	1.33	10	13	57	70
6.	Karnataka	63.46	11.23	266	107	1855	1734
7.	Kerala	1.60	1.20	8	36	48	186
8.	Madhya Pradesh	150.58	105.30	752	473	5019	3533
9.	Maharashtra	45.23	25.70	237	237	1662	1593
10.	Manipur	4.90	3.90	35	29	220	206
11.	Orissa	63.50	45.30	354	349	2300	1485
12.	Rajasthan	42.58	26.78	214	71	1387	564
13.	Sikkim	0.30	0.20	2	3	10	17
14.	Tamil Nadu	2.50	2.10	12	15	83	50
15.	Tripura	6.60	4.50	33	17	222	150
16.	Uttar Pradesh	43.80	2.30	219	24	1460	220
17.	West Bengal	117.28	21.35	107	410	712	91
18.	Goa, D, Diu*	0.50	0.10	2	1	17	8
19.	A&N Islands	0.40	0.30	3	2	24	12
20.	Meghalaya*	13.40	10.80	67	43	446	267
21.	Nagaland*	7.80	6.50	40	24	267	214
22.	Arunachal Pradesh*	6.30	4.40	32	20	210	125
23.	Mizoram*	4.90	4.60	52	52	198	198
24.	D&N Haveli*	1.00	0.80	5	4	33	30
25.	Lakshadweep*	0.40	0.40	2	7	13	14
Total		776.57	402.45	3428	2350	22717	14693

NOTE:—

\* Predominately tribal States/UTs having no separate TSP.

Above information supplied by TD cell File No. = 18025/2/87-TD

TSP

= Tribal Sub-Plan.

(figures are provisional)

**TABLE — G.2**  
**CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR SUB-CENTRES**  
(POSITION AS ON 31.3.1989)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Sub-centres functioning as on 31.3.89	No. of Buildings Constructed	No. of Buildings Under Construction	No. of Buildings yet to be Constructed	Period up to which information relates to
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	7894	3144	285	4465	31.3.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh**	155	26	99	30	31.3.89
3.	Assam	4110	1500	Nil	2610	31.12.88
4.	Bihar	12449	5613	3086	3750	31.3.85
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	157	12	4	141	31.12.88
6.	Gujarat	6069	1843	83	4143	31.12.88
7.	Haryana	2206	705	70	1431	31.3.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1267	394	161	712	31.12.88
9.	J & K	1460	36	5	1419	31.3.85
10.	Karnataka	7793	2759	640	4394	31.12.88
11.	Kerala	4374	2190	25	2159	31.3.88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8915	2839	59	6017	31.12.88
13.	Maharashtra	9238	2166	1307	5765	31.3.89
14.	Manipur	409	172	13	224	31.12.88
15.	Meghalaya	303	158	16	129	31.3.87
16.	Mizoram	208	12 uc	12 uc	184	30.6.88
17.	Nagaland	201	191	25	15+	31.12.88
18.	Orissa	5426	1937	17	3472	31.12.88
19.	Punjab	2803	627	93	2083	31.3.89
20.	Rajasthan	6492	2444	Nil	4048	31.12.88
21.	Sikkim	127	41	18	68	31.12.88
22.	Tamil Nadu	8558	4856	119	3583	30.9.88
23.	Tripura	379	198	42	139	31.12.88
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21653	4299	728	16626	30.9.88
25.	West Bengal	7873	757 &	Nil	7116	31.3.85
26.	A&N Islands	77	30	6	41	31.3.89
27.	Chandigarh	12	5	Nil	7	31.12.88
28.	D&N Haveli	30	26	Nil	4	31.3.89
29.	Delhi	42	22	4	16	30.9.87
30.	Lakshadweep	14	Nil	Nil	14	31.12.88
31.	Pondicherry	73	26 &	2	45	31.3.87
Total		120767	39028	6919	74820	

Note:—

- \*\* = Pattern of Sub-Centres do not exist in Arunachal Pradesh as per Pattern of Govt. of India.  
 & = Information received from States/UTs. for Inter Min. meeting (13.8.87)  
 \*\* = Information taken from material received from States/UTs in meeting held on 22nd, 23rd Feb., 1988 at New Delhi.  
 + = Exceeding the No. required.  
 UC = Under clarification.  
       (figures are provisional)

TABLE — G.2.1

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES  
(POSITION AS ON 31.3.1989)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of PHCs. functioning as on 31.3.89	No. of Buildings Constructed	No. of Buildings Under Construction	No. of Buildings yet to be Constructed	Period up to which information relates to
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1283	490	20	773	31.3.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24 &	8	12	4	31.3.89
3.	Assam	437	330	Nil	107	31.12.88
4.	Bihar	2001	709	65	1227	31.3.85
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	21	14	1	6	31.12.88
6.	Gujarat	681	317	5	359	31.12.88
7.	Haryana	332	104	39	189	31.3.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	171	137	49	15 +	31.12.88
9.	J & K	266	91	2	173	31.3.85
10.	Karnataka	827	275	50	502	31.12.88
11.	Kerala	722	296	2	424	31.3.88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	935	543	89	303	31.12.88
13.	Maharashtra	1539	798	486	225	31.3.89
14.	Manipur	62	27	7	28	31.12.88
15.	Meghalaya	56	28	6	22	31.3.87
16.	Mizoram	35	5 uc	5 uc	25	30.6.88
17.	Nagaland	31	21	9	1	31.12.88
18.	Orissa	812	391	Nil	421	31.12.88
19.	Punjab	1941	1679 &	20	242	31.12.88
20.	Rajasthan*	898	511	Nil	387	31.12.88
21.	Sikkim*	20	16	1	3	31.12.88
22.	Tamil Nadu*	1222	316	24	882	31.12.88
23.	Tripura	49	47	Nil	2	31.12.88
24.	Uttar Pradesh*	2979	845	138	1996	30.9.88
25.	West Bengal	1411	1126 @	10	275	31.3.85
26.	A&N Islands	14	7	2	6	31.3.89
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.12.88
28.	D&N Haveli	5	4	Nil	1	31.3.89
29.	Delhi	8	8	Nil	Nil	30.9.87
30.	Lakshadweep	7	7	Nil	Nil	31.12.88
31.	Pondicherry	22	17	Nil	5	31.3.87
Total		18811	9166	1042	8603	

Note:—

&amp; = Health Unit

@ = Information received in the Health Min's Meeting (25.5.87)

\* = Information taken from material received from States/UTs in meeting held on 22nd, 23rd Feb. 88

+ = Exceeding the No. required.

UC = Under clarification.

(figures are provisional)



**TABLE—G.2.2**  
**PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR RURAL F.W. CENTRES**  
**AS ON 1.4.86**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Units functioning on 1.4.80	Progress of Construction on 1.4.80		No. of additional Units Sanctioned for Construction during						Progress of Construction on 1.4.86	
			com- pleted	In Pro- gress	1981- 82	1982- 83	1983- 84	1984- 85	1985- 86	Total	Com- pleted	In Pro- gress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	420	40	40	30	—	—	21	20	71	62	18
2.	Assam	146	8	5	5	—	—	38	10	53	52	1
3.	Bihar	587	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332**	62**
4.	Gujarat	251	139	29	10	5	5	—	—	20	139	29
5.	Haryana*	89	53	16	5	5	—	2	—	12	70	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	77	4	15	10	5	10	—	—	25	16	31
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13@	6@
8.	Karnataka	269	238	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	9
9.	Kerala	163	—	—	54	—	—	12	39	105	53	13
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	460	439	13	8	—	—	—	—	8	448	11
11.	Maharashtra	428	109	153	—	—	20	15	—	35	179	113
12.	Manipur	29	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	7	—	7
13.	Meghalaya	23	5	1	2	—	5	2	—	9	7	3
14.	Nagaland	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
15.	Orissa	314	225	52	10	—	—	4	—	14	275	14
16.	Punjab	129	6	12	—	—	10	10	—	20	74	23
17.	Rajasthan	232	126	7	15	—	10	15	—	40	164	44
18.	Sikkim	15	2	1	—	1	1	4	—	6	3	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	383	351	12	2	—	—	5	—	7	380	3
20.	Tripura	35	—	—	5	3	9	5	—	22	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	907	446	56	—	—	—	30	24	54	580	18
22.	West Bengal	335	180	9	20	—	—	—	—	20	189	45
23.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	D & N Haveli	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	14	—	2	2	3	2	—	—	7	2	—
31.	Pondicherry	12	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Total		5433	2371	443	191	22	72	166	93	544	3297	466

\* As on 31.3.85

\*\* As on 1.4.81

@ As on 1.4.82

**TABLE—G.3**  
**URBAN F.W. CENTRES IN DIFFERENT STATES/U.Ts (AS ON 31.3.87)**

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory.	Urban FW Centres run by State Government.				Urban FW Centres run by Local Bodies			
		Type-I	Type-II	Type-III	Total	Type-I	Type-II	Type-III	Total
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87	19	46	152	—	—	15	15
2.	Assam	16	4	10	30	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	15	3	11	29	—	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	26	4	3	33	5	11	24	40
5.	Haryana	3	1	2	6	—	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	89	—	—	89	—	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	11	—	12	—	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	27	11	27	65	—	—	—	—
9.	Kerala	4	10	46	60	—	—	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	18	8	81	107	—	—	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	14	3	49	66	12	14	114	140
12.	Manipur	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	2	3	3	8	—	—	1	1
16.	Punjab	—	4	56	60	—	3	2	5
17.	Rajasthan	37	7	31	75	—	—	—	—
18.	Sikkim	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	91	27	45	163	—	2	64	66
20.	Tripura	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	77	77	—	—	17	17
22.	West Bengal	8	8	48	64	3	2	5	10
23.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Chandigarh	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1
25.	Delhi	—	—	19	19	—	—	34	34
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
27.	Mizoram	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
28.	Pondicherry	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
29.	Central Sector	NA	NA	NA	208	—	—	—	—
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Total		439	123	583	1353**	20	32	277	329

\*\* Includes 208 urban centres for which type-wise Break-up is not available.

TABLE—G.3 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory.	Urban FW Centres run by Vol. Organisations.				Total (Type)			
		Type-I	Type-II	Type-III	Total	Type-I	Type-II	Type-III	Total
(1)		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	11	11	87	19	72	178
2.	Assam	—	—	1	1	16	4	10	30
3.	Bihar	—	—	16	16	15	3	27	45
4.	Gujarat	6	5	20	31	37	20	47	104
5.	Haryana	3	6	6	15	6	7	8	21
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	89
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	12
8.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	27	11	27	65
9.	Kerala	—	3	8	11	4	13	54	71
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	8	8	18	8	89	115
11.	Maharashtra	5	—	51	56	31	17	214	262
12.	Manipur	—	—	2	2	—	—	5	5
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	—	—	4	4	2	3	8	13
16.	Punjab	—	1	6	7	—	8	64	72
17.	Rajasthan	—	—	4	4	37	7	35	79
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	15	15	91	29	124	244
20.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	15	15	—	—	109	109
22.	West Bengal	2	1	38	41	13	11	91	115
23.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Chandigarh	—	1	1	2	—	1	4	5
25.	Delhi	—	—	19	19	—	—	72	72
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
27.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
28.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
29.	Central Sector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208*
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	1	1	—	5	6
Total		17	17	225	259	476	172	1085	1941**

\* = Type-wise break-up is not available

\*\* = Includes 208 urban centre for which type wise break up not available.



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.3.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	8	5	3	29	20	9	31.3.89
3	Assam	8	4	4	8	6	2	8*	2*	6	INR	INR	INR	24	12	12	31.12.88
4	Bihar	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	31.3.85
5	Goa Daman & Diu	4	2	2	4	4	Nil	1	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	10	8	2	31.12.88
6	Gujarat	107	80	27	54	34	20	INR	INR	INR	54	20	34	215	134	81	31.12.88
7	Haryana	21	6	15	21	5	16	21	3	18	21	2	19	114	83	31	31.3.89
8	Himachal Pradesh	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	34	3	31	31.12.88
9	J & K	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	31.3.85
10	Karnataka	53	51	2	12	10	2	61	57	4	11	9	2	137	127	10	30.9.88
11	Kerala	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	Nil	3	12	5	7	31.3.88
12	Madhya Pradesh	69	49	20	80	49	31	69	49	20	80	49	31	298	196uc	102	31.12.88
13	Maharashtra	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	161	161	Nil	31.3.89
14	Manipur	7	4	3	7	Nil	7	7	4	3	7	3	4	28	11	17	31.12.88
15	Meghalaya	5	5	Nil	5	2	3	7	5	2	1	1	Nil	18	13	5	31.3.87
16	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	30.6.88
17	Nagaland	2	Nil	2	3	Nil	3	3	Nil	3	3	Nil	3	11	Nil	11	31.12.88
18	Orissa	50	48	2	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	52	39	13	102	87	15	31.12.88
19	Punjab	46	40	6	46	40	6	INR	INR	INR	46	38	8	138	118	20	31.3.89
20	Rajasthan	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	425	415	10	31.12.88
21	Sikkim	1	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	1	4	3	1	31.12.88
22	Tamil Nadu	33	31	2	33	33	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	64	62	2	31.3.87
23	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.12.88
24	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	144	26	118	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	144	26	118	30.9.88
25	West Bengal	22	22	Nil	22	22	Nil	22	19	3	2	2	Nil	68	65	3	31.3.85
26	A&N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.3.89
27	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.12.88
28	D&N Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.3.89
29	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	1	Nil	1	30.9.87
30	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.12.88
31	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	31.3.87
Total		438	350	88	450	238	212	211	149	62	291	169	122	2038	1550	488	

NOTE:— INR = Information not received \$ = Number sanctioned, P = Number in position, V = Vacant Posts  
 \* = Including Paediatricians, as separate figures are not available. uc = Under classification (Figures are provisional)

TABLE-G-4 (Continued)

HEALTH MAN POWER WORKING IN RURAL AREAS AS ON 31.3.89

Sl. No.	State/UT	DOCTORS AT P.H.Cs.					Post of 3rd M.O. to be filled	Post of 3rd M.O. sanctioned as on 31.3.89	THIRD M.O.s IN POSITION AS ON 31.3.89					Total	Period upto which information relates to
		S	P	V	(19)	(20)			(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)		
1	Andhra Pradesh	1916	1555	361			420	420	232	15	7	10	264	31.3.87	
2	Arunachal Pradesh\$	20	20	Nil			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.3.89	
3	Assam	584	584	Nil			146	146	146	Nil	Nil	Nil	146	31.12.88	
4	Bihar	2121	2121	Nil			587	587	587	Nil	Nil	Nil	587	31.3.85	
5	Goa Daman & Diu	54	46	8			15	15	15	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	31.12.88	
6	Gujarat	774	616	158			251	251	Nil	190	Nil	Nil	190	31.12.88	
7	Haryana	631	283	348			89	89	89	Nil	Nil	Nil	89	31.3.89	
8	Himachal Pradesh	253	249	4			77	64	34	Nil	Nil	Nil	34	31.12.88	
9	J&K\$	INR	INR	INR			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.3.85	
10	Karnataka	3493uc	3071uc	422			269	191	191	Nil	Nil	Nil	191	30.9.88	
11	Kerala\$	607	719	112+			Nil	30**	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	30	31.3.88	
12	Madhya Pradesh	1647	1347	300			465	448	INR	Nil	Nil	Nil	371	31.12.88	
13	Maharashtra	3078	2745	333			428	428@	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.3.89	
14	Manipur	125	93	32			25	25	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	31.12.88	
15	Meghalaya	75	53*	22			22	22	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	31.3.87	
16	Mizoram	20	17	3			12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	30.6.88	
17	Nagaland	28	26	2			14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.12.88	
18	Orissa	940	905	35			314	314	241	36	37	Nil	314	31.12.88	
19	Punjab	1847	1532	315			122	122	111	Nil	Nil	Nil	111	31.3.89	
20	Rajasthan	961	941	20			236	236	220	Nil	Nil	Nil	220	31.12.88	
21	Sikkim	34	31	3			15	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.12.88	
22	Tamil Nadu\$	1369	1251	118			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.12.88	
23	Tripura	75	109	34+			27	23	27	Nil	Nil	Nil	27	31.3.87	
24	Uttar Pradesh	1846	1383	463			907	907	573	Nil	Nil	Nil	573	31.12.88	
25	West Bengal	600	554	46			335	197	115	Nil	Nil	Nil	115	30.9.88	
26	A&N Islands	18	18	Nil			2	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.3.85	
27	Chandigarh	7	7	Nil			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.3.89	
28	D&N Haveli	8	8	Nil			2	Nil	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	31.12.88	
29	Delhi	6	6	Nil			8	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	31.3.89	
30	Lakshadweep	9	9	Nil			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	30.9.87	
31	Pondicherry	29	29	Nil			12	5	2	1	Nil	Nil	3	31.12.88	
Total		23175	20328	2847			4800	4540	2664	243	44	10	3332	31.3.87	

NOTE:—

INR = Information not received

S = Number sanctioned, P = Number in Position, V = Vacant Posts

\$ = Alternative Health Guide Scheme is functioning in these States.

\*\* = Village Health Guide Scheme was sanctioned in two districts of Kerala in May-1985.

+ = Exceeding the No. sanctioned. @ = These Doctors have been adjusted to PHC to make 2 doctors to all the PHCs. (figures are provisional)

\* = Period ending 30.9.85.



TABLE—G-4 (Continued)  
HEALTH MAN POWER WORKING IN RURAL AREAS AS ON 31.3.1989

Sl. No.	State/UT	BLOCK EXTENSION EDUCATORS			HEALTH ASSISTANTS (MALE)			HEALTH ASSISTANTS (FEMALE)/LHV's			Period Upto which information relates to
		S	P	V	S	P	V	S	P	V	
(1)	(2)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
1	Andhra Pradesh	416	416	Nil	1610	1610	Nil	1872	1732	140	31.3.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	106	106	Nil	14	8	6	31.3.89
3	Assam	153	153	Nil	793	793	Nil	557	310	247	31.3.89
4	Bihar	888	888	Nil	INR	INR	INR	1583	1248	335	31.3.85
5	Goa Daman & Diu	13	13	Nil	34	26	8	26	24	2	31.12.88
6	Gujarat	715	666	49	1780	1543	237	1170	911	259	31.12.88
7	Haryana	90	79	11	585	456	129	629	386	243	31.3.89
8	Himachal Pradesh	81	81	Nil	376	366	10	364	306	58	31.12.88
9	J & K	49	47	2	316	316	Nil	INR	67	INR	31.3.85
10	Karnataka	377 uc	244	133	1022 uc	877	145	1324 uc	1165	159	30.9.88
11	Kerala	163	163	Nil	1171	1039	132	1084	558	526	31.3.88
12	Madhya Pradesh	465	435	30	1681	1603	78	1486	1367	119	31.12.89
13	Maharashtra	Nil@	Nil@	Nil	4376	3384	992	1181	1089	92	31.3.89
14	Manipur	INR	INR	INR	172	164	8	131	65	66	31.12.88
15	Meghalaya	23	23	Nil	115	115	Nil	49	42	7	31.3.87
16	Mizoram	14	14	Nil	119	70	49	117	82	35	31.6.88
17	Nagaland	15	15	Nil	56	56	Nil	51	33	18	31.12.88
18	Orissa	329	319	10	1373	1135	238	830	762	68	31.12.88
19	Punjab	132	99	33	648	441	307	771	766	5	31.3.89
20	Rajasthan	232	232	Nil	928	928	Nil	820	658	162	31.12.88
21	Sikkim	13	13	Nil	Nil**	Nil	Nil	12	12	Nil	31.12.88
22	Tamil Nadu	334 @@	198 @@	136	2486	2128	358	1862	1544	318	30.9.88
23	Tripura	28	18	10	154	65	89	10	46	36+	31.12.88
24	Uttar Pradesh	1026	1026	Nil	4656 @@	4593 @@	63	4017	3824	193	30.9.88
25	West Bengal	335	290	45	2260	1454	806	1806	557	1249	31.12.88
26	A&N Islands	6	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	26	25	1+	31.3.89
27	Chandigarh	1	1	Nil	4	4	Nil	2	2	Nil	31.12.86
28	D&N Haveli	3	2	1	4	4	Nil	18	15	3	31.3.89
29	Delhi	3	3	Nil	48	41	7	52	48	4	30.9.87
30	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31.12.88
31	Pondicherry	3	3	Nil	18	18	Nil	14	14	Nil	31.3.87
Total		5907	5447	460	26907	23351	3556	21878	17666\$	4279	

NOTE: INR = Information Not received S = Number sanctioned, P = Number in position, V = Vacant posts uc = Under clarification  
 @ = Post of BEEs do not exist in Maharashtra @@ = Source F. No. Z. 16023/3/85-RHD (Sanctioned and in position as on 31.3.85)  
 \* = Figure relates to the period 31.3.86 \$ = Includes 67 Posts in position in J & K for which corresponding sanctioned posts are not known.  
 + = Exceeding the No. sanctioned. (figures are provisional)



TABLE—G-4 (Continued)  
HEALTH MAN POWER WORKING IN RURAL AREAS AS ON 31.3.1989

Sl. No.	State/UT	HEALTH WORKERS (MALE)				HEALTH WORKERS FEMALE/ANM				PHARMACISTS				Period upto which information relates to
		S	P	V	(42)	S	P	V	(45)	S	P	V	(48)	
(1)	(2)	(40)	(41)	(42)		(43)	(44)	(45)		(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	8050	7095	955		7027	6277	750		957	506	451	31.3.77	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	417	410	7		232	232	Nil		188	178	10	31.3.89	
3	Assam	3313	3313	Nil		4706	3592	1114		801	801	Nil	31.3.89	
4	Bihar	1761	1761	Nil		10041	7541	2500		1249	1249	Nil	31.3.85	
5	Goa Daman & Diu	155	119	36		192	186	6		24	20	4	31.12.88	
6	Gujarat	4980	4461	519		5851	5323	528		832	575	257	31.12.88	
7	Haryana	2519	2131	388		2628	2505	123		405	380	25	31.3.88	
8	Himachal Pradesh	983	972	11		1421	1830	409 +		465	437	28	31.12.89	
9	J & K	381	377	4		INR	381	INR		72	72	Nil	31.3.85	
10	Karnataka	3800	3095	705		5639	4687	952		2220 uc	1818 uc	402	30.9.88	
11	Kerala	3560	3312&&	248		3850	3850	Nil		977	965	12	31.3.88	
12	Madhya Pradesh	9736	9328	408		11067	10299	768		465	435	30	31.12.88	
13	Maharashtra	8189	7305	884		11464	11253	211		2527#	2220	307	31.3.89	
14	Manipur	338	338	Nil		673	640	33		219	226	7 +	31.12.88	
15	Meghalaya	357	357	Nil		383	340	43		90	71	19	31.3.87	
16	Mizoram	371	326	45		375	368	7		72	55	17	30.6.88	
17	Nagaland	463	463	Nil		405	266	139		131	131	Nil	31.12.88	
18	Orissa	4592	4293	299		5051	4887	164		948	878	70	31.12.88	
19	Punjab	2788	2385	403		3630	3592	38		1805	1755	50	31.3.89	
20	Rajasthan	3761	3420	341		6141	5946	195		2375	2117	258	31.12.88	
21	Sikkim	Nil @	Nil @	Nil		288	271	17		Nil	Nil	Nil	31.12.88	
22	Tamil Nadu	4561	4487	74		8108	8108	Nil		1014	1014	Nil	30.9.88	
23	Tripura	502	425	77		170	208	38 +		166	195	29 +	31.3.88	
24	Uttar Pradesh	11547##	11363##	184		23485	23485	Nil		2228	2228	Nil	30.9.88	
25	West Bengal	9070	9070	Nil		6283	6353	70 +		1223	1100	123	31.3.85	
26	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil		84	84	Nil		93	93	Nil	31.3.89	
27	Chandigarh	8	8	Nil		8	8	Nil		11	11	Nil	31.12.88	
28	D & N Haveli	21	15	6		30	25	5		9	9	Nil	31.3.89	
29	Delhi	200	192	8		102	89	13		12	11	1	30.9.87	
30	Lakshadweep	2	2	Nil		9	8	1		12	12	Nil	31.12.88	
31	Pondicherry	47	47	Nil		114	114	Nil		30	30	Nil	31.3.87	
Total		86472	80870	5602		119457	112748	6090		21620	19592	2028		

NOTE:— INR = Information not received S = No. Sanctioned P = No. in position V = vacant posts. @ = MPW Scheme is not implemented in Sikkim  
# = Figures relates to the period ending 30.6.86 ## = Ref. F. No. Z. 16023/3/85-RHD (Sanctioned & in position as on 31.3.85)  
&& = Revised figures received from Kerala State. @@ = Including 381 posts in position in J & K for which corresponding sanctioned posts are not known.  
+ = Exceeding the No. sanctioned. (Figures are provisional)

TABLE—G.4 (Continued)  
HEALTH MAN POWER WORKING IN RURAL AREAS AS ON 31.3.1989

Sl. No.	State/UT	Lab. Technicians				Nurse-Midwives				Period upto which information relates to
		S	P	V		S	P	V		
1	2	50	51	52		53	54	55		56
1.	Andhra Pradesh	851	480	371		610	480	130		31.3.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	30	11		153	130	23		31.3.89
3.	Assam	286	286	Nil		35*	38	3+		31.12.88
4.	Bihar	636	636	Nil		INR	INR	INR		31.3.85
5.	Goa Daman & Diu	23	19	4		15	14	1		31.12.88
6.	Gujarat	733	465	268		964	732	232		31.12.88
7.	Haryana	507	358	149		2415	2293	122		31.3.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	528	484	44		512f	484	28		31.12.88
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	43	43	Nil		INR	INR	INR		31.12.88
10.	Karnataka	875uc	770uc	105		1427	1216	211		30.9.88
11.	Kerala	200	200	Nil		311	311	Nil		31.3.88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	505	470	35		INR	INR	INR		31.12.88
13.	Maharashtra	1205	1081	124		1992	1798	194		31.3.89
14.	Manipur	19	9	10		89	89	Nil		31.12.88
15.	Meghalaya	23	15	8		118	110	8		31.3.87
16.	Mizoram	30	28	2		287	287	Nil		30.6.88
17.	Nagaland	40	35	5		69	69	Nil		31.12.88
18.	Orissa	416	416	Nil		2457	1920	537		31.12.88
19.	Punjab	832	703	129		559	454	105		31.3.89
20.	Rajasthan	792	750	42		INR	INR	INR		31.12.88
21.	Sikkim	20	8	12		Nil	Nil	Nil		31.12.88
22.	Tamil Nadu	567	525	42		886	886	Nil		31.3.87
23.	Tripura	25	30	5+		125	125	Nil		31.12.88
24.	Uttar Pradesh	899	869	30		69*	69*	Nil		30.9.88
25.	West Bengal	439	350	89		1981	1964	17		31.3.85
26.	A & N Islands	49	49	Nil		20	20	Nil		31.3.89
27.	Chandigarh	1	1	Nil		1	1	Nil		31.12.86
28.	D & N Haveli	4	4	Nil		3	3	Nil		31.3.89
29.	Delhi	30	28	2		17	16	1		30.9.87
30.	Lakshadweep	11	11	Nil		19	18	1		31.12.88
31.	Pondicherry	13	13	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil		31.3.87
Total		10693	9166	1477		15134	13527	1607		

NOTE: INR = Information not received. S = Sanctioned P = No. in position V = vacant posts. \* = Sanctioned & in position as on 31.3.85.  
\*\* = Figures relates to the period ending 31.3.86 | @ = Figures relates to the period ending 31.12.87 + = Exceeding the No. sanctioned.  
uc = Under Clarification (FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL)

TABLE G.4.1

STAFF POSITION AT RURAL FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES AND SUB-CENTRES IN DIFFERENT STATES/UNION TERRITORIES (AS ON 31.3.1986)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Units Functioning on 31.3.1986		Medical Officer		Block Extension Educator		Lady Health Visitor		Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	
		Rural F.W. Centres at PHCs	Rural Sub-Centres (FW)	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	420	6,121	420	408	420	420	429	429	3,394	3,394
2.	Assam	146	653	146	146	146	146	557	293	2,754	2,688
3.	Bihar**	587	2,348	587	501	587	587	599	310	2,985	2,158
4.	Gujarat	251	1,183	251	241	251	235	251	247	251	240
5.	Haryana*	89	811	89	86	89	84	121	97	900	756
6.	Himachal Pradesh	77	76	231	210	81	1	364	306	1,287	1,147
7.	Jammu & Kashmir#	82	104	82	82	82	82	82	82	186	107
8.	Karnataka	269	3,646	269	216	415	415	830	830	3,646	3,646
9.	Kerala	163	3,072	301	301	164	164	1,159	467	4,939	3,919
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	460	1,509	460	412	460	449	460	415	1,969	1,789
11.	Maharashtra	428	1,997	428	428	428	415	428	325	2,725	2,540
12.	Manipur	31	—	56	56	31	31	31	15	31	31
13.	Meghalaya	23	138	23	18	23	23	23	23	23	23
14.	Nagaland	7	126	15	15	15	15	15	15	141	126
15.	Orissa	314	4,127	942	901	314	305	1,099	729	4,666	4,070
16.	Punjab	129	1,061	129	120	129	119	304	304	1,190	1,190
17.	Rajasthan	232	3,078	472	232	236	232	715	405	3,310	2,710
18.	Sikkim	15	99	19	7	19	10	19	10	19	19
19.	Tamil Nadu	383	1,533	383	309	382	256	382	335	382	347
20.	Tripura	35	234	35	35	35	18	35	—	35	35
21.	Uttar Pradesh	907	17,653	907	907	907	907	3,774	3,673	19,843	19,243
22.	West Bengal	335	6,533	335	327	335	325	315	315	6,533	6,533
23.	A & N Islands@	—	13	—	—	—	—	3	1	59	13
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	35	—	35	—	35	—	35	11
25.	Chandigarh	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7
26.	D & N Haveli	2	22	8	6	3	2	8	5	34	29
27.	Delhi	8	31	18	16	11	9	13	13	40	21
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	15	—	15	15	15	15	15	15	74	74
29.	Lakshadweep*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	5
30.	Mizoram	14	14	14	14	14	14	19	7	14	14
31.	Pondicherry	12	10	14	12	14	3	14	14	19	19
Total		5,435	56,248	6,685	6,022	5,642	5,283	12,120	9,681	61,505	56,904

\* = As on 31.3.85

\*\* = As on 30.6.80

# = As on 30.6.82

@ = As on 31.3.84



TABLE G.4.1 (continued)

STAFF POSITION AT RURAL FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES AND SUB-CENTRES IN DIFFERENT STATES/  
UNION TERRITORIES (AS ON 31.3.1986)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Family Welfare Health Assistants		Computers		Store Keeper cum Clerk		Driver		Total	
		R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	1,672	—	420	406	420	471	418	189	7,593	5,717
2.	Assam	82	82	146	146	101	101	75	75	4,007	3,677
3.	Bihar**	2,336	1,008	587	410	587	343	587	343	8,855	5,660
4.	Gujarat	990	652	251	250	251	251	251	176	2,747	2,292
5.	Haryana*	410	308	89	68	89	78	70	70	1,857	1,547
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	161	86	161	96	161	17	2,446	1,863
7.	Jammu & Kashmir#	188	77	82	77	82	77	27	39	811	623
8.	Karnataka	1,109	642	269	228	269	211	269	208	7,076	6,396
9.	Kerala	888	845	186	164	186	164	301	169	8,124	6,193
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	1,671	1,305	460	460	460	454	247	244	6,187	5,528
11.	Maharashtra	—	—	428	426	428	390	428	389	5,293	4,913
12.	Manipur	31	—	31	31	29	9	31	31	271	204
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	23	23	23	18	12	10	150	138
14.	Nagaland	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	246	231
15.	Orissa	1,372	1,222	314	247	314	310	166	166	9,187	7,950
16.	Punjab	480	275	129	129	128	128	74	60	2,563	2,325
17.	Rajasthan	928	848	232	172	232	232	232	184	6,357	5,015
18.	Sikkim	—	—	19	7	—	—	19	13	114	66
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	382	352	374	351	356	298	2,641	2,248
20.	Tripura	70	9	35	32	35	—	35	2	315	131
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3,567	3,441	907	593	907	841	500	500	31,312	30,105
22.	West Bengal	670	550	335	306	335	330	335	200	9,213	8,886
23.	A & N Island@	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	14
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	140	—	35	—	35	—	35	—	385	11
25.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	14	13
26.	D & N Haveli	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	49
27.	Delhi	4	2	9	9	9	4	9	9	103	73
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	29	29	15	15	15	14	15	7	193	184
29.	Lakshadweep*	9	3	—	—	4	—	9	—	36	8
30.	Mizoram	7	—	14	7	14	7	—	—	96	63
31.	Pondicherry	14	9	14	5	14	14	14	3	117	79
Total		16,687	11,327	5,590	4,663	5,516	4,910	4,686	3,412	118,431	102,202

\* = As on 31.3.85

\*\* = As on 30.6.80

# = As on 30.6.82

@ = As on 31.3.84

TABLE—G-5

STAFF POSITION AT URBAN F.W. CENTRES AS ON 30.6.83 (URBAN CENTRES RUN BY STATE GOVERNMENT INCLUDING THOSE ATTACHED TO POST-PARTUM CENTRES)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Urban F.W. Centres functioning including those attached to Post-Partum Centres				Medical Officer		Extension Educator		Lady Health Visitor-Nurse		Auxiliary nurse Midwife		Family Welfare Worker (Male)		Store-keeper cum-Clerk		Total	
		Type I	Type II	Type III	Total	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh@	87	19	69	175	83	62	16	9	74	72	287	196	161	153	55	51	676	543
2.	Assam	20	10	13	43	30	7	30	4	30	—	30	4	30	4	30	9	180	28
3.	Bihar*	23	13	45	81	83	83	50	3	42	47	94	112	65	65	29	47	363	357
4.	Gujarat	53	31	112	196	32	32	—	—	45	22	119	84	87	71	32	32	315	241
5.	Haryana	8	10	25	43	35	30	4	4	20	16	38	35	29	26	20	20	146	131
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	22	—	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	15	15	—	12	12	87	63
7.	Jammu & Kashmir@	2	—	20	22	26	11	16	4	16	9	18	11	18	19	16	9	110	63
8.	Karnataka	30	30	86	146	90	66	—	—	44	44	113	112	84	82	29	29	360	333
9.	Kerala	15	8	28	51	50	50	12	—	30	30	64	64	42	23	22	22	220	189
10.	Madhya Pradesh	18	10	154	182	93	93	—	—	93	93	214	214	121	101	93	82	614	583
11.	Maharashtra	39	26	230	295	230	203	12	—	525	315	230	315	230	—	230	218	1,457	1,051
12.	Manipur@	—	—	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	14	14
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	4	4	5	5	—	—	2	2	7	6	4	2	4	3	22	18
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	18	6	10	34	46	46	14	13	22	22	32	32	42	42	18	18	174	173
16.	Punjab	10	10	32	52	43	38	6	6	27	22	68	58	41	6	27	19	212	149
17.	Rajasthan	79	25	52	156	82	82	—	33	64	59	177	144	146	89	53	53	522	460
18.	Sikkim	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	87	48	137	272	66	61	44	43	47	37	170	143	161	161	39	33	527	478
20.	Tripura	12	—	3	15	3	2	1	—	2	—	13	11	12	10	2	—	33	23

TABLE—G-5 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21.	Uttar Pradesh	59	37	158	254	235	120	203	123	203	182	176	166	220	200	177	155	1,214	946
22.	West Bengal	14	12	141	167	195	148	—	—	153	132	308	298	167	165	167	165	990	908
23.	A & N Islands	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	5	5	1	—	13	8
24.	Chandigarh	—	—	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	20	20
25.	Delhi	—	—	136	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	8	8	8	2	4	4	—	—	4	4	4	4	4	1	24	15
27.	Mizoram	—	—	3	3	4	4	2	—	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	18	16
28.	Pondicherry	—	1	1	2	4	2	—	—	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	14	12
Total		576	318	1,477	2,371	1,466	1,166	431	263	1,465	1,128	2,201	2,041	1,693	1,237	1,069	987	8,325	6,822

\* = Position as on 1.4.81  
 @ = Position as on 30.6.82



TABLE—G.6

STAFF POSITION AT POST PARTUM CENTRES RUN BY STATE GOVERNMENT (AS ON 31.3.89)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Associate Professor		Lecturer in Paediatrics		Lecturer in Health Education		Lecturer Demography		Senior Medical Officer		Anaesthetist		Extn. Educator		Medical Officer		Lady Health visitor		Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	
		R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	18	18	10	10	11	11	-	-
2.	Assam	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3
3.	Bihar†	9	4	9	1	9	-	9	-	13	15	20	20	72	72	-	-	36	36	72	72
4.	Gujarat*	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	9	9	17	17	3	3	13	13	25	25
5.	Haryana*	1	-	3	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	30	29	-	-15	13	26	26	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11
7.	Jammu & Kashmir†	2	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	22	6	-	-	11	4	22	4
8.	Karnataka*	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	5	4	4	8	8	-	-	4	4	8	8
9.	Kerala	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	15	19	19	37	37	13	13	19	19	19	19
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	-	-	6	6	12	12	-	-	6	5	18	14
11.	Maharashtra	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	3	12	12	38	38	12	-	21	21	46	46
12.	Manipur	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	6	3	1	1	2	1	3	3
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	4	1	1	3	3	8	8
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
15.	Orissa	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	15	15	3	3	18	18	10	10	19	19	46	20
16.	Punjab*	3	3	3	-	3	2	3	-	1	1	4	4	58	54	-	-	29	29	44	44
17.	Rajasthan	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	8	8	74	68	-	-	38	30	89	80
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Tamil Nadu*	-	-	9	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	4	3	13	13	23	23	-	-	-	-
20.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	-	3	-	3	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	13	10	13	11	13	10	13	13	18	14	24	19	70	44	132	87	68	58	68	68
22.	West Bengal	6	6	6	3	6	3	6	1	12	11	22	18	69	50	-	-	42	32	69	60
23.	A&N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	2
24.	Delhi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	8	2	4	3	1	1	4	4
26.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-
Total:		89	78	99	70	94	55	112	103	164	148	588	503	217	156	362	318	583	523		

\* Position as on 31.3.85

**TABLE - G.6 (Continued)**

[illegible]

As on 31.3.85

TABLE-G.7

STAFF POSITION AT HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE TRAINING CENTRES AS ON 31-3-87

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Centres functioning	Principal		Medical lecturer cum Demonstrator		Health Education Instructors		Social Scientist Instructor		Public Health Nurse		Health Education Extension Officer		Statistician		Superintendent		Office
			R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	3	4	—	16	16	4	4	4	4	
2.	Assam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	
3.	Bihar	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	2	4	4	16	15	—	—	—	—	
4.	Gujarat	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	
5.	Haryana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	
8.	Karnataka	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
9.	Kerala	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	3	8	8	4	4	4	3	4	3	1	—	4	4	4	4	
11.	Maharashtra	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
12.	Manipur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	
14.	Orissa	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	8	7	2	2	2	2	
15.	Punjab	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	
16.	Rajasthan	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	7	2	2	2	2	
17.	Tamil Nadu	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	2	2	2	2	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
19.	West Bengal	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	3	3	
20.	Delhi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL		47	47	42	50	43	46	42	49	38	48	39	90	83	40	37	40	40	



TABLE—G-7 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/	Artist-cum-Draftsman		Com-puter		Clerk-cum-Typist		Steno-Typist		Clerk-Cum-Accountant		Project-ionist		Driver cum Mechanic		Cleaner/Sweeper/Peon etc.		Total		% in position to Total requirement
		R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	
1	2.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	16	16	88	79	89.8
2.	Assam	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	24	23	95.8
3.	Bihar	1	1	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	12	8	24	16	91	73	80.2
4.	Gujarat	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	8	18	17	58	56	96.6
5.	Haryana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	7	7	24	23	95.8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	22	20	90.9
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	6	24	21	87.5
8.	Karnataka	3	1	5	5	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	7	5	30	25	81	63	77.8
9.	Kerala	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	4	4	2	2	6	6	23	23	57	56	98.2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	22	22	83	78	94.0
11.	Maharashtra	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	4	4	4	4	16	16	28	28	102	99	97.1
12.	Manipur	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	20	19	95.0
13.	Meghalaya	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	11	11	29	27	93.1
14.	Orissa	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	48	43	89.6
15.	Punjab	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	7	27	27	100.0
16.	Rajasthan	2	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	14	14	54	50	92.6
17.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	5	6	6	41	39	95.1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	21	21	42	42	161	159	98.8
19.	West Bengal	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	9	6	18	14	69	52	75.4
20.	Delhi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	4	4	19	16	84.2
TOTAL		44	35	49	49	51	48	49	47	50	49	49	44	121	106	299	281	1122	1023	91.2

TABLE—G.8

STAFF POSITION AT DISTRICT FAMILY WELFARE BUREAUX IN DIFFERENT STATES/UNION TERRITORIES  
(AS ON 31-3-1986)

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	No. of Distts.	No. of Distt. Bureau Functioning	F.W. Officer			Administrative Officer			U.D. Asst.			Asst.			Accounts/ Cashier			Lower Division Clerk			Distt. Education and Media Officer			Distt. Extension Educator			Artist Cum photo- grapher		
				R	P	P	R	P	P	R	P	P	R	P	P	R	P	P	R	P	P	R	P	P	R	P	P	R	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24							
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	23	22	22	22	22	22	43	40	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	21	44	31	21	20							
2.	Assam	17	16	16	16	8	2	20	20	10	10	—	—	16	8	10	10	16	14	32	32	10	2							
3.	Bihar@	31	31	19	12	12	17	19	17	19	19	19	17	31	31	31	17	31	12	62	31	17	17							
4.	Gujarat	19	19	15	15	19	15	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	38	29	19	16							
5.	Haryana*	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	12	12	10	10	12	12	12	10	12	11	24	22	12	10							
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	4	4	12	—	12	—	12	10	12	8	12	5	12	8	12	2	24	—	12	1							
7.	Jammu & Kashmir@	8	8	8	8	8	—	12	—	12	10	12	8	12	—	12	8	12	—	24	—	12	—							
8.	Karnataka	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	15	19	17	19	19	19	15	19	18	19	19	38	38	—	—							
9.	Kerala	14	12	14	14	14	13	43	43	4	4	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	28	20	14	—							
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	45	45	45	45	43	31	86	86	—	—	45	45	45	45	43	43	45	40	90	88	43	40							
11.	Maharashtra	30	30	29	29	29	29	29	28	—	—	29	27	30	30	25	25	30	30	56	52	28	14							
12.	Manipur	8	7	8	2	8	—	8	5	8	—	8	—	8	2	8	7	8	7	16	4	8	—							
14.	Meghalaya	5	5	2	2	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—	—							
14.	Nagaland	7	3	3	1	—	—	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—							
15.	Orissa	13	13	13	13	13	—	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	10	26	26	13	13							
16.	Punjab	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	—	24	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	24	18	12	12							
17.	Rajasthan	27	26	26	26	26	16	78	78	26	26	—	—	26	19	26	26	26	24	52	52	—	—							
18.	Sikkim	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—							
19.	Tamil Nadu	19	19	19	19	13	13	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	15	15	19	12	17	1	5	2							
20.	Tripura	3	3	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	3	—	6	3	—	—							
21.	Uttar Pradesh	57	57	57	57	47	47	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	112	112	54	19							
22.	West Bengal	17	18	18	18	18	8	18	18	18	18	18	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	36	36	18	15							
23.	A & N Islands	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—							
24.	Delhi	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—							
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
26.	Mizoram	3	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	2	2	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	4	4	2	—							
TOTAL		418	395	385	354	346	254	520	480	297	279	335	309	396	345	378	351	399	328	762	608	315	181							

\* As on 31-3-85  
@ As on 30-6-82

TABLE-G-8 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Projectionists		Statistical Investigator		Family Welfare Field Worker		Driver		Cleaner Peon & Chowkidar		Distt. Public Health Nurse		Medical Officer		O.T. Nurse		O.T. Attendant		U.D.C. (Stores)		Total		% Staff to the total Required
		R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	
		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	21	21	21	21	21	21	44	42	21	21	22	22	21	—	21	—	21	—	—	—	471	388	82.4
2.	Assam	16	11	16	16	10	10	16	16	42	42	16	10	16	—	16	—	16	—	16	—	334	235	70.3
3.	Bihar@	31	13	31	31	31	17	62	34	93	51	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	682	374	54.4
4.	Gujarat	19	17	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	7	19	NR	19	NR	19	NR	19	NR	399	308	77.19
5.	Haryana*	12	11	12	12	—	—	—	12	12	44	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	228	222	97
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	11	12	—	24	—	—	12	10	24	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	241	85	35.27
7.	J & K@	12	10	8	8	8	—	—	16	16	24	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	212	102	48.14	
8.	Karnataka	19	15	19	18	19	19	38	35	38	20	19	19	19	19	19	16	19	15	418	371	88.8		
9.	Kerala	14	14	14	14	—	—	39	39	13	13	14	14	14	NR	—	—	—	—	—	281	243	86.5	
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	45	40	—	—	—	—	93	93	154	154	45	21	—	—	37	37	—	—	—	896	845	94.3	
11.	Maharashtra	28	22	—	—	—	—	56	52	84	84	30	30	—	—	—	—	8	—	25	25	500	477	95.4
12.	Manipur	8	2	8	7	8	—	8	7	8	5	8	7	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	175	62	35.42
13.	Meghalaya	5	5	5	4	—	—	5	5	10	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	61	93.84	
14.	Nagaland	2	2	3	3	1	1	5	5	7	7	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	9	56.1	
15.	Orissa	13	13	13	11	13	13	39	36	52	52	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	299	289	97	
16.	Punjab	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	24	48	48	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	272	263	95	
17.	Rajasthan	26	24	26	23	26	26	52	52	104	104	26	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546	519	95.1	
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	80	
19.	Tamil Nadu	15	15	19	19	18	18	43	39	19	19	19	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546	511	93.5	
20.	Tripura	3	—	3	—	—	—	6	2	6	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	24	57	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	56	49	112	110	18	18	110	108	110	108	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1077	1012	93.96	
22.	West Bengal	18	11	18	18	18	18	54	44	72	54	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	396	346	87.37	
23.	A & N Islands	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	16	16	100	
24.	Delhi	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	17	8	47.1	
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Mizoram	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	5	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	28	18	50.4	
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	2	—	2	—	4	4	6	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	46	14	30.5	
TOTAL		392	323	375	333	249	184	762	698	1006	910	395	266	103	22	133	63	123	54	182	94	8208	6806	82.9



TABLE—G.9

STAFF POSITION AT STATE FAMILY WELFARE BUREAUX (AS ON 31.3.86)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Additional/ Joint/Dy. Director		Assistant Director		M.E.I.O		Health Education Officer		Exhibition/ Outdoor Publicity Officer/ A.V. Officers		Editor		Assistant Editor	
		R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
2.	Assam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
3.	Bihar@	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
4.	Gujarat*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1
5.	Haryana*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir*	1	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
8.	Karnatka	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	2
9.	Kerala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11.	Maharashtra	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
12.	Manipur	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1
13.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
16.	Punjab	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	1
17.	Rajasthan	3	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
18.	Sikkim	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	5	5	3	2	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
20.	Tripura	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11	11	4	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
22.	West Bengal	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
23.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Delhi	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Mizoram	1	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
27.	Pondicherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
28.	Arunchal Pradesh	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		48	46	44	35	23	18	20	11	21	11	16	7	20	13

\* As on 31.3.85

@ As on 1.4.81

TABLE—G-9 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Senior Artist		Artist-cum Photographer		Admn. Officer		Store-Officer		Inspection Officer (Store)		Office Supdt.		Stenographer		U.D. Asst.	
		R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	5	5	2	2	14	14
2.	Assam	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	6	6
3.	Bihar@	2	—	1	1	1	—	16	—	5	5	2	2	9	8	71	44
4.	Gujarat*	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	2	2
5.	Haryana*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	2	3	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	5	3
8.	Karnataka	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
9.	Kerala	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	3	5	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3
11.	Maharashtra	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	2	10	10
12.	Manipur	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	6
13.	Meghalaya	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	4
14.	Nagaland	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2
15.	Orissa	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	2	6	6
16.	Punjab	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	7	7
17.	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	9	9
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	2	2	19	19
20.	Tripura	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	8	4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	2	—	—	9	9	25	23
22.	West Bengal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
23.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Delhi	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	6	6
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3
26.	Mizoram	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	7	2
27.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	2
TOTAL		18	7	23	18	24	17	36	13	36	20	33	27	51	45	240	195

TABLE—G.9 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Steno-Typist		L.D.C.		Accts. Officer/ Senior Acctt.		S.A. Acctt.		Acctt.		Demographer		Social Scientist		Statistician	
		R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	3	3	10	10	1	1	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2
2.	Assam	4	4	7	7	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
3.	Bihar@	2	2	3	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
4.	Gujarat*	1	1	13	11	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	2
5.	Haryana*	1	1	9	9	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	—	2	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	5	1	1	1	1	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	3	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir*	1	1	11	11	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	2	1
8.	Karnataka	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2
9.	Kerala	1	1	13	13	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	1	1	10	8	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	2	2
11.	Maharashtra	1	1	12	12	1	1	6	6	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2
12.	Manipur	1	1	16	2	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	2	1
13.	Meghalaya	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
14.	Nagaland	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
15.	Orissa	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	1
16.	Punjab	1	1	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	2
17.	Rajasthan	2	2	11	9	1	1	—	—	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	2
18.	Sikkim	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	7	4	12	12	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	2	1
20.	Tripura	1	—	9	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9	9	25	25	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1
22.	West Bengal	1	1	13	13	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	2	2
23.	A & N. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Delhi	—	—	7	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	5	1	1
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Mizoram	1	1	9	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
27.	Pondicherry	5	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL		55	48	222	179	21	15	29	21	37	26	23	13	26	13	48	33



TABLE—G-9 (Continued)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Statistical Investigator		Statistical Assistant		F.W. Field Evaluation Worker		Driver		Packer		Peons and Chowkidars etc.		Total		Percent in Position to Total
		R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	
1	2	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	1	1	2	2	10	4	5	4	1	1	7	7	75	61	81.3
2.	Assam	1	—	1	1	5	5	2	2	2	2	7	7	58	49	84%
3.	Bihar@	—	1	1	—	16	1	5	5	2	2	9	8	161	93	57.8
4.	Gujarat*	1	1	1	1	9	9	3	3	1	1	7	5	46	41	89%
5.	Haryana*	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	3	2	1	7	7	58	52	89.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	2	1	6	—	5	2	2	—	2	1	58	17	29.31
7.	Jammu & Kashmir*	1	1	1	—	5	2	3	2	2	—	8	6	61	39	63.9
8.	Karnataka	1	NR	1	NR	9	NR	4	NR	2	NR	13	NR	58	28	48.27
9.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	5	5	4	4	1	1	5	5	58	58	100
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	—	—	2	2	15	15	4	1	2	2	7	7	67	58	86.56
11.	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1	8	8	6	6	3	3	8	8	78	71	95
12.	Manipur	2	—	1	1	4	1	4	4	4	2	4	3	78	34	43.58
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	1	1	3	2	24	19	79.16
14.	Nagaland	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	2	—	5	1	33	11	33.33
15.	Orissa	1	1	1	1	7	4	3	3	1	1	5	5	57	48	84.0
16.	Punjab	1	1	1	1	5	—	3	3	2	2	7	7	56	45	80
17.	Rajasthan	11	11	3	3	6	6	4	4	2	2	7	7	79	77	97.47
18.	Sikkim	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	14	14	100
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	3	3	7	7	5	5	—	—	14	14	116	91	78.4
20.	Tripura	1	—	1	1	1	—	4	3	—	—	7	5	52	21	40
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1	15	13	5	5	2	2	13	13	136	127	93.38
22.	West Bengal	1	1	1	1	9	—	5	5	3	3	9	9	68	54	79.41
23.	A&N. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Delhi	3	3	2	2	—	—	4	4	—	—	8	8	47	44	93.6
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	4	4	21	20	95.24
26.	Mizoram	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	2	—	7	3	58	11	17.38
27.	Pondicherry	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	5	3	24	17	73
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	1	—	2	2	24	9	37.5
TOTAL		35	25	35	30	149	84	98	81	42	28	181	148	1605	1109	69.1

\* As on 31.3.85

@ As on 1.4.81

**TABLE—G.10**  
**STAFF POSITION AT STATE SECRETARIAT CELL (AS ON 31.3.86)**

Sl No.	State/Union Territory	Dy. Secretary/ Under Secretary Asstt. Secy		U.D. Assistants		Steno typist		Peon		Total		Percentage in position to total required
		R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	100%
2.	Assam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	100%
3.	Bihar@	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	6**	150%
4.	Gujarat*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	100%
5.	Haryana*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	100%
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir***	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	100%
8.	Karnataka	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	100%
9.	Kerala	1	NR	1	NR	1	NR	1	NR	4	NR	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	1	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	5	5	100%
11.	Maharashtra	11	11	14	13	9	8	6	6	40	38	95%
12.	Manipur	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—
14.	Nagaland	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—
15.	Orissa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	100%
16.	Punjab	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	100%
17.	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	100%
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	100%
20.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	7	7	100%
22.	West Bengal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	100%
23.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		31	26	37	31	27	22	23	19	118	98	

\* As on 31.3.85

\*\* Excess of the Prescribed staff pattern

\*\*\* As on 30.6.82

@ As on 1.4.81

TABLE—G. 11

NUMBER OF REGISTERED NURSES, MIDWIVES, AUXILIARY NURSE MIDWIVES  
AND HEALTH VISITORS AS ON 31.12.1987

Sl. No.	Name of the State Nursing Councils and Examination Boards	Total Number of qualified personnel entered in the State Register upto 31st December, 1987						
		Nurses				Midwives	Auxiliary Nurse.	Health Visitors
		Senior or 'A' Grade		Junior 'A' Grade		Trained Nurses who qualified in Midwifery	Midwives/ Health Workers	
		Men	Women	Men	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	491	13,314	172	1,281	12,973	10,149	1,193
2.	Assam	158	2,112	5	311	2,113	2,054	46
3.	Bihar	54	8,089	16	870	6,351	6,273	1,509
4.	Gujarat	243	6,637	—	—	6,306	3,848	586
5.	Haryana	106	2,805	—	—	1,245	3,062	162
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	302	—	—	697	493	133
7.	Karnataka	—	9237*	—	—	7,925	16,953	3,055
8.	Kerala	315	19,729	245	19,729	18,609	4,078	315
9.	Mahakoshal	793	10,209	—	18	10,504	12,101	574
10.	Maharashtra	1,453	34,197	—	438	33,283	10,352	545
11.	Madras	839	27,710	—	1,855	34,035	5,563	800
12.	Orissa	120	4,084	—	—	3,397	138	110
13.	Punjab	1,251	19,654	—	—	17,752	8,054	1,800
14.	Rajasthan	—	7,709*	—	—	3,583	9,906	322
15.	Uttar Pradesh	519	9,672	—	—	11,510	10,791	2,734
16.	West Bengal	199	10,938	92	1,324	11,040	14,415	389
17.	Mid India Board	Non Registering Body						
18.	South India Board	do						
19.	A.F.M.S. Examination Board	do						
TOTAL		6,545	1,86,398	530	25,826	1,81,323	1,18,230	14,273
GRAND TOTAL			2,19,299			1,81,323	1,18,230	14,273

AFMS—Armed Forces Medical Services.

\* — Sex wise break up not available.

Source — Indian Nursing Council



TABLE — G. 12

DISTRICTS COVERED AND MAN-POWER (MEDICAL AND PARA-MEDICAL) TRAINED UNDER MULTIPURPOSE WORKERS SCHEME SINCE ITS INCEPTION

Sl. No.	States / UTs	No. of districts	No. of districts where trg. was completed as on 1-4-89	No. of districts where Scheme is implemented in the field	Man-Power trained as on 1-4-89					
					M.O. (PHC)	B.E.E	HA (M)	HA (F)	MPW (M)	MPW (F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	23	1399	946	2718	1415	7946	6860
2.	Arunachal Pradesh @	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	98	46
3.	Assam	10	10	10	494	153	774	126	3224	1678
4.	Bihar	31	INR	Nil	1630	572	1640	681	5183	2933
5.	Goa	3	3	3	35	18	73	31	174	172
6.	Gujarat*	19	19	19	681	666	1354	1149	4588	4198
7.	Haryana	12	Nil	12	982	88	620	132	1857	1021
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12	224	81	283	364	973	1023
9.	J. & K.	14	11	3	406	219	149	60	364	210
10.	Karnataka	19	19	3	4520	446	3412	2726	8481	7201
11.	Kerala	12	12	12	657	163	661	432	3216	3173
12.	Madhya Pradesh@@	45	45	45**	1003	429	1760	1220	7060	5930
13.	Maharashtra	26	Nil	26	3381	Nil	3876	2687	10415	13641
14.	Manipur	6	6	1	39	Nil	116	29	315	176
15.	Meghalaya*	5	5	5	77	35	119	10	381	196
16.	Mizoram	3	Nil	3**	17	5	62	45	341	338
17.	Nagaland	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	225	186
18.	Orissa	13	13	13	667	312	1373	443	4457	3870
19.	Punjab*	12	12	12	1807	156	573	846	463	604£
20.	Rajasthan*	26	26	Nil	883	186	1614	520	3761	2436
21.	Sikkim*	4	1	4	6	4	Nil	11	100	104
22.	Tamil Nadu	16	5	16**	2089	196	2264	1701	4980	4195
23.	Tripura*	3	3	3	18	13	72	48	397	156
24.	Uttar Pradesh	56	56	56	2486	1020	4593	4958	11363	24803
25.	West Bengal	16	12	16**	438	302	1485	503	8899	6033
26.	A&N Islands	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	Nil	26	Nil	90
27.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	11	1	9	2	10	8
28.	D&N Haveli	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	2	27
29.	Daman & Diu	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
30.	Delhi@	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	4	4	3	24	2	41	10	101	176
TOTAL		412	299	302	23976	6022	29641	20175	89374	91484

M.O. (P.H.C) = Medical Office (At PHCs)

B.E.E = Block Extension Educators

HA (M) = Health Assistant (Male)

HA (F) = Health Assistant (Female)

MPW (M) = Multipurpose Worker (Male)

MPW (F) = Multipurpose Worker (Female)

INR = Information not received

@ = M.P.W. Scheme is not implemented in these States/UTs.

\* = M.P.W. Scheme has been completed in these States/UTs.

\*\* = Partially implemented in the District where the Training is in progress

£ = Revised figures received from Punjab State Vide (Q.P.R. 30-6-88)

xxx = Information included in Goa

@@ = MPW Training programme was completed in Madhya Pradesh by 1984-85

figures for Bihar, J &amp; K, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal relate to the period 31-3-85

(Figures are provisional)

TABLE — G — 13

STATE-WISE NO. OF ANM/HW (F) AND LHV/HA (F) TRAINING SCHOOLS FUNCTIONING  
WITH THEIR ADMISSION CAPACITY AND NO. IN POSITION AS ON 1.4.89

States / UTs	No. of schools functioning As On 1-4-89				Admission Capacity as on 1-4-89		No. in position as on 1-4-89	
	ANM / HW (F) Schools		LHV / HA (F)		ANM / HW(F)	LHV / HA(F)	ANM / HW(F)	LHV / HA(F)
	Govt.	Vol.	Total	Promo- tional Schools				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh £	10	78	88	3	3395	110	6277	1732
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1	Nil	1	Nil	22	Nil	232	8
3. Assam	20	4	24	1	1085	40	3592	310
4. Bihar £	31	2	33	2	2450	380	7541	1248
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	1	Nil	1	Nil	20	Nil	186	24
6. Gujarat	19*	4	23	2	1020	100	5323	911
7. Haryana	9	Nil	9	1	456	120	2505	386
8. Himachal Pradesh	7	1	8	1	450	30	1830	306
9. J & K £	14	Nil	14	INR	315	INR	381	67
10. Karnataka	19	4	23	4	1015	240	4687	1165
11. Kerala	13	18	31	2	947	170	3850	558
12. Madhya Pradesh	36	1	37	2	1890	300	10299	1367
13. Maharashtra	22	10	32	5	1787	225	11253	1089
14. Manipur	3	Nil	3	1	90	30	640	65
15. Meghalaya	2	Nil	2	Nil	60	Nil	340	42
16. Mizoram	1	1	2	Nil	40	Nil	365	82
17. Nagaland	3	Nil	3	Nil	80	Nil	266	33
18. Orissa	19	Nil	19	1	760	60	4887	762
19. Punjab	6	2	8	1	540	35	3592	766
20. Rajasthan	27	Nil	27	3	1620	180	5946	658
21. Sikkim	1	Nil	1	1	40	5	271	12
22. Tamil Nadu	9	4**	13	2	1145	200	8108	1544
23. Tripura	3	Nil	3	1	100	10	208	46
24. Uttar Pradesh	46	3	49	4	2475	456	23485	3824
25. West Bengal £	24	2	26	6	1709	500	6353	557
26. A&N Islands	1	Nil	1	Nil	25	Nil	84	25
27. Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	2
28. D&N Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	15
29. Delhi	2	Nil	2	1	80	30	89	48
30. Lakshdweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	Nil
31. Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	114	14
Total	349	134	483	44	23616	3221	112748(a)	17666 @@

INR = Information not received

£ = Figures relates to the period 31-3-85

\* = 20 FHWs School Sanctioned by State Govt. out of which one FHW School Rajpipla converted for MPW(M) training school from Aug 88

@ = Including 381 posts in position in J & K for which corresponding sanctioned posts are not known.

@@ = Including 67 posts in position in J & K for which corresponding sanctioned posts are not known.

\*\* = 4 Non stipendary institution as per Q.P.K. for the quarter ending June, 88

(Figures are provisional)

TABLE-G. 14

No. OF ANM/HW (F) AND LHV/HA (F) IN POSITION (AS ON 1.4.89) &amp; REQUIREMENT IN 7TH PLAN PERIOD

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	A.N.M./HW (F)		LHV/HA (F)	
		Total Requirement	In position as on 1.4.89	Total requirement	In position as on 1.4.89
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12989	6277	1687	1732
2.	Assam	6586	3592	855	310
3.	Bihar £	18993	7541	2466	1248
4.	Gujarat	8541	5323	1109	911
5.	Haryana	3139	2505	407	386
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1940	1830	252	306
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2265	381@	294	67@
8.	Karnataka	8984	4687	1167	1165
9.	Kerala	6460	3850	839	558
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15400	10299	2000	1367
11.	Maharashtra	13873	11253	1802	1089
12.	Manipur	468	640	61	65
13.	Meghalaya	608	340	79	42
14.	Nagaland	300	266	39	33
15.	Orissa	7606	4887	988	762
16.	Punjab	3662	3592	476	766
17.	Rajasthan	10266	5946	1333	658
18.	Sikkim	169	271	22	12
19.	Tamil Nadu	11372	8108	1477	1544
20.	Tripura	686	208	89	46
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28248	23485	3669	3824
22.	West Bengal	14057	6353	1826	557
23.	A&N Islands	94	84	12	25
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	232	26	8
25.	Chandigarh	13	8	2	2
26.	D&N Haveli	40	25	5	15*
27.	Delhi	54	89	7	48*
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	232	186	30	24
29.	Lakshadweep	29	8	4	Nil
30.	Mizoram	275	368	36	82
31.	Ponidcherry	94	114	12	14
Total		177643	112748@@	23071	17666**

Note: All figures are provisional

£ = Figures relates to the period 31.3.85

@ = Figures relates to the period as on 1.4.82

\* = Pooled figures of RTC Najafgarh and MCH

\$ = Includes number of LHVs required since the LHVs are promoted from the cadre of ANMs.

@@ = Including 381 posts in position in J&amp;K for which corresponding sanctioned posts are not known.

\*\* = Including 67 posts in position in J &amp; K for which corresponding sanctioned posts are not known.



TABLE-G-15

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF DAIS TRAINED AS ON 1.4.89 AND TARGET FOR 1989-90

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Dais Trained as on 1.4.88	Training target for 1988-89	Dais trained during 1988-89	Dais trained as on 1.4.89	Training target for 1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44835	2000	INR	44835£	1000
2.	Arunchal Pradesh@	106	NIL	143	249	NIL
3.	Assam	11275	500	1000	12275	250
4.	Bihar**	56029	1000	INR	56029	500
5.	Goa	178	NIL	NIL	178	NIL
6.	Gujarat	29311	1500	874	30185	750
7.	Haryana	11343	500	204	11547	250
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9343	100	9	9352	50
9.	J. & K.	4244	1000	INR	4244	500
10.	Karnataka	33327	3500	3173	36500	1750
11.	Kerala@@	2906	NIL	INR	2906	NIL
12.	Madhya Pradesh	42842	2000	203	43045	1000
13.	Maharashtra	46808	1000	670	47478	500
14.	Manipur	1259	50	NIL	1259	25
15.	Meghalaya	1137	NIL	INR	1137	NIL
16.	Mizoram	888	10	11	899	5
17.	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
18.	Orissa	33738	1500	NIL	33738	750
19.	Punjab	21666	NIL	503	22169	NIL
20.	Rajasthan*	19575	600	17	19592	300
21.	Sikkim	254#	NIL	NIL	254	NIL
22.	Tamil Nadu	31695	500	INR	31695	250
23.	Tripura	1407	100	9	1416	50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	140217	2000	603	140820	1000
25.	West Bengal**	25274	2000	INR	25274	1000
26.	A&N Islands	85	50	4	89	25
27.	Chandigarh	326	40	15	341	20
28.	D&N Haveli	238	NIL	NIL	238	NIL
29.	Daman & Diu	*	*	*		*
30.	Delhi	180	40	INR	180	20
31.	Lakshadweep	21	NIL	NIL	21	NIL
32.	Pondicherry	387	10	INR	387	5
	TOTAL	570894	20000	7438	578332	10000

NOTES:—INR = Information not received.

\* = Information included in Goa.

\*\* = Figures for numbers Dais trained as on 1.4.89 relates upto 31.3.85.

@ = No system of traditional Dais is practised in Arunachal Pradesh.

@@ = Dais training programme has since been stopped from 1980 onwards in Kerala state.

# = Figures relates to the period ending 31.3.1986.

The Number of trained Dais prior to 1974 was 43,500 which is not included in the above statement.

£ = Figures taken from status Report on Primary Health care, received in meeting held in Jan. 1988.

(Figures are provisional)

TABLE-G.16

## VILLAGE HEALTH GUIDE TRAINING PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	State/UT	P.H.Cs (functioning as on 1.4.80)	PHCs covered as on 31.3.89	No. of VH.Gs trained as on 31.3.88	VHG's trained during 1988-89 (Apr88-Mar89)			Total No. of VHG's trd. as on 31.3.89			Period up to which infor- mation relates to
		to be covered under HG Scheme			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	420	420	35624	INR	INR	INR	33122	2502	35624	31.3.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh &	—	—	—							
3.	Assam	146	146	20107	Nil	Nil	Nil	8171	11936	20107**	31.3.89
4.	Bihar	587	100	11180	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	11180	31.3.85
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	15	15	884	Nil	Nil	Nil	426	458	884	31.12.88
6.	Gujarat	251	251	27847	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6580	6580@	31.12.88
7.	Haryana	89	89	10280	Nil	Nil	Nil	9981	299	10280	31.3.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	77	77	5591	Nil	Nil	Nil	4976	615	5591	31.12.88
9.	J & K &	—	—	—							
10.	Karnataka	269	191	15128	Nil	Nil	Nil	12681	2447	15128	31.12.88
11.	Kerala &	—	—	—							
12.	Madhya Pr	465	465	37000	Nil	Nil	Nil	36000	1000	37000	31.12.88
13.	Maharashtra &&	428	428	44809	Nil	Nil	Nil	21847	22962	44809	31.3.89
14.	Manipur	25	25	1718	INR	INR	INR	1118	600	1718	30.6.88
15.	Meghalaya	22	22	2300	INR	INR	INR	899	1401	2300	31.3.87
16.	Mizoram	12	12	823	Nil	Nil	Nil	579	244	823	31.12.88
17.	Nagaland	14	14	494	Nil	54	54	349	199	548	31.12.88
18.	Orissa	314	314	23297	Nil	Nil	Nil	18627	4670	23297	31.12.88
19.	Punjab	129	129	11653	Nil	Nil	Nil	1152	10501	11653	31.3.89
20.	Rajasthan &&	232	232	23103	Nil	441	441	14090	9454	23544	31.12.88
21.	Sikkim	15	11	345	Nil	Nil	Nil	257	88	345	31.12.88
22.	Tamil Nadu &										
23.	Tripura	27	27	1931	Nil	Nil	Nil	1118	813	1931	31.12.88
24.	Uttar Pradesh	907	907	85220	INR	INR	INR	84280	940	85220	30.9.88
25.	West Bengal	335	335	41082	INR	INR	INR	31754	9328	41082	31.3.85
26.	A&N Islands	2	2	346	Nil	Nil	Nil	208	138	346	31.12.88
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	1	44	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	24	44	31.12.88
28.	D&N Haveli	2	2	74	Nil	Nil	Nil	71	3	74	31.3.89
29.	Delhi	8	3	127	INR	INR	INR	89	38	127	30.9.87
30.	Lakshadweep	7	7	32	INR	INR	INR	7	25	32	31.12.88
31.	Pondicherry	12	12	270	INR	INR	INR	150	120	270	31.3.87
Total		4810	4237	401309	0	495	495	281972	87385	380537	

Notes :

INR = Information not received.

&amp; = Alternative Health Guide Scheme is functioning in these States/UTs.

&amp;&amp; = Health Guide Scheme has been held up in Maharashtra vide Govt.s' F.Y.P-1186/7133 BUD dated 17/11/86. Revised figures received from Rajasthan in Q.P.R. of Quarter ending June, 88.

\* = Separate Male &amp; Female break-up is not available.

\*\* = Out of 20107 VHG's trained upto the end of quarter under report only 11600 females VHG's are in position at present.

@ = Out of 27847 VHG's trained only 6580 females VHG's are working at present.

(Figures are provisional)

TABLE-G.16 (Contd.) (Part-II)

## ALTERNATIVE HEALTH GUIDE SCHEME

Sl. No.	State/UT PHCs as on 1.4.80	Name of the Alternative HG Scheme functioning	Achvt. during 1982-83		Achvt. during 1983-84		Achvt. during 1984-85		Achvt. since inception upto 1984-86 (1.4.85)		REMARKS Volunteers trd.
			Blocks/ PHCs covered	Volun- teers trained	Blocks/ PHCs covered	Volun- teers trained	Blocks/ PHCs covered	No. of volunteers trained	Blocks/ PHCs covered	Volun- teers trained	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	J & K (88)	Reh. Brai Sehat	11	478	6	240	7	230	24	948*	The total re- quirement of the trained volunteers in J&K is 6000
2	Kerala (163)	Strenging of PHCs	34 PHCs (in distt. of Trivan- drum, Kozhi- kode & Wynad	NIL	17 PHCs (in Can- nanore distt)	NIL			INR	NIL	HG Scheme sanctioned for im- plementation in 2 dists. vide their let- ter No. P- 17012/1/82- RHS dt. 3.5.85
3	Tamil Nadu (383)	Mini Health Centres	241 MHCs	NIL	NIL	NIL			INR	INR	Altogether 264 Mini Health Cen- tres were sanctioned, of which 241 centres in 14 distts. have currently been func- tioning
4	Arunachal Pradesh	45 Medics	INR	INR	INR	INR			INR	472@	

Total No. of VHGs trained in India as on 31.3.89  
(excluding J & K , Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh) 380537  
No. of Volunteers trained under Alternative Health Guide Schemes  
as on 31.3.89 (functioning in J&K, Kerala, Tamil Nadu & Arunachal Pradesh)= 1420  
Total 381957

NOTES : # =781 Male and 167 Female  
@ = 439 Male & 33 Female (position as on 31.3.86)  
INR = Information not received.

(Figures are provisional)



TABLE-G.16.1

VILLAGES COVERED UNDER VILLAGE HEALTH GUIDE  
(VHG) SCHEME & No. OF VILLAGE HEALTH COMMITTEES (VHCs) FUNCTIONING

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Inhabited Villages as on 31.3.89	No of villages having VHG committees as on 31.3.89	No. of villages covered under VHG Sch. as on 31.3.89	Period up to which information relates to
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	27379	22022	22022	31.3.87
2	Arunachal Pr**	3257			
3	Assam &	21955	11200	11200	31.3.89
4	Bihar	67546	INR	INR	31.3.85
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	412	163	412	30.9.88
6	Gujarat	18111	Nil	18111	31.12.88
7	Haryana	6745	2448	6745	31.12.88
8	Himachal Pradesh	16807	1054	16807	31.12.88
9	J & K **	6477@			
10	Karnataka	27028	Nil	14656	31.12.89
11	Kerala**	1362			
12	Madhya Pradesh	76603	51309	70000	31.12.88
13	Maharastra	39354	25667	37539	31.3.89
14	Manipur	2082	2082	2082	30.6.88
15	Meghalaya	4874	4000	4000	31.3.87
16	Mizoram	737	737	737	31.12.88
17	Nagaland	1112	40	548	31.12.88
18	Orissa	50887	21969	23297	31.3.89
19	Punjab	12188	6882	12153	30.6.88
20	Rajasthan	34968	1923*	21000*	31.12.89
21	Sikkim	440	7	244	31.12.89
22	Tamil Nadu**	15831			
23	Tripura	856@@	148	39	31.12.88
24	Uttar Pradesh	112568	35775	35775	30.9.88
25	West Bengal	38024	3305\$	38000	31.3.85
26	A&N Islands	491	7	118	31.3.89
27	Chandigarh	22	22	Nil	31.12.88
28	D&N Haveli	72	Nil	71	31.3.89
29	Delhi	214	Nil	72	30.9.87
30	Lakshadweep	7	7	7	31.12.88
31	Pondicherry	292	Nil	292	31.3.87
Total		588701	190747	314927	

Note :

INR = Information not received.

& = The 1981 census could not be held due to disturbed conditions in Assam, so the figures are as per 1971 census.

@ = Figures exclude for these areas which are under unlawful occupation of Pakistan, China where census could not be taken up by States Govt.

\* = This Figure relates to the existing Health Committee and Villages Panchayats.

\*\* = Alternative Health Guide Scheme is functioning in these States.

\* = Information relates to the period 30.9.87

@@ = As per 1981 Census and taken from the Health Statistics in India  
(Figures are provisional)

TABLE NO. G-17

**MEDICAL CARE FACILITIES UNDER INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE AND  
HOMOEOPATHY BY MANAGEMENT STATUS AS ON 1-4-1987**

Sl. No.	Management Status	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries											
		Ayurveda		Unani Medicine		Siddha		Naturopathy		Yoga		Homoeopathy	
		Hosp. Disps.	Hosp. Disps.	Hosp. Disps.	Hosp. Disps.	Hosp. Disps.	Hosp. Disps.	Hosp. Disps.	Hosp. Disps.	Hosp. Disps.	Hosp. Disps.	Hosp. Disps.	Hosp. Disps.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	State Govt. U.T. Admn.	1357	8671	94	788	105	234	4	6	4	—	84	2452
1.	Local Bodies.	79	2235	-	168	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	154
3.	Others (Grants- in-aid and private institutions)	42	1281	6	3	—	—	5	1	2	2	47	4414
4.	Central Govern- ment Health Scheme	1	29	-	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	32
5.	Railways Ministry@	—	2*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80*
6.	Labour Ministry (i) Employees State Insurance@	-	78**	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4£
	(ii) Mica Mines	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(iii) Dolomite Mines	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(iv) Beedi Workers	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Energy Ministry (Coal Mines)@	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		1479	12354	100	966	105	237	9	8	6	5	131	7136

NOTE: \* = Homoeopathic dispensaries are run under aegis of the staff benefit fund of Indian Railway. 71 Homoeopathic dispensaries are functioning on part-time basis and the remaining 9 are on full-time basis. Two Ayurvedic dispensaries are also part-time dispensaries.

\*\* = 75 Ayurvedic wings in Allopathic Dispensaries and 3 Ayurvedic wings in ESI Hospitals.

£ = Homoeopathy wings in Allopathic Dispensaries.

— = Nil information.

@ = The information for the current year not received, hence repeated for the earlier year.

TABLE NO. G.18

## INSTALLED CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION OF VACCINES-1987-88

Vaccine	Installed Capacity	Actual Production 1987-88	Projected production		8th Five Year Plan				
			1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1993-94	1994-95	
<b>D.P.T.</b>									
C.R.I., Kasauli	160.00	156.00	180.00	200.00	200.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
P.I.I., Coonoor	120.00	105.00	135.00	135.00	150.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
H.B.P.C.L. Bombay	50.00	50.00	70.00	70.00	100.00	150.00	200.00	250.00	300.00
Other State Institutes	N.A.	—	—	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Private Sector	—	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
<b>D.T.</b>									
C.R.I., Kasauli	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00
P.I.I., Coonoor	80.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
H.B.P.C.L. Bombay	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Other State Institutes	N.A.	—	—	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Private Sector	N.A.	—	—	—	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
<b>T.T.</b>									
C.R.I., Kasauli	220.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
P.I.I., Coonoor	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
H.B.P.C.L. Bombay	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	140.00	180.00	250.00	300.00	400.00
Other State Institutes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Private Sector	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
<b>Anti-Cholera</b>									
1. State Health Instt. Lucknow	66.0	66.01	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Public Health Instt. Trivandrum	2.0	4.0	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. C.R.I., Kasauli	260.0	213.05	260.0	260.0	—	—	—	—	—
4. Public Health Instt. Patna (lakh ml.)	60.0	41.7	60.0	60.0	60 lakh ml.each Year				



TABLE-NO.G.18 (Contd.)

Vaccine	Installed Capacity (in lakh ml.)	Actual Production 1987-88	Projected production		8th Five Year Plan				
			1988-89	1989-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
5. Pasteur Hills, Meghalaya	70.0	42.0	80.0	80.0	80 lakh ml. each Year				
6. King Instt. P.M., Guindy	60.0	69.7	As	per demand					
7. Govt. Vaccine Instt., Ranchi	20.0	21.7	20.0	20.0	As per demand				
8. I.P.M., Hyderabad	50.0	52.66	50.0	50.0	50.0 (Without fermentor facility)				
9. Vaccine Instt., Calcutta	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Bengal Immunity, Calcutta	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Public Health, Bangalore	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Vaccine Instt., Nagpur	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Anti rabies</b>									
1. Public Health Lab., Trivandrum	25.0	20.5	30.0	35.0	35.0 lakh ml/Year				
2. Pasteur Instt. Calcutta	18.0	34.5	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0
3. IPM. Hyderabad	25.9	34.5	30.0	30.0	35.0 lakh ml/Year				
4. C.R.I., Kasauli	50.0	58.2	65.0	65.0	—	—	—	—	—
5. State Vaccine Instt. Patwadanagar	22.0	30.7	40.0	50.0	35.0 lakh ml /Year				
6. Vaccine Instt., Belgaum	25.0	23.0	25.27	27.30	30.0 lakh ml/Year				
7. Vaccine Instt., Baroda	48.0	42.9	48.0	48.0	48.0 lakh ml/Year				
8. Pasteur Hills Meghalaya	20.0	13.0	16.0	10.0	15.0 lakh (BPL)/Year				
		(Phonolised) 4.0 (BPL)							
9. King Instt. of Preventive Medicine, Guindy	25.0	13.5	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	45.0
10. Govt. Vaccine Instt. Ranchi	23.0	26.5	23.0	23.0	23.0 lakh annually				
11. P.I.I., Coonoor	—	—	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. H.B.P.C.L., Bombay	—	—	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Anti rabies (Dog)</b>									
1. CRI, Kasauli	—	8360 ml	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE-G.18 (Contd.)

Vaccine	Installed Capacity (in lakh ml.)	Actual Production 87-88	Projected production		8th Five Year Plan				
			1988-89	1989-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
Anti rabies Serum									
1. CRI, Kasauli	0.70	0.62	0.70	0.70	—	—	—	—	—
2. King Instt. Guindy	—		As	per	demand				
3. HBPCCL, Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Serum Instt. Pune	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Vaccine									
T.A. (Bivalent) CRI, Kasauli	20.0 lakh doses	17.3	24.0	24.0	—	—	—	—	—
T.A. (AKD, Biv) CRI, Kasauli	—	560 (I.D. doses)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.A. (Children) CRI, Kasauli	200 lakh doses	216.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Pasteur Hills, Meghalaya	20.0	4.0	20.0	20.0	20.0 lakh doses/year				
3. King Instt. PM Gindy Vaccine Lab. Calcutta	20.0	20.0	AS	per	demand				
4. IPM, Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. HBPCCL, Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever									
C.R.I., Kasauli	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25 lakh doses/Year				
J.E. Vaccine									
C.R.I., Kasauli	8.0	2.81	8.0	8.0	8.0 lakh doses/Year				
BCG Vaccine									
BCG Vaccine Lab. Guindy, Madras	240	238.90	Not less than 400 lakh doses		After the machines are procured through UNICEF, installed and commissioned, the production will increase to 400 lakh doses per year.				

Note:

CRI = Central Research Institute.  
 PII = Pasteur Institute of India  
 HBPCL = Haffkin Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited  
 IPM = Institute of Preventive Medicine  
 PM = Preventive Medicine  
 JE = Japanese Encephalitis.  
 Source :- EPI, division.

**SECTION—H**  
**Outlay and Expenditure on Family Welfare**





**TABLE—H.1**  
**FAMILY WELFARE, HEALTH AND TOTAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET BY YEAR**

Year	Budget (Rs. in million)			Total Govt. Expenditure	Family Welfare Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	Family Welfare Expenditure as % of Health Expenditure	Health Expenditure as % of total Expenditure
	Family Welfare Expenditure	Health Expenditure*	Expenditure				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
1984-85	4289	34565	667339	0.64	12.41	5.18	
1985-86	5365	40065	764153	0.70	13.39	5.24	
1986-87	5702	46382	915808	0.62	12.29	5.06	
1987-88 (RE)	6764	53957	1032480	0.65	12.53	5.22	
1988-89 (BE)	7355	55882	1126104	0.65	13.16	4.96	

\* Includes Medical, Public Health, Family Welfare, Sanitation and Water Supply.

RE Revised Estimate

BE Budget Estimate

Source: Department of Economic Affairs/Ministry of Finance.

**TABLE—H.2**  
**PATTERN OF INVESTMENT ON HEALTH, FAMILY WELFARE AND WATER SUPPLY ETC. (PLAN OUTLAYS) IN DIFFERENT PLAN PERIODS IN PUBLIC SECTOR-CENTRE, STATES AND UTs**

(Rs. in crores)						
Sl. No.	Period	Total Plan investment outlay (all heads of development)	Health	Family Welfare	Sub-Total	Water Supply & Sanitation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	First Plan (1951-56)	1,960.0	65.2	0.1	65.3	11.0
	actuals	(100)	(3.3)	(—)	(3.3)	(0.56)
2.	Second Plan (1956-61)	4,672.0	140.8	5.0	145.8	74.0
	actual	(100)	(3.0)	(0.1)	(3.1)	(1.58)
3.	Third Plan (1961-66)	8,576.5	225.9	24.9	250.8	105.7
	(100)	(2.6)	(0.3)	(2.9)	(1.2)	
4.	Annual Plan (1966-69)	6,625.4	140.2	70.4	210.6	102.7
	actuals	(100)	(2.1)	(1.1)	(3.2)	(1.6)
5.	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	15,778.8	335.5	278.0	613.5	458.9
	actuals	(100)	(2.1)	(1.8)	(3.9)	(2.9)
6.	Fifth Plan (1974-79)	39,426.2	760.8	491.8	1,252.6	1,091.6
	actuals	(100)	(1.9)	(1.3)	(3.2)	(2.8)
7.	1979-80 actuals	12,176.5	223.1	118.5	341.6	387.6
	(100)	(1.8)	(1.0)	(2.8)	(3.2)	
8.	VI Plan Outlay	97,500.0	1,821.0	1,010.0	2,831.0	3,922.0
	(100)	(1.9)	(1.0)	(2.9)	(4.0)	
9.	1980-81 (actuals)	14,832.4	269.6	141.9	411.5	517.48
	(100)	(1.8)	(0.9)	(2.8)	(3.5)	
10.	1981-82 actuals	18,210.9	346.5	183.9	530.4	640.2
	(100)	(1.9)	(1.0)	(2.9)	(3.5)	
11.	1982-83 actuals	21,282.9	386.9	288.3	675.2	729.6
	(100)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(3.2)	(3.4)	

TABLE-H.2 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	1983-84 actuals	25 087.5 (100)	470.2 (1.9)	382.9 (1.5)	853.1 (3.4)	992.6 (4.0)
13.	1984-85 actuals	29,878.0 (100)	— —	— —	942.0 (3.2)	1,097.7 (3.6)
14.	Total Sixth Plan (1980-85)	1,09,291.7 (100)	— —	— —	3,412.2 (3.1)	3,977.6 (3.6)
15.	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	1,80,000.0 (100)	3,392.9 (1.9)	3,256.3 (1.8)	6,649.2 (3.7)	6,522.5 (3.6)
16.	1985-86 (actuals)	33,059.9 (100)	579.9 (1.8)	479.8 (1.4)	1,059.7 (3.2)	1,181.1 (3.6)
17.	1986-87 actuals	39,149.1 (100)	641.8 (1.6)	561.1 (1.4)	1,202.9 (3.0)	1,292.5 (3.30)
18.	1987-88 R.E.	43,677.9 (100)	773.0 (1.8)	572.9 (1.3)	1,345.9 (3.1)	1,533.65 (3.51)
19.	1988-89 Outlay	49,817.9 (100)	868.1 (1.7)	600.0 (1.2)	1,468.1 (2.9)	1,700.32 (3.41)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total (Col. 3)

R.E. : Revised Estimates

Source : Planning Commission.



TABLE—H.3

STATE-WISE EXPENDITURE ON FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME DURING SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980-85) AND FIRST FOUR YEARS OF SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-86 TO 1988-89) AND ALLOCATION FOR 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Expendi- ture 1980-81	Expendi- ture 1981-82	Expendi- ture 1982-83	Expendi- ture 1983- 84@	Expendi- ture 1984- 85@	Expendi- ture 1985- 86@	Expendi- ture 1986- 87@	Exp. for 1987-88	Exp. 1988-89	Alloca- tion 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1206.14	1609.64	2136.42	3666.56	3596.62	3409.74	3717.56	5154.78	4574.19	3792.72
2.	Assam	187.25	216.37	437.86	617.69	981.00	1117.56	1062.16	1274.37	1178.32	1495.32
3.	Bihar	899.81	1362.13	2167.97	2288.55	2678.00	3310.71	3412.82	4218.07	3578.57	3970.73
4.	Gujarat	954.82	1548.79	1921.14	2715.70	2910.92	3388.86	3283.85	3802.30	3491.81	2405.70
5.	Haryana	252.30	298.56	654.76	765.10	1192.81	1184.74	760.51	1043.50	1155.96	867.23
6.	Himachal Pradesh	191.40	428.69	493.11	423.49	466.36	591.86	463.48	524.85	750.08	615.78
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	101.47	104.25	153.57	205.75	211.82	266.08	232.13	371.29	448.61	591.60
8.	Karnataka	734.35	881.09	1200.14	1528.25	1905.60	3244.20	3423.85	4105.03	3498.46	3683.63
9.	Kerala	455.75	653.23	782.94	933.81	1926.90	2417.70	2635.51	2381.83	3102.62	2035.07
10.	Madhya Pradesh	848.96	1134.03	1718.79	2132.79	2868.02	3199.76	3584.79	3721.81	2811.22	4014.78 <sup>4</sup>
11.	Maharashtra	1235.81	1715.71	2662.39	3716.12	3808.25	3992.20	4701.75	5512.56	4953.65	4285.86
12.	Manipur	59.22	67.97	68.24	139.87	128.85	144.30	148.61	242.41	262.24	239.48
13.	Meghalaya	17.70	36.04	64.02	106.90	70.38	93.03	114.14	154.26	133.66	192.60
14.	Nagaland	19.43	30.55	43.13	55.64	86.08	132.83	31.80	166.63	141.45	109.93
15.	Orissa	797.72	1165.51	1690.87	2059.61	1846.51	1671.26	1891.97	2254.43	2185.03	2170.54
16.	Punjab	294.27	461.51	848.38	804.75	797.62	1191.51	1160.74	1399.55	1078.46	1060.21
17.	Rajasthan	617.89	828.34	1065.17	1519.49	1691.80	2105.87	2141.30	2681.70	2558.77	2759.70
18.	Sikkim	12.02	11.38	23.28	29.10	35.23	45.21	42.40	59.53	75.57	97.37
19.	Tamil Nadu	875.81	1026.79	1383.35	2261.92	2052.78	2376.71	2396.78	2783.70	2876.25	3393.76
20.	Tripura	19.61	26.42	49.28	63.02	74.15	93.57	118.02	110.50	180.54	207.63
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1742.79	2474.24	4725.23	5969.20	6537.98	5704.01	8118.93	9828.12	10425.14	6386.42
22.	West Bengal	750.45	868.68	1310.03	2253.56	1878.87	2349.11	3047.31	3327.24	4560.73	4708.06
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24.27	33.23	101.18
24.	Goa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	70.46	65.33	105.08
25.	Mizoram	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	75.36	94.82	97.72
26.	UTs with Legislatures	55.88	71.98	88.75	140.03	124.36	140.48	159.27	59.34	39.26	60.00
27.	UTs without Legislatures	74.34	115.29	136.22	171.70	177.12	304.69	298.12	410.95	294.69	528.06
28.	Central Sector	919.13	1126.91	1463.62	1695.90	2175.81	£	£	4332.03	5445.63	15323.84
29.	Value of cost of supplies made to be available in kind	765.49	1037.89	1543.30	2043.30	2182.75	5504.30\$	9970.18\$	#	7190.15	
Total		14089.81	19301.99	28831.96	38298.36	42406.59	47980.89	56918.08	60090.77	67184.44	65300.00

@ Provisional

\* Included in S.No. 26 (UTs. with Legislatures)

# Included in the state-wise expenditure figures.

£ included in S.No. 29.

\$ Including expendi. in Central Sector.

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Deptt. of Family Welfare.

TABLE—H.4

PLAN OUTLAY AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON FAMILY WELFARE  
PROGRAMME IN INDIA DURING SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND FIRST FOUR YEARS OF  
SEVENTH PLAN AND ALLOCATION FOR 1989-90 CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. Items No.	Sixth Plan Outlay	Expenditure											Outlay 1989-90
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84**	1984-85**	1985-86**	1986-87**	1987-88**	1988-89**	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1. Services and Supplies	68,770.00	10525.78	15001.16	20968.34	28065.59	23650.77	27453.72	33665.91	35890.68	38976.59	33318.00		
2. Training	880.00	185.49	175.63	179.19	172.85	198.03	240.55	298.42	487.00	569.74	730.00		
3. Mass Education	3,200.00	456.87	560.95	677.81	915.09	879.90	1119.32	828.60	1135.47	1424.29	1850.00		
4. Research and Evaluation	1,150.00	201.12	229.78	229.19	240.37	276.73	292.36	1469.05	923.40	2093.10	2011.00		
5. M.C.H.	25,030.00	2298.05	3003.00	3689.70	4330.63	5583.88	7710.68	11400.89	14047.88	15884.47	18665.00		
6. Organisation	1,950.00	349.31	331.47	455.25	463.15	1006.56	1076.64	918.88	2106.34	2259.86	1160.00		
7. First IPP.	20.00	73.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8. Village Health Guide	@	—	—	2632.48	4101.68	4702.36	3393.87	2420.29	1500.00	2454.94	2500.00		
9. Area Projects	@@	@@	@@	@@	@@	6108.36	6693.75	5916.04	4000.00	3521.45	4996.00		
10. Other New Schemes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.00		
Total	101,000.00	14089.81	19301.99	28831.96	38298.36	42406.59	47980.89	56918.08	60090.77	6,71,84.44	6,53,00.00		

@ In addition to this, an outlay of Rs.68.00 crores was transferred to Family Welfare Programme.

\* Incurred under Health Programme.

\*\* Provisional.

@@ Included in item 1 above i.e. under "Services and Supplies".

Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Deptt. of Family Welfare.

TABLE—H.5

DETAILS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED DURING  
THE VIITH FIVE YEAR PLAN

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	NAME OF THE FOREIGN AGENCY	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1.	WORLD BANK	1807.20	1757.07	2616.06	1387.41
2.	NORAD	99.98	106.76	804.43	698.58
3.	UNICEF	720.00	1843.51	1595.44	2229.50
4.	DANIDA	510.00	820.62	636.42	—
5.	W.H.O.	136.98	—	149.94	—
6.	U.N..F.P.A.	1739.20	1143.91	1087.45	1745.29
7.	SIDA	—	—	—	—
8.	U.K.	363.30	122.81	241.19	—
9.	USAID	1102.93	1122.85	1329.33	926.45
10.	OTHERS (FPAI)	89.55	—	—	—
	TOTAL	6569.14	6917.53	8460.26	6987.23

TOTAL : 28934.16

TABLE—H.6

PERCENTAGE OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE  
INCURRED UNDER FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

Year	(Rs. in million)		Percentage of assistance to expenditure total
	Assistance Received	Total Expenditure	
1	2	3	4
1972-73	73.5	797.5	9.22
1973-74	56.3	578.5	9.73
1974-75	77.8	620.5	12.54
1975-76	117.7	806.1	14.60
1976-77	132.7	1729.8	7.67
1977-78	200.1	933.4	21.44
1978-79	244.8	1075.6	22.76
1979-80	290.8	1185.1	24.54
1980-81	127.9	1409.0	9.08
1981-82	257.2	1930.2	13.33
1982-83	536.1	2883.2	18.59
1983-84	446.2	3829.8	11.65
1984-85	588.7	4240.7	13.88
1985-86	656.9	4798.1	13.69
1986-87	691.8	5691.8	12.15
1987-88	846.0	6009.1*	14.08
1988-89.	698.7	6718.4*	10.40

\* Provisional





**SECTION—I**  
**International Comparisons**





**TABLE—I.1**  
**1988<sup>s</sup> DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES AND AREAS**

Country or area and region	Mid.1988 population (thousands)	Average annual growth rate (percentage) <sup>@</sup>	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Total fertility rate	Male life expectancy at birth	Female life expectancy at birth	Infant mortality rate	Percentage aged 0-14	Percentage aged 65+	Density (persons per km2) <sup>f</sup>	Population projected to 2010 (thousands)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ESCAP	2,880708	1.83	27.3	9.1	3.4	62.7	64.8	72	34.0	4.9	92	4015672
EAST ASIA	1,281680	1.33	18.9	6.6	2.3	68.7	72.1	30	27.8	6.0	110	1576357
China <sup>a,b,c,d</sup>	1108744	1.44*	21.0*	6.6*	2.4	68.1	71.0	32	28.7	5.5	116	1382463
Hong Kong <sup>a,b,e</sup>	5681	1.20	12.3	4.9	1.4	73.5	79.2	7*	22.1	8.3	5436	6737
Japan <sup>a,b,f,g,h</sup>	122570	0.39	10.8	6.4	1.5	75.4	81.2	5	19.7	11.2	324	131677
Mongolia <sup>a</sup>	2092	3.09	38.8	7.9	5.4	61.7	65.8	44	41.7	3.3	1	3894
Republic of Korea <sup>a,i</sup>	42593	1.19	18.6	6.2	2.0	66.4	72.6	25	27.9	4.5	430	51586
SOUTH-EAST ASIA	424792	1.96	29.2	9.6	3.6	58.4	61.9	66	38.5	3.7	95	605090
Brunel Darussaram <sup>a,j</sup>	249	3.21	28.3	3.9	4.1	74.2*	74.2*	16	34.8	3.7	43	397
Burma <sup>a</sup>	39966	2.09	30.5	9.6	4.0	53.6	62.1	69	39.0	3.8	59	60567
Democratic Kampuchea <sup>a</sup>	7869	2.45	40.9	16.4	4.7	47.3	50.2	129	32.8	2.6	43	11539
Indonesia <sup>a</sup>	174951	1.61	27.2	11.1	3.3	54.9	57.7	83	38.3	3.6	92	231956
Lao People's Democratic Republic <sup>a</sup>	3874	2.48	41.0	16.2	5.7	47.3	50.3	109	432.7	2.9	16	6234
Malaysia <sup>a,k</sup>	16958	2.56	29.3	4.9	3.6	68.9	72.7	24	37.6	3.7	51	23692
Philippines <sup>m</sup>	59927	2.76	35.9	7.8	6.7	61.8	65.5	45	61.0	3.3	200	97949
Singapore <sup>a,b,n</sup>	2647	1.30	18.4	5.1	1.9	70.3	75.8	8	75.3	5.2	4283	3117
Thailand <sup>a</sup>	54124	1.51	22.1	7.0	2.6	63.2	67.3	38	36.1	3.6	105	71594
Viet Nam <sup>a</sup>	64227	2.24	31.7	9.4	4.1	59.4	63.8	63	39.8	4.4	195	98045
SOUTH ASIA	1148801	2.33	35.0	11.7	4.7	57.4	57.5	101	39.4	4.0	169	1799533
Afghanistan <sup>a,b</sup>	15710	2.77	49.6	22.8	6.9	41.2	42.2	171	41.8	2.7	24	32765
Bangladesh <sup>a</sup>	109579	2.67	42.0	15.3	5.5	51.3	50.6	118	45.6	3.1	761	188196
Bhutan <sup>a</sup>	1451	2.16	38.3	16.7	5.5	48.8	47.3	127	40.0	3.3	31	2388
India <sup>a</sup>	818782	2.08	31.9	11.2	4.3	58.0	58.2	98	37.5	4.3	249	1225305
Islamic Republic of Iran <sup>a</sup>	53126	3.37	42.1	7.9	5.6	62.2	65.7	62	43.3	3.3	32	94691
Maldives <sup>l</sup>	201	3.13	44.1	12.8	6.4	54.5*	54.5*	97	44.6	2.1	674	358
Nepal <sup>a</sup>	18234	2.46	39.3	14.6	5.9	51.8	50.6	127	42.2	3.0	130	28900
Pakistan <sup>a</sup>	114939	3.39	46.5	12.4	6.4	56.8	56.8	108	44.8	2.8	144	205472
Srilanka <sup>a</sup>	16779	1.31	22.3	6.0	2.7	68.4	72.6	33	33.9	4.8	256	21458
PACIFIC	25435	1.64	20.1	8.1	2.5	69.3	75.0	27	26.8	8.9	3	34692
Australia <sup>a,o</sup>	16452	1.48	15.2	7.3	1.9	73.0	79.6	8	22.7	10.6	2	21811
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands <sup>b,p</sup>	22	3.00	34.3*	4.7*	—	—	—	20*	41.0	3.3	46	41
Cook Islands <sup>a,b,q</sup>	17	0.00	24.0**	5.2**	—	—	—	9**	—	—	72	22

	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Federated States of Micronesia <sup>b,p</sup>	101	3.30	30.5 <sup>+</sup>	3.6 <sup>+</sup>	—	—	—	23 <sup>+</sup>	—	—	144	169
Fiji <sup>a,b,r</sup>	743	1.96	26.8	5.0	3.1	68.3	72.8	27	38.4 <sup>**</sup>	2.9 <sup>**</sup>	41	905
Guam <sup>b,j</sup>	129	2.23	26.5	4.2	3.1	71.7 <sup>*</sup>	71.7 <sup>*</sup>	23	34.0	3.1	238	191
Kiribati <sup>j</sup>	67	1.63	33.4	13.2	4.1	52.1 <sup>*</sup>	52.1 <sup>*</sup>	110	38.5	1.5	92	95
Nauru <sup>a</sup>	8	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381	10
New Zealand <sup>b,s,t</sup>	3,312	0.98 <sup>*</sup>	16.7 <sup>*</sup>	8.3 <sup>*</sup>	2.0 <sup>*</sup>	72.0	78.0	10 <sup>*</sup>	22.8	10.8	12	3,649
Niue <sup>b,u</sup>	2	-5.90 <sup>**</sup>	20.9 <sup>*</sup>	5.4 <sup>*</sup>	—	—	—	0 <sup>*</sup>	—	—	9	2
Papua New Guinea <sup>a</sup>	3,804	2.61	38.0	11.9	5.5	53.4	55.0	60	41.8	2.5	8	6,456
Republic of the Marshall Islands <sup>p,v</sup>	41	3.50	38.7 <sup>+</sup>	5.2 <sup>+</sup>	—	—	—	4 <sup>+</sup>	—	—	227	85
Republic of Palau <sup>b,w</sup>	14	2.14	24.9	6.5	—	59.1 <sup>*</sup>	62.8 <sup>*</sup>	26	33.6	5.1	29	21
Samoa <sup>j</sup>	168	0.97	33.1	7.1	4.8	64.7 <sup>*</sup>	64.7 <sup>*</sup>	50	43.5	3.6	59	233
Solomon Islands <sup>j</sup>	303	3.47	44.5	9.9	7.2	59.3 <sup>*</sup>	59.3 <sup>*</sup>	74	48.1	2.7	10	595
Tonga <sup>j</sup>	101	1.46	30.4	7.3	4.0	64.9 <sup>*</sup>	64.9 <sup>*</sup>	49	36.2	3.7	135	142
Tuvalu <sup>a</sup>	8	1.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	11
Vanuatu <sup>j</sup>	143	2.87	40.7	7.8	6.2	63.6 <sup>*</sup>	63.6 <sup>*</sup>	55	44.9	2.8	12	254

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@ The rate of increase takes into account international migration and thus is not necessarily equal to the rate of natural increase.

£ Surface areas (km<sup>2</sup>) 1986 as presented in United Nations Demographic Yearbook 1986.

# Life expectancies at birth are for both sexes combine

\* Refers to 1987.

\*\* Refers to 1986.

† Refers to 1985.

**SECTION—J**  
**Special Schemes**





**TABLE NO. J. 1.1.**  
**SCHEME-WISE OUTLAY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIAL SCHEMES**

Scheme	Budget Estimates (Rs. in lakh)	
	1987-88	1988-89
A. All India Hospitals Post Partum Programme.		
i) National, State and District level Hospitals.	1100.00	1160.00
ii) Sub-divisional Hospitals.	1472.00	1500.00
B. Additional facilities for provision of sterilisation and MTP at selected Primary Health Centres.	100.00	50.00
C. Reservation of Beds/Sterilisation Beds Scheme		
i) Voluntary Organisation/Local Bodies.	105.00	125.00
D. Urban Revamping Scheme and maintenance of Urban Family Welfare Centres.	2650.00	1698.65

**TABLE J.1.2.**  
**ALL INDIA HOSPITALS P.P. PROGRAMME**

A. No. of Medical Institutions/Hospitals covered under Post Partum Programme.	Year	No. of Medical Instts./ Hospitals covered.
	1969-70	59
	1971-73	65
	1973-74	131
	1975-76	69
	1976-77	125
	1977-78	52
	1978-79	23
	1982-83	30
	1983-84	—
	1984-85	—
	1985-86	—
	1986-87	—
	1987-88	—
	1988-89	—
Total:		554
B. Type of Institutions covered		104
1. Medical Colleges		2
2. Post Graduate Medical Instts.		375
3. Distt. Hospitals and other Govt. Hospitals including ESI and Central Sector Instts.		30
4. Local Bodies		43
5. Voluntary Organisations		—
Total:		554
C. Category of Centres		227
1. Type-A Medical Colleges/Instts. conducting 3000 or more Obst. (OB) and AB cases annually.		120
2. Type-B Medical Instts. conducting less than 3000 but 1500 or more OB&AB cases annually.		201
3. Type-C Medical Instts. conducting less than 1500 OB & AB cases annually.		—
Total:		554

**TABLE J.1.3.**  
STATE-WISE AND TYPE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POST PARTUM CENTRES AS ON  
1-4-1989

State/Union Territory	No. of Centres			Total
	Type-A	Type-B	Type-C	
1. Andhra Pradesh	10	11	7	28
2. Assam	3	—	8	11
3. Bihar	21	16	—	37
4. Gujarat	10	4	19	33
5. Haryana	1	2	10	13
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	—	10	11
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	9	11
8. Karnataka	14	9	16	39
9. Kerala	13	4	5	22
10. Madhya Pradesh	8	17	22	47
11. Maharashtra	24	10	19	53
12. Manipur	2	—	1	3
13. Meghalaya	1	—	2	3
14. Nagaland	—	—	1	1
15. Orissa	4	4	13	21
16. Punjab	7	4	8	19
17. Rajasthan	7	—	28	35
18. Sikkim	—	—	1	1
19. Tamil Nadu	18	12	2	32
20. Tripura	1	—	—	1
21. Uttar Pradesh	35	19	18	72
22. West Bengal	27	—	—	27
23. A&N Islands	—	1	—	1
24. Chandigarh	2	—	—	2
25. Delhi	7	1	1	9
26. Goa, Daman & Diu	1	1	2	4
27. Mizoram	—	—	2	2
28. Pondicherry	1	1	1	3
29. Central Sector	7	4	2	13
Total:	227	120	207	554



**TABLE J.1.4.**  
**POST PARTUM PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE DURING 1986-87 TO 1988-89**

Item of Information	(Figures in lakhs)			
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	Cummulative since inception (1969-70)
1. No. of Obstetric (OB) cases conducted.	8.87	9.80	9.69	145.56
2. No. of Spontaneous Abortion (SA) conducted.	0.72	0.75	0.69	*
3. No. of MTP cases	2.02	2.23	2.32	*
<b>TOTAL ABORTIONS (SA+MTP)</b>	2.74	2.98	3.01	45.16
4. Total OB&AB cases conducted.	11.61	12.78	12.70	190.72
5. % of abortion to total OB & AB cases.	23.60	23.32	23.70	23.68
6. Total FW acceptors enrolled.	7.49	8.52	8.20	96.39
7. <b>DIRECT ACCEPTORS</b>	3.60	4.24	4.07	51.30
(a) Immediate Direct Acceptors.	2.88	3.40	3.28	41.58
(b) Late Direct Acceptors	0.72	0.84	0.79	9.72
8. Indirect Acceptors	3.89	4.28	4.13	45.09
9. Total Direct Acceptors as percentage of OB&AB cases conducted.	31.01	33.18	32.05	26.90
10. Total Acceptors as ratio of OB&AB cases conducted.	1:1.55	1:1.50	1:1.55	1:1.98
11. Post Partum Centres reported.	443	455	444	

\* Break up not available.

**TABLE J.1.5.**  
**METHOD-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY WELFARE ACCEPTORS DURING 1986-87, 1987-88 AND 1988-89 UNDER POST PARTUM PROGRAMME.**

FW Methods	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		Since inception of P.P. Programme	
	No. of Acceptors	%	No. of Acceptors	%	No. of Acceptors	%	No. of Acceptors	%
1. Tubectomy	354348	47.3	356185	41.8	352121	42.9	5162950	53.6
2. Vasectomy	42397	5.7	36544	4.3	30615	3.8	850318	8.8
3. I.U.D	205150	27.4	249604	29.3	256358	31.2	2236735	23.2
4. Oral Pill Users	31240	4.2	42061	4.9	33795	4.1	200912	2.1
5. C.C. Users	115510	15.4	167947	19.7	147500	18.0	1188031	12.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	748645	100.0	852341	100.0	820389	100.0	9638946	100.0

TABLE—J.1.6.

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF TOTAL ACCEPTORS UNDER POST PARTUM PROGRAMME DURING 1987-88 AND 1988-89

Sl.No.	1987-88			1988-89		
	Target	Achievement	% of achievement	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
1. Andhra Pradesh	64496	43311	67.1	68894	45644	66.3
2. Assam	23112	7454	32.2	22124	5210	23.5
3. Bihar	30774	16421	53.4	26492	8625	32.6
4. Gujarat	64260	62607	97.4	50672	55597	109.7
5. Haryana	18760	24544	130.8	19452	38949	200.2
6. Himachal Pradesh	7436	6494	87.3	8248	7233	87.7
7. Jammu & Kashmir	8078	4644	57.5	8884	4776	53.8
8. Karnataka	75364	47007	62.5	79106	49145	62.1
9. Kerala	71422	42649	59.7	65670	39397	60.0
10. Madhya Pradesh	113044	95330	84.3	129006	125307	97.1
11. Maharashtra	135090	136771	101.2	110550	66373	60.0
12. Manipur	7924	2218	28.0	8032	5811	72.3
13. Meghalaya	778	199	25.6	786	170	21.6
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	19510	11025	56.5	15116	11937	79.0
16. Punjab	22674	38022	167.7	20404	30212	148.1
17. Rajasthan	56372	33919	60.2	47090	23101	49.1
18. Sikkim	1310	674	51.5	1102	937	85.0
19. Tamil Nadu	78466	69543	88.6	88038	81616	92.7
20. Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	164432	131150	79.7	170782	121891	71.4
22. West Bengal	50376	10540	20.9	53100	11808	22.3
23. A & N Islands	1656	1135	68.5	1494	1109	74.2
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Chandigarh	2740	1623	59.2	12700	2431	19.1
26. D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Delhi	41794	28060	67.1	45306	41467	91.5
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	5988	2493	41.6	5850	2696	46.1
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	3190	1268	39.7	3420	1450	42.4
31. Pondicherry	9456	4070	43.0	8272	4844	58.6
32. Central Sector	36256	29080	80.2	33090	32653	98.7
ALL INDIA	1114708	852341	76.5	1103670	820389	74.3

TABLE-J. 1.7

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE AS ON 31-3-89 VIS-A-VIS TUBEC-  
TOMIES PERFORMED DURING 1987-88 AND 88-89

Sl. No.	State/U.Ts	No. of beds as on 31-3-89	1987-88			1988-89		
			Beds reported	Tub. per formed	Tub. per bed	Beds reported	Tub. per formed	Tub. per bed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	588	588	29399	50	588	30279	51
2.	Assam	120	100	4312	43	100	2674	27
3.	Bihar	480	220	11011	50	200	5243	26
4.	Gujarat	420	410	23529	57	400	18642	47
5.	Haryana	132	132	12856	97	132	18329	139
6.	Himachal Pradesh	110	100	3432	34	100	2996	30
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	110	70	1903	27	70	2121	30
8.	Karnataka	485	485	24368	50	485	25698	53
9.	Kerala	265	245	28712	117	235	26873	114
10.	Madhya Pradesh	472	442	32034	72	472	35937	76
11.	Maharashtra	587	547	32881	60	437	28447	65
12.	Manipur	30	20	1241	62	30	2056	68
13.	Meghalaya	30	20	5	—	20	16	—
14.	Nagaland	10	NA	NA	—	NA	NA	—
15.	Orissa	282	222	2559	11	222	2662	12
16.	Punjab	211	191	13494	71	211	10310	49
17.	Rajasthan	310	210	13537	64	200	9778	49
18.	Sikkim	10	10	361	36	10	346	35
19.	Tamil Nadu	690	620	34580	56	620	44307	71
20.	Tripura	10	NA	NA	—	NA	NA	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	850	750	59521	79	740	52025	70
22.	West Bengal	270	150	6651	44	150	6930	46
23.	A&N Islands	10	10	573	57	10	563	56
24.	Chandigarh	38	20	439	22	38	988	26
25.	Delhi	112	112	7814	70	112	12510	112
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	50	50	1303	26	50	1243	25
27.	Mizoram	20	20	761	38	20	896	45
28.	Pondicherry	36	36	3279	91	36	4261	118
29.	Central Sector	130	80	5630	70	90	5991	67
Total		6868	5860	356185	61	5778	352121	61

NA = Not available



TABLE-J. 1.8

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAMME UNDER POST PARTUM PROGRAMME AT DISTRICT LEVEL HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR 1987-88 AND 1988-89

Sl. No.	Item of information	1987-88	1988-89	% increase(+) Decrease(-) in 1988-89 over 1987-88
	No. of centres reported	455	444	(-) 2.42
1.	<b>Work load of obstetric cases</b>			
	(a) No. of expectant mothers registered	177434	1715530	(-) 3.10
	(b) Mothers delivered in the hospitals	1164946	1069807	(-) 8.17
	(c) % of mothers delivered in hospitals	65.80	62.36	
2.	<b>Expectant mothers immunised against tetanus</b>			
	(a) 1st Dose	1414820	802524	(-)43.28
	(b) 2nd Dose	655035	613594	(-) 6.33
	(c) 3rd Dose	71049	54672	(-)23.05
	(d) Booster Dose	81025	99987	(+)23.40
3.	<b>Expectant mothers supplied with</b>			
	(a) Iron & folic acid tablets	1532711	1180157	(-)23.00
	(b) Multi-vitamin tablets	394384	233016	(-)40.92
4.	<b>Infants immunised against DPT</b>			
	(a) 1st Dose	735993	633230	(-)13.96
	(b) 2nd Dose	604137	525638	(-)12.99
	(c) 3rd Dose	522484	454954	(-)12.92
	(d) Booster Dose	145439	180472	(+)24.09
5.	<b>Infants provided with</b>			
	(a) Iron & folic acid	180423	99199	(-)45.02
	(b) Multi-vitamin preparation	687526	567434	(-)17.47

TABLE-J.2.1

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF SUB-DIV./SUB-DISTT./TALUKA/COTTAGE LEVEL HOSPITALS APPROVED BY GOVT. OF INDIA FOR EXTENSION OF POST PARTUM PROGRAMME AND THOSE SANCTIONED BY STATE GOVERNMENTS

State/Union Territory	1980-81 to 1984-85 Phase I to III		1985-86 Phase-IV		1986-87 Phase-V		1987-88 Phase-VI		1988-89 Phase-VII		Total	
	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S
1. Andhra Pradesh	27	27	15	15	5	5	8	8	10	—	65	55
2. Assam	19	19	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	—	30	28
3. Bihar	26	26	17	17	5	—	2	—	4	—	54	43
4. Gujarat	18	18	13	13	5	5	10	10	9	9	55	55
5. Harayana	13	13	5	5	2	2	2	—	2	—	24	20
6. Himachal Pradesh	10	10	4	4	1	1	4	—	3	3	22	18
7. Jammu & Kashmir	6	6	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	12	6
8. Karnataka	20	20	19	19	8	8	10	10	7	—	64	57
9. Kerala	22	22	15	15	5	5	10	10	8	8	60	60
10. Madhya Pradesh	37	37	25	25	11	11	2	2	5	—	80	75
11. Maharashtra	16	16	25	25	12	11	4	—	13	—	70	52
12. Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1
13. Meghalaya	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
14. Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
15. Orissa	28	28	13	13	8	8	6	6	5	—	60	55
16. Punjab	14	14	11	11	4	4	1	—	5	—	35	29
17. Rajasthan	29	29	33	33	10	10	18	18	10	10	100	100
18. Sikkim	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
19. Tamil Nadu	26	26	24	24	17	17	10	10	10	10	87	87
20. Tripura	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	3
21. Uttar Pradesh	58	58	53	53	23	20	20	16	16	—	170	147
22. West Bengal	15	15	18	18	10	10	4	—	8	—	55	43
23. A & N Islands	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. D & N Haveli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Delhi	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	5	5
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2
29. Lakshadweep	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
30. Mizoram	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	2
31. Pondicherry	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
All India	400	396	300	296	129	119	121	94	125	42	1075	947

A. Approved by Govt. of India.

S. Sanctioned by State Govt.

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**TABLE-J.2.2**  
**METHOD-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY WELFARE ACCEPTORS**  
**DURING 1986-87, 1987-88 AND 1988-89 AT SUB-DISTRICT LEVEL HOSPITALS**

Family Welfare Method	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	% Increase (+)/ Decrease(-) in 1988-89 over 1987-88
1. Tubectomy	103403	84258	178128	(+)111.4
2. Vasectomy	8464	5609	10703	(+) 90.8
3. I.U.D.	50965	45568	98310	(+)115.7
4. Other Methods	41219	54931	143747	(+)161.7
Total:	204051	190366	430888	(+)126.3

**TABLE-J.2.3**  
**STAFF POSITION IN SUB-DISTT HOSPITALS UNDER POST PARTUM PROGRAMME**  
**DURING 1988-89**

Category of staff	No. of posts as per approved Pattern	No. of posts in position 1988-89	% of staff in position during 1988-89
1. Gynaecologist	461	192	41.6
2. Paediatrician	461	204	44.3
3. Operation Theatre Nurse	461	230	49.9
4. Lady Health Visitor	461	226	49.0
5. A.N.M./Nurse Midwife	461	254	55.0
6. Laboratory Technician	461	222	48.2
7. Family Welfare Worker (Male)	461	217	47.1
8. Store keeper-cum-Clerk- cum-Accountant	461	207	44.9
9. Driver	461	234	50.8
10. Operation Theatre Attendant	461	232	50.3

Note: Information relates to 461 Sub-distt. Hospitals.



TABLE-J.2.4

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF BEDS AND NUMBER OF TUBECTOMIES PERFORMED PER BED IN SUB-DISTT. HOSPITALS DURING 1988-89

State/Union Territory	No. of tubectomies performed 1988-89	No. of beds	Tubectomies per bed
1. Andhra Pradesh	12564	84	150
2. Assam	780	24	33
3. Bihar	—	—	—
4. Gujarat	2514	44	57
5. Haryana	10183	64	159
6. Himachal Pradesh	1213	32	38
7. Jammu & Kashmir	297	4	74
8. Karnataka	10009	148	68
9. Kerala	9043	84	108
10. Madhya Pradesh	12097	276	44
11. Maharashtra	12194	124	98
12. Manipur	97	4	24
13. Meghalaya	1	4	—
14. Nagaland	115	4	29
15. Orissa	3955	136	29
16. Punjab	2164	52	42
17. Rajasthan	6927	216	32
18. Sikkim	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	75824	308	246
20. Tripura	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	10081	152	66
22. West Bengal	7449	72	103
23. A & N Islands	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—
26. D & N Haveli	—	—	—
27. Delhi	505	4	126
28. Goa	—	—	—
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	116	8	14
31. Pondicherry	—	—	—
Total:	178128	1844	97

TABLE-J.2.5

PERFORMANCE OF MCH PROGRAMME DURING 1987-88 AND 1988-89 IN RESPECT OF  
SUB-DISTT. LEVEL HOSPITALS COVERED UNDER POST PARTUM PROGRAMME

Item of Information	Performance		% Increase(+)/ Decrease(-) in 1988-89 over 1987-88
	1987-88	1988-89	
1. EXPECTANT MOTHERS			
i) Registered	231819	436175	(+)88.2
ii) Immunised against T.T.	213734	364254	(+)70.4
2. CHILDREN REGISTERED	364350	626173	(+)71.9
3. CHILDREN PROTECTED AGAINST			
i) Polio	214295	293364	(+)36.9
ii) B.C.G.	136998	258564	(+)88.7
iii) Typhoid	69547	45704	(-)34.3
iv) D.P.T.	276724	388682	(+)40.5
v) D.T.	101594	163475	(+)60.9
4. CHILDREN SUPPLIED WITH			
i) Iron & Folic Acid	453968	349069	(-)23.1
ii) Vitamin-A Solution	160907	236425	(+)46.9

TABLE J.3.1

PERFORMANCE DURING 1987-88 AND 1988-89 IN RESPECT OF REPORTING INSTTS.  
UNDER PAP SMEAR TEST FACILITY PROGRAMME

Item of Information	Performance		% Increase (+) Decrease (-) in 1988-89 over 1987-88
	1987-88	1988-89	
1. No. of Instts. reported	23	25	(+) 8.7
2. No. of OB & AB cases reported	115313	117016	(+) 1.5
3. No. of women from whom Smear was collected	15216	15484	(-) 0.9
4. No. of slides examined	17384	17507	(+) 0.7
5. No. of slides found with abnormality	10469	10178	(-) 2.8
(i) Among users of FW Method	5682	5579	(-) 1.8
(ii) Among non-users of FW Method.	4787	4599	(-) 3.9
6. No. of women with infection/Pre-cancerous lesions, advised for treatment.	6675	5854	(-) 12.3
7. No. of women under treatment	2988	4565	(+) 54.6
8. No. of women cured	3687	2695	(-) 26.9
9. Method-wise distribution of slides examined :—			
(i) I.U.D.	4753	3933	(-) 17.3
(ii) Oral Pills	196	159	(-) 18.9
(iii) Sterilisation	3929	4921	(+) 25.2

TABLE-J.3.2

POST PARTUM PAP SMEAR TESTING UNITS APPROVED IN VARIOUS MEDICAL COLLEGES RUNNING POST PARTUM PROGRAMME AS ON 31.3.1989.

Sl. No.	State	No. of Units approved	Name of Institution
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	(1) Govt. Maternity Hospital, Hyderabad (2) Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam (3) Kakatiya Medical College, Warrangal (4) Govt. Medical College, Guntur (5) Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool (6) Rangariya Medical College, Kakinada
2.	Assam	2	(7) Medical College, Silchar (8) Medical College Hospital, Gauhati
3.	Bihar	8	(9) Medical College, Muzzafarpur (10) Medical College, Leharaisarai (11) Medical College, Gaya (12) Patna Medical College, Patna (13) Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Sakchi, Jamshedpur (14) Bhagalpur Medical College, Bhagalpur. (15) Rajendra Medical College, Ranchi (16) Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad
4.	Gujarat	4	(17) Medical College, Surat (18) Medical College, Jamnagar (19) Medical College, Ahmedabad (20) Govt. Medical College, Baroda
5.	Haryana	1	(21) Medical College, Rohtak
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	(22) Medical College, Shimla
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	(23) Medical College, Jammu (24) Govt. Medical College Hospital, Srinagar
8.	Kerala	4	(25) Medical College, Alleppey (26) Medical College, Trivandrum (27) Medical College, Kottayam (28) Medical College, Calicut
9.	Karnataka	8	(29) Medical College, Bellary (30) Medical College, Mysore (31) Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore (32) Medical College, Hubli (33) J.L.N. Medical College, Belgaum (34) Medical College, Devangere (35) Medical College, Gulbega (36) Kasturba Medical College, Manipal
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	(37) Medical College, Gwalior (38) Medical College, Indore (39) Govt. Medical College, Jabalpur (40) Medical College, Raipur (41) Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal (42) S.S. Medical College, Rewa
11.	Maharashtra	11	(43) Medical College, Nagpur (44) Medical College, Aurangabad (45) Medical College, Sholapur (46) Miraj Medical College, Miraj



TABLE-J.3.2 (Continued)

1	2	3	4
			(47) Grant Medical College & J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay
			(48) B. J. Medical College, Pune
			(49) Lokmanya Tilak Memorial Medical College, Sion Bombay
			(50) Swami Ram Tirath Rural Medical College Ambajangai, Distt. Bhir
			(51) Mahatma Gandhi Instt. of Medical Sciences, Sewagram, Wardha
			(52) Seth G.S. Medical College, Bombay
			(53) Armed Forces Medical College, Pune
12.	Manipur	1	(54) Regional Medical College, Imphal
13.	Orissa	2	(55) Medical College, Berhampur
			(56) S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack
14.	Punjab	4	(57) Medical College, Patiala
			(58) Medical College, Amritsar
			(59) Christian Medical College, Ludhiana
			(60) Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana
15.	Rajasthan	4	(61) Medical College, Jodhpur
			(62) Medical College, Ajmer
			(63) S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur
			(64) S. P. Medical College, Bikaner
16.	Tamil Nadu	8	(65) Medical College, Chingleput
			(66) Medical College, Madurai
			(67) Christian Medical College, Vellore
			(68) Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur
			(69) Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli
			(70) Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore
			(71) Madras Medical College, Madras
			(72) Kilpauk Medical College Hospital, Madras
17.	Uttar Pradesh	8	(73) Medical College, Agra
			(74) Medical College, Gorakhpur
			(75) Medical College, Jhansi
			(76) Medical College, Meerut
			(77) G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur
			(78) K.G. Medical College, Lucknow
			(79) Instt. of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
			(80) Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad
18.	West Bengal	5	(81) Medical College, Bankura
			(82) Medical College, Burdwan
			(83) Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta
			(84) Calcutta National Medical College, Calcutta
			(85) North Bengal University, Medical College, Darjeeling Siliguri
19.	Delhi	3	(86) Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi
			(87) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
			(88) Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	(89) Goa Medical College, Panaji
21.	Pondicherry	1	(90) Jawahar Lal Institute of Medical Education & Research, Pondicherry

TABLE-J .4.1

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE NUMBER OF BEDS UNDER  
STERILISATION BEDS SCHEME BY OWNERSHIP STATUS AS ON 31.3.89.

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of sterilisation beds as on 31.3.88		No. of beds approved during 1988-89 in		Total 31.3.89
		Govts.	Vol. Orgn.	Govt.	Vol. Orgns.	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	320	270	—	—	590
2.	Assam	—	11	—	—	11
3.	Bihar	—	87	—	—	87
4.	Gujarat	121	342	33	10	506
5.	Haryana	—	72	—	—	72
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	14	—	—	14
8.	Karnataka	255	174	—	—	429
9.	Kerala	—	119	—	9	128
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10	39	—	—	49
11.	Maharashtra	278	489	55	35	857
12.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	—	2	—	—	2
16.	Punjab	5	—	—	5	10
17.	Rajasthan	—	22	—	—	22
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	433	—	26	459
20.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—	95	—	2	97
22.	West Bengal	51	166	—	—	217
23.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Delhi	2	44	—	10	56
26.	Mizoram	—	5	—	—	5
ALL INDIA		1042	2384	88	97	3611

**TABLE-J.5-1**  
**STATE-WISE NUMBER OF PHCs APPROVED FOR PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL**  
**FACILITIES FOR OPERATION THEATRES AS ON 31.3.1989.**

Sl. No.		1982-83 to 1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	Total	No. of PHC sanctioned by State Govt.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	23	4	20	11	103	72
2.	Assam	25	8	2	15	4	54	33
3.	Bihar	70	33	5	20	10	138	108
4.	Gujarat	35	14	3	15	10	77	62
5.	Haryana	15	5	1	5	4	30	26
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15	4	—	5	2	26	26
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	15	4	1	5	2	27	15
8.	Karnataka	50	15	3	20	10	98	50
9.	Kerala	35	8	2	15	10	70	65
10.	Madhya Pradesh	75	24	3	25	10	137	127
11.	Maharashtra	55	23	3	25	12	118	118
12.	Manipur	7	3	—	—	—	10	7
13.	Meghalaya	5	2	—	—	—	7	5
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	50	18	3	20	10	101	50
16.	Punjab	35	7	—	10	8	60	42
17.	Rajasthan	55	12	2	20	7	96	96
18.	Sikkim	7	1	—	—	—	8	7
19.	Tamil Nadu	50	21	3	20	12	106	106
20.	Tripura	7	2	—	2	—	11	11
21.	Uttar Pradesh	113	50	5	35	15	218	218
22.	West Bengal	40	18	2	20	5	85	85
23.	A & N Islands	7	—	—	—	—	7	7
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	D & N Haveli	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
27.	Delhi	3	1	—	—	—	4	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5	1	—	—	—	6	5
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	7	1	—	—	—	8	8
31.	Pondicherry	2	1	—	3	—	6	6
ALL INDIA		833	300	42	300	142	1617	1356



TABLE-J. 6-1

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF URBAN HEALTH POSTS & CITY FW BUREAUX APPROVED BY GOVT. OF INDIA AND SANCTIONED BY STATE/UT GOVT. AS ON 31.3.89.

States/UTs	Approved by Govt. of India						Sanctioned by State Govts.					
	Health Posts					City FW Bureau	Health Posts					City FW Bureaux
	A	B	C	D	Total		A	B	C	D	Total	
1. Haryana	—	—	14	2	16	—	—	—	14	2	16	—
2. Gujarat	3	1	4	20	28	—	3	1	4	20	28	—
3. Karnataka	12	8	5	7	32	—	12	8	5	7	32	—
4. Madhya Pradesh	7	17	31	44	99	1	7	17	31	44	99	1
5. Maharashtra	11	16	45	206	278	7	11	16	44	193	264	4
6. Orissa	—	—	1	16	17	—	—	—	1	7	8	—
7. Punjab	—	5	23	36	64	—	—	5	23	36	64	—
8. Rajasthan	39	26	16	9	90	1	39	26	16	9	90	1
9. Tamil Nadu	1	5	19	75	100	2	1	5	19	75	100	2
10. Uttar Pradesh	—	20	10	143	173	3	—	—	10	140	150	2
11. Chandigarh	4	5	1	—	10	—	4	5	1	—	10	—
12. Delhi	—	1	1	27	29	—	—	1	1	16	18	—
Total:	77	104	170	585	936	14	77	84	169	549	879	10

TABLE J. 6.2

STATE-WISE CATEGORY OF STAFF SANCTIONED IN HEALTH POSTS AS ON 31.3.1989.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Lady Doctor	Public Health Nurse	Nurse Midwife	Multi-Purpose Worker (Male)	Class IV (Women)	Computer cum-clerk	Vol. Women Health worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Haryana		2	2	22	22	2	2	126
2. Gujarat		20	20	88	85	20	20	—
3. Karnataka		7	7	53	41	7	7	241
4. Madhya Pradesh		44	44	231	224	44	44	1043
5. Maharashtra		172	172	759	748	172	172	4592
6. Orissa		7	7	29	29	7	7	—
7. Punjab		36	36	172	172	36	36	797
8. Rajasthan		9	9	117	78	9	9	346
9. Tamil Nadu		75	75	325	324	75	75	805
10. Uttar Pradesh		124	124	506	506	124	124	1525
11. Chandigarh		—	—	10	6	—	—	35
12. Delhi		13	13	54	54	13	13	—
Total		509	509	2366	2289	509	509	9510

NOTE : Posts of Voluntary Women Health Workers and M.P.W. (Male) are not be filled up.



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# ANNEXURES

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## RATES IN TUBECTOMY AND VASECTOMY OPERATIONS

1	Tubectomy	Vasectomy
	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount for Acceptors	100	100
Drugs and Dressings	25	15
Diet	30	10
Transport	15	15
Miscellaneous Purposes Fund	30	40
	200	180

## BREAK-UP FOR COMPENSATION FOR IUD

	Rs.
1. Payment to Acceptor	9.00
2. Drugs & Dressings	2.50
3. Miscellaneous Purposes Fund	0.50*
	12.00

\* In addition to this a M.P.F. @Rs.3/- per IUD insertion is also available to the States in respect of acceptors with two or less children.





## LIST OF STUDIES COMPLETED AND UNDERTAKEN BY THE POPULATION RESEARCH CENTRES DURING 1988-89

### I.— List of Studies completed during 1988-89

#### 1. Population Research Centre, Bangalore :

1. Universal Immunization Programme in Karnataka A - study of Hassan District
2. Evaluation of MCH & FW-Mysore district.
3. Setting F.P. acceptors targets for small regions.

#### 2. Population Research Centre, Baroda:

1. Role of Incentives in the acceptance of F.P.
2. Role of Health Delivery Services in acceptance of F.P.-Phase-II.
3. The Impact of contraception and Induced Abortion on Indian Fertility.
4. Distribution of Population by religion in India-A study of present and future trends.
5. The effect of Birth spacing on current fertility.

#### 3. Population Research Centre, Bhopal:

1. Evaluation of F.W.P. in Indore district of M.P., 1987.

#### 4. Population Research Centre, CRRID, Chandigarh:

1. Socio-cultural and economic development and its impact on population growth, control and re-distribution-Pre-Project field Survey.

#### 5. Population Research Centre, Chandigarh:

1. A Study on maintenance and utilisation of eligible couple registers.

#### 6. Population Research Centre, Delhi:

1. From Population to People.
2. Marriage age in India.
3. Studies in Urban Demographic Perspective (NCU)
4. Cross-country variations in Fertility Transition 1960-85.

#### 7. Population Research Centre, Dharwad:

1. Estimation of annual attrition rates for Karnataka State for impact evaluation.

#### 8. Population Research Centre, Gandhigram:

1. Study on differentials in fertility rates among acceptors and non-acceptors.
2. Perceived positive and negative aspects on the adoption of female sterilisation.

**9. Population Research Centre, Lucknow:**

1. Management of F.W.P. in Uttar Pradesh.
2. Socio-cultural factors leading to perpetration of child marriage in rural communities in Uttar Pradesh.
3. Incidence of child marriage in Uttar Pradesh.
4. Motivators of surgical contraceptors in a hilly district of U.P.
5. Son preference and effectiveness of the F.W.P. in U.P.

**10. Population Research Centre, Patna**

1. Evaluation of the FW and MCH programme in Hazaribagh district, Bihar.
2. Some socio-economic and Demographic factors affecting IUD acceptance in Bihar: A Path Model approach.
3. Reasons of Migration in Bihar.

**11. Population Research Centre, Pune**

1. Current evaluation of FW & MCH programme in rural areas of Sholapur district.
2. A study on inter-linkages between preference for sons, family size, sex ratio and contraception in rural Maharashtra.
3. Examination of the report on the civil registration system in India.
4. Review of a recent article on FPW: "Population Front of India Economic development."
5. Analysis of Budgetary expenditures on Health in India, 1960-80.
6. Revised Population Projections for Maharashtra State.
7. Correlation between the estimated C.B.R. for 1984 and 1985 from S.R.S. for eight major States.
8. Assessment of the level of Health consciousness and utilisation of Health services in rural areas of Maharashtra.
9. Growth of the major religious groups in India.
10. Revision of N.F.M.S. (Maharashtra) report, 1980.

**12. Population Research Centre, Trivandrum:**

1. Administration on Contraceptive distribution in Kerala.

**13. Population Research Centre, Udaipur:**

1. Evaluation of F.W.P. in Banswara District.

**14. Population Research Centre, Waltair:**

1. A study of acceptors of F.P. to assess the benefits derived.
2. Castè differentials in the characteristics of acceptors and non-acceptors of family planning in Vizianagram district of Andhra Pradesh.
3. Evaluation of F.W. & M.C.H. programme in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh.

**15. Population Research Centre, Bhubaneswar:**

1. Students Perception to Family Building and Family Planning: A case study of Post-Graduate students of Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.



## **II.— List of Studies in progress as of 1st April, 89.**

### **1. Population Research Centre, Bangalore:**

1. Demographic Profile of Karnataka.
2. Evaluation of MCH & FW services in Bangalore district.
3. Migration to Bangalore: An analysis of census data.
4. Irrigation, Agriculture development and Urban Growth : some linkages.

### **2. Population Research Centre, Baroda:**

1. Evaluation of F.W.P. in Ahmedabad district.
2. Fixation of the F.P. targets at the Grass Root level : Feasibility study.
3. A study of factors associated with contraceptive use Dynamics : A quasi-perspective study.
4. Demographic Profile of Districts of Gujarat and the changes overtime.

### **3. Population Research Centre, Bhopal:**

1. Evaluation of F.W. Programme, Tikamgarh district of Madhya Pradesh.
2. Study on Delivery system in Madhya Pradesh.
3. Incentives and disincentives under F.W. Programme.

### **4. Population Research Centre, Bhubaneswar:**

1. Study on the techniques of spacing of children in selection to family classification on the basis of socio-economic variables.
2. Factors inhibiting achievements in PHC.
3. Evaluation of FW&MCH Programmes in Kalahandi district.
4. Evaluation of FP & MCH Programme: contraceptive study in three PHCs of Balasore district.
5. Evaluation of special D.T. Camps in three drought affected districts of Orissa.

### **5. Population Research Centre, CRRID, Chandigarh:**

1. Socio-Cultural and Economic Development and its impact on Population growth control and re-distribution.

### **6. Population Research Centre, Chandigarh:**

1. Role of incentives and disincentives in the acceptance of Family Planning.
2. Fertility and Family Planning Practices in Chandigarh.
3. Psycho-social aspects of M.T.P.
4. Fertility, Mortality, FP & MCH care in Rural Areas: A study of Sirsa district.
5. Population Growth and socio-economic development in Haryana : An analysis of relationship (District-wise mapping of correlates of Population Growth.)

### **7. Population Research Centre, Dharwad:**

1. Operational Research on FW & MCH Service Delivery system in a district.
2. Knowledge & Attitudes of youngsters towards Population problem. Human Reproduction and Family Limitation.
3. Evaluation of F.W.P. in Bijapur District—Karnataka, 1987.
4. Attitude of Males (Non-acceptors) towards contraception.
5. Socio-economic & Health problems of the aged in Karnataka.
6. Evaluation of FW & MCH Programme in Shimoga district.
7. Study on IUD Retention rates in Shimoga - 1st Phase (Rural).
8. Incentives and Disincentives (Bidar and Gulbarga District).



#### **8. Population Research Centre, Gandhigram:**

1. Determinants of survival status of infants and children below 5 years in a rural area of Tamil Nadu.
2. Evaluation of FW & MCH Programme in Trichy district.
3. Quality of IUD Insertions by different categories of Health personnel.
4. Study to identify the reasons for non-acceptance of temporary methods and factors which would increase their acceptance.
5. Evaluation of FW & MCH Programme in Chingleput district.
6. Evaluation of State Mass Education & Media Package for the year 1987-88.
7. Retention rates of IUD and reasons for Discontinuation of IUD.
8. Socio-economic and Demographic correlates of pregnancy wastage (Revised).

#### **9. Population Research Centre, Guwahati:**

1. Contraception by Method in rural and urban areas.
2. Immunisation of children below age 2 and immunisation of expectant mothers.
3. Evaluation study on F.W. Programme in Cachar district.

#### **10. Population Research Centre, Lucknow:**

1. Evaluation of FW & MCH Programme in Jhansi district.
2. Correlates of Non-acceptance of temporary methods of contraception in selected rural areas of Uttar Pradesh.
3. Study of Peri-natal Mortality in Lucknow City.
4. Patterns in impact of child Mortality on Fertility among white collar workers.
5. Study regarding incentives and dis-incentives under Family Welfare Programme in Uttar Pradesh.
6. Hindu-Muslim differences in family size ideals and Family Planning practice among white collar workers.
7. Study on Socio-demographic profile of two districts of Uttar Pradesh with contrasting levels of CPR.
8. Inter district variations and inter censal changes (1971-81) in age at marriage in Uttar Pradesh.

#### **11. Population Research Centre, Patna:**

1. General facilities available in Hospital/PHC and target number of sterilisations in Bihar : An Operational Research Study.
2. A study of some PHCs. in Bihar.
3. Demographic profiles of the State of Bihar and its districts, 1901-81.
4. A study on role of incentives/disincentives in the Family Welfare Programme.
5. Evaluation of the FW & MCH Programme in some PHCs. of Patna district.
6. The effects of some Socio-Demographic factors on fertility and Family Planning in India.

#### **12. Population Research Centre, Pune:**

1. Factors associated with differentials in growth rates of districts in Maharashtra.
2. Current Evaluation of FW & MCH Programme in urban areas of Sholapur district.
3. Family Planning in India : A Cross-sectional & longitudinal study.
4. Current Evaluation of FW & MCH in rural areas of Pune district.
5. Family Planning performance Accounts.
6. Cost & benefits of the Family Welfare Programme at district level : An exploration study.
7. Health Infrastructure in Rural Maharashtra (1971-81).
8. Model for stable population projections.
9. A perspective study on Infant and Child mortality, using survey information as Bench mark.
10. Current Evaluation of FW & MCH Programme in Urban areas of Pune district.

**13. Population Research Centre, Trivandrum:**

1. Developing a methodology to measure Infant mortality.
2. Risk factors associated with Infant mortality.
3. Age of last child.
4. Extend of Practice contraceptive in spacing births.
5. A study relating to quality of service rendered by PHCs.
6. Characteristics of Acceptors & Non-acceptors of Family Planning methods at Kasargode district.
7. Some determinants of rural fertility.
8. Characteristics of acceptors and non-acceptors of Family Welfare methods in Pathanemthitta district.

**14. Population Research Centre, Udaipur:**

1. A follow-up of Sterilisation and IUD acceptors in two PHCs of Rajasthan.
2. Evaluation of Family Welfare Programme in Pali District of Rajasthan.
3. Evaluation of MCH programme in a district of Rajasthan.
4. Evaluation of Family Welfare Programme in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan.

**15. Population Research Centre, Waltair:**

1. Immunization of children below 2 years and expectant mothers.
2. Study on differentials in fertility rates between acceptors.
3. A study of inter-district variations in Population Growth and Family Planning in Andhra Pradesh.

**16. Population Research Centre, Delhi:**

1. High Couple Protection Rate and High Birth Rate: Reconciliation of - (Haryana).
2. Changes in Marital Behaviour of Population in Central India.
3. A study of Migration Pattern Based on 1981 Census Data.
4. Studies in Census Methodology.
5. Trends and Patterns of Migration in Delhi, 1961-81.

**17. Population Research Centre, Srinagar:**

1. Evaluation of FW & MCH Programme in Pulwama district.





ANNEXURE—III

POSITION OF FAMILY WELFARE VEHICLES AS ON 1.2.1989

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Entitlement	Availability	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	549	549	—
2.	Assam	213	213	—
3.	Bihar	759	759	—
4.	Gujarat	363	363	—
5.	Haryana	150	150	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	132	132	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	130	120	10 Short (Computerisation data awaited).
8.	Karnataka	395	395	—
9.	Kerala	255	255	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	680	680	—
11.	Maharashtra	598	598	—
12.	Meghalaya	42	44	2 Excess
13.	Manipur	47	49	2 Excess
14.	Nagaland	33	33	—
15.	Orissa	411	463	52 Excess
16.	Punjab	204	204	—
17.	Rajasthan	391	391	—
18.	Sikkim	24	27	3 Excess
19.	Tamil Nadu	510	510	—
20.	Tripura	37	45	8 Excess
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1227	1227	—
22.	West Bengal	440	440	—
23.	A & N Islands	6	8	2 Excess
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	7	—
25.	Chandigarh	4	6	2 Excess
26.	D & N Haveli	3	5	2 Excess
27.	Delhi	29	36	7 Excess
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	24	27	3 Excess
29.	LMA Islands	8	8	—
30.	Mizoram	25	25	—
31.	Pondicherry	19	19	—
Total Entitlement =		7715	Total Availability =	7788



No. T.11011 / 11 /85-TPT  
Government of India  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 3rd May, 1988.

To,

The Health Secretary,  
Government of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Sub: *Revised pattern of makes of vehicles for procurement under Family Welfare Programme.*

Sir,

In continuation to the Government of India circular No. T.11011 / 11 /85-TPT dated 10.12.1986 on the above subject, it is mentioned that a Technical Committee was constituted by this Ministry to consider the induction of Maruti Gypsy and Hindustan Trekker at PHC level for use under the Family Welfare Programme. The recommendations made by this Committee were under consideration of this Ministry for some time in the past. It has now been decided that Maruti Gypsy and Hindustan Trekker vehicles should also be inducted in the approved list of makes of vehicles.

2. Accordingly, the revised pattern will now have the following vehicles in the approved list:—

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. PHC                   | 1. Mahindra & Mahindra four wheel / two wheel driven petrol /diesel Jeep. (The choice of fibre glass body or soft top to be clearly indicated by the States / UTs).<br>2. Maruti Gypsy.<br>3. Hindustan Trekker (subject to its availability with FRP body approved by DGS&D). |
| 2. <u>District level</u> |  |
| (a) Supervisory          | 1. Ambassador Car.<br>2. Mahindra & Mahindra Jeep models<br>(a) MM 540 DP<br>(b) CJ 500 D<br>(c) CJ 500 DP<br>3. Hindustan Diesel Trekker.   |
| (b) A.V. Unit            | 1. Std. 20.<br>2. Matador.<br>3. Mahindra & Mahindra FJ 460 Diesel / petrol.   |
| 3. <u>State level</u>    |  |
| (a) Supervisory          | 1. Ambassador Car.<br>2. Maruti Car 800 DX.<br>3. Maruti Van flat roof 308V.   |
| (b) A.V. Unit            | 1. Std. 20<br>2. Matador.<br>3. Mahindra & Mahindra FJ 460 (Diesel / petrol station wagon)   |



- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 4. P.P. Programme and<br>H&FWTRC | 1. Std. 20<br>2. Matador.<br>3. Mahindra & Mahindra FJ 460 Diesel / petrol minibus |
|----------------------------------|--|

**Note:—** The numbering on the lists do not indicate ranking or priority.

3. All the vehicles under Family Welfare Programme should be painted with red triangle and slogan on Family Planning Programme on both sides of the vehicles in the local language. It should be done before delivery of the vehicles by the authorised local dealers of the manufacturers.

4. The States may purchase / indicate their choice of makes, keeping in view the condemnation of vehicles and the requirement of particular make and model of the vehicles according to their terrain and road conditions and maintenance facilities.

Yours Faithfully,

Sd /-

(S.P. GAUR)

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEFINITIONS

Crude Birth Rate: Number of births per 1000 population in a given year.  
Crude Death Rate: Number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year.  
Geometric Growth Rate (also known as a compound interest rate) is worked out by the formula.

$$r = \left( \sqrt[t]{\frac{P_t}{P_o}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

Where  $P_o$  is the population at the base year.  
 $P_t$  is the population at the  $t$  th year.  
 $t$  is the number of years between  $P_o$  and  $P_t$   
 $r$  is the annual percentage rate of change  
This formula assumes that the population increases or decreases at the same rate over each year.

Sex ratio:	Number of females per 1000 males in a population.
Population Density:	Number of persons per Sq. Km. of total surface area.
General Fertility Rate (GFR):	Number of live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49 years) in a given year.
General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR):	Number of live births per 1000 married women in the reproductive age-group (15-49 years) in a given year.
Total Fertility Rate (TFR):	Average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years).
Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR):	Average number of children that would be born to a married woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49).
Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR):	Average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years).
Net Reproduction Rate (NRR):	Average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility and mortality patterns throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years).
Age-Specific Fertility Rate:	Number of live births in a year to 1000 women in any specified age group.
Age Specific Martial Fertility Rate:	Number of live births in a year to 1000 married women in any specified age group.
Cumulative percent Fertility	is defined as the ratio of the age-specific fertility rate to total fertility multiplied by 100.

Age Specific Death Rate:	Number of deaths per 1000 population in a specified age-group in a given year.
Age-Sex Specific Death Rate:	No. of deaths in a particular age and sex group per thousand population of the same age group.
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):	Number of infants dying under one year of age in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.
Neo-natal mortality rate:	Number of infants dying within the first month of life (under 28 days) in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.
Post-natal mortality rate:	Number of infant deaths at 28 days to one year of age per 1000 live births in a given year.
Peri-natal mortality rate:	Number of still births plus deaths within 1st week of delivery per 1000 births in a year.
Maternal Mortality rate:	Number of deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy and child birth per 1000 live births in a given year.
Expectation of life at birth( $e^0_0$ ):	Average number of years' a new born child is expected to live under current mortality conditions.



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(Associated with the preparation of the Year-Book)

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G.P. Kori  
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S.K. Bose

TYPISTS

Sardar Singh  
S. Balakrishnan

[illegible]

[illegible]



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FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME IN INDIA FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMM  
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